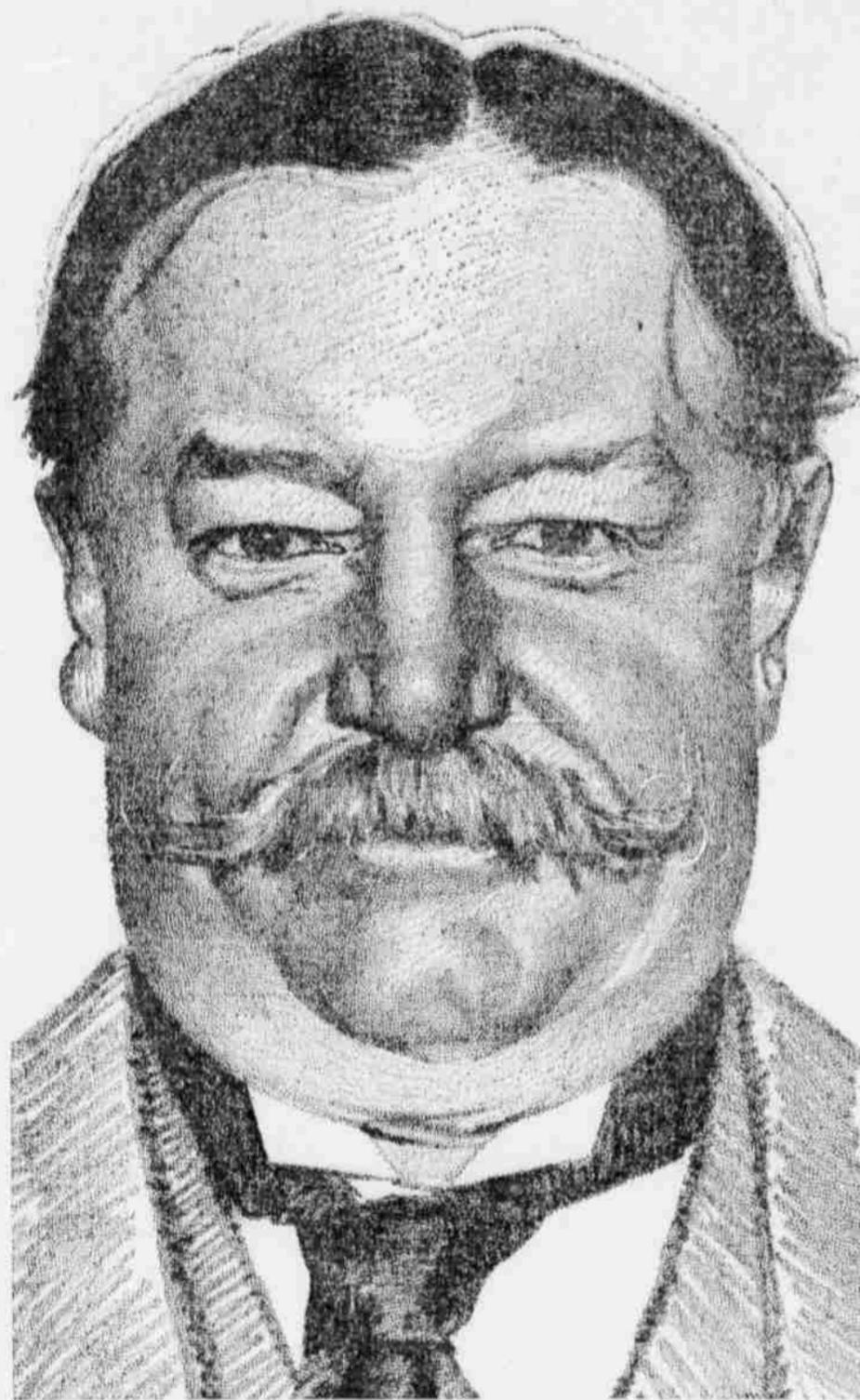


INAUGURATION OF TAFT AND SHERMAN



PRESIDENT TAFT

BY EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, Mar. 4.—Standing on the east portico of the capitol, just after noon, William Howard Taft took the oath of office as president of the United States, an immense throng of his fellow citizens witnessing the impressive ceremony. James Schoolcraft Sherman already had been sworn in as vice-president, in the senate chamber, and the people acclaimed the new chief executives of the nation.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Taft has been in civil pursuits all his life, the military display which accompanied his induction into office was greater than that which marked the inauguration of the militant rough rider president, Theodore Roosevelt, four years ago. Washington was filled with civilians and soldiers and sailors. From the earliest daylight hour the streets were crowded with people. Pennsylvania avenue, the center of all things in Washington, was packed with the crowds, every man and woman in which sought, by an early arrival, to obtain a place of vantage from which the great procession, which for hours passed through the broad thoroughfare, could be seen.

Meet at Executive Mansion.

Early in the day the president-elect met the outgoing president in the White House. About an hour before noon, the congressional committee of arrangements, consisting of Senators Knox, Lodge and Bacon, and Representatives Burke, Young and Gaines, arrived at the executive mansion and informed the president and the president-elect that congress was in readiness for the ceremonies of the actual inauguration. At half-past eleven President Roosevelt and President-to-be Taft entered a carriage, Mr. Taft sitting at the left of Mr. Roosevelt. In the carriage immediately following were the members of the congressional committee of arrangements. A body of veterans of the civil and Spanish wars acted as an escort for the outgoing and incoming chiefs of state.

Escorted to Senate Wing.

The president and the president-elect were escorted by the congressional committee into the senate wing of the capitol through the historic doorway of bronze on the east side of the building. They went directly to the president's room where they remained until the committee of arrangements came to them and announced that the senate was in readiness to receive them. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft then walked to the senate chamber, taking the seats reserved for them in the first row directly in front of the vice-president's desk.

Vice-President Fairbanks and Vice-

President-elect Sherman drove to the capitol together and went directly to the room of the vice-president. In turn they were escorted to the senate chamber as the two chief figures of the occasion had been escorted before them. Mr. Fairbanks went at once to his place as presiding officer of the senate and Mr. Sherman took a seat at the left of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, just across the center aisle of the chamber.

Edward Everett Hale, the veteran chaplain of the senate and one of the most picturesque figures in the United States, offered prayer. Immediately following the prayer, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Sherman by the outgoing vice-president, Mr. Fairbanks. The new vice-president next delivered his inaugural address, and then at once, as the first duty of his new office, he administered the oath to the newly elected senators of the United States.

March to East Portico.

As soon as the senators-elect had been sworn into office, a procession was formed to march from the senate chamber through the rotunda of the capitol to the platform on the center portico of the east side of the building. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate and his fellow officials of the house of representatives led the way. They were followed in order by the marshals of the District of Columbia and of the supreme court; the chief justice and associate justices; the congressional committee of arrangements; the president and the president-elect; the ambassadors to the United States; the ministers plenipotentiary; the vice-president and the secretary of the senate; the senators and ex-senators; the speaker of the house and the representatives in congress.

The platform upon which President Taft took the oath of office extended well out from the portico until it overhung the broad plaza to the east, where directly to the front were gathered the cadets from the military and naval academies, to the rear of whom were the other military bodies. Beyond the cadets, extending to the right

was the great assembly broke into cheers. The president was congratulated by those who were close to him, including the retiring president and the other chief officials. President Taft then entered a carriage which was at once surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of Cleveland, O., which formed the special guard of honor. The president's carriage was driven north and then down the hill by the senate wing of the capitol until Pennsylvania avenue was reached. From that point the president drove slowly to the White House along the thoroughfare filled, save for its center, with crowds of his cheering fellow citizens.

Make-Up of Parade.

The guard of honor attending President Taft was followed immediately by a mounted police guard and a full military band. Then came Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of the general staff of the United States army, who was the parade's grand marshal, and his staff. The military division had the right of way after the president's escort. At its head were the West Point cadets in their gray uniforms, marching with the perfect alignment for which the military students are famed. Behind the striping soldiers came the striping sailors, the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis. Immediately behind the future officers of army and navy came the regulars of the military service, veterans most of them, who had seen service in Cuba and in the Philippines, and, many of them, upon the plains in the days before the Indians had left the war path for the ways of peace. In the line were the 2,600 men who had formed the Cuban army of pacification.

Atlantic Fleet Sends Men.

In the waters of Hampton Roads for ten days the fleet which had made its record breaking journey around the world had been assembled. The battleships, the cruisers, the destroyers and the torpedo boats were drawn upon for "Jackies" to give the sea service an adequate representation in the inaugural ceremonies. There were 3,000 sailors from the Connecticut, the Illinois and the other ships of Sperry's fleet in the parade. The marines followed the sailors. There was a full regiment of them, men from that branch of the service which has taken the initiative in many of the beyond-the-sea troubles in which the forces of this country have been engaged—in Korea in the late '60's, in Cuba in 1898, and in China in 1900.

The regulars of the government service led the way, their conceded

veterans of the civil war who served in the ranks of the union or in the ranks of the confederacy were present in the parade. There were more former confederates in line than were present at any previous inauguration of a Republican president.

Luncheon at White House.

As soon as President Taft reached the White House he entered and was greeted by the members of a specially invited presidential party, including the governors of several states, prominent federal officials, personal friends of the president and the members of the



Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

presidential family to a remote degree of relationship. A light luncheon was served in the great state dining-room, and as soon as it was over the president walked across the grounds of the White House to the presidential reviewing stand built on the south side of the avenue directly in front of the main entrance to the White House and facing Lafayette square. The president took his place on the reviewing stand, and with him were the members of the presidential party. Vice-President Sherman stood on the immediate right of the chief executive.



VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN

right. Behind them came the men who, in time of war, form first the reserve force, and later when brought into real soldiers' shape, the backbone force of the government's army—the National Guardsmen of the states of the union.

Many Civic Organizations.

In the rear of the military division came the civic organizations. There were in line more than 100 clubs and political associations from all parts of the country, nearly all of them wearing some unique and distinguishing uniform. The American club of Pittsburgh acted as personal escort to Thomas P. Morgan, the chief of the civic organizations' committee.

Among the organizations which had a place in the parade were several from President Taft's state—Ohio. Among these were the Citizens' Taft club and the Stamford Republican club of Cincinnati, Uniform Rank Knights of Maccabees, Cleveland; the Republican Glee club and the Buckeye Republican club of Columbus.

Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Minnesota and other states of the middle west and of the south were represented by associations of citizens, political clubs, and by prominent state, county and municipal officials. Many

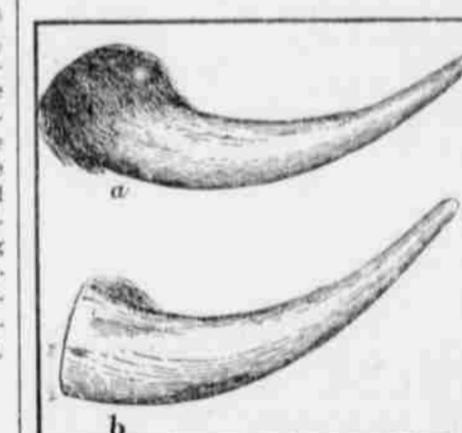
BEST METHODS OF DEHORNING CATTLE

Clean, Sharp Meat Saw and Strong Rope the Only Equipment Needed—By Richard W. Hickman, V. M. D., Chief of Quarantine Division.



Dehorning with Saw, Cow's Head Snubbed to Stanchion Rail.

The dehorning of partly developed and adult cattle can be very satisfactorily performed without other apparatus or instruments than a good strong clothesline and a clean, sharp meat saw—or a miter saw with a rigid back—in the hands of a fairly good mechanic. The same simple means for controlling the animal is just as applicable when the dehorning knife is to be used as when the horns are to be removed with the saw. This consists in securing the head of the animal to the horizontal rail or stringpiece which holds the upper



Horns Showing (a) Proper and (b) Improper Cutting.

ends of the stanchion boards. The animal is put in the stanchion in the usual manner; then one end of a heavy clothesline is passed around the upper part of the neck and tied in a knot that will not slip, otherwise it will choke the animal. The free end of the rope is now carried between the horns, through the stanchion to the front, up and over the horizontal stanchion rail, then down underneath the neck and up and over the top of the stanchion rail to an assistant, who should hold it firmly. Now release the stanchion, allowing the animal to withdraw its head, so that the horns are just inside of the stanchion rail or stringpiece; then, keeping the rope tight, pass it once around the muzzle, up and over the stanchion rail, and through to the front again to the hands of the assistant, who should stand three or four feet in front of the animal and hold the rope firmly, but prepared to release it when told to do so by the operator. The animal is now ready for the dehorning operation.

It is necessary that the rope be held by an assistant, as in the event of the animal struggling during the operation so as to throw itself off its feet, or if there appears to be danger of its choking, the rope may be slackened promptly at the word of the operator and the animal partly released. This, however, is rarely necessary, for as soon as the head is secured the operator should be ready, standing at the right shoulder of the

part as well as the upper part of the animal's head, the turn of the rope around the muzzle may be omitted and the last lap of the rope carried around the stanchion rail to the front and to the hands of the assistant. The rope should pass each time over the neck of the animal to the stanchion rail so that the laps are between the horns, in order that the rope may not interfere with the work of the saw.

There are men in what are known as the milk districts adjacent to large cities, where large numbers of dairy cows abound, who go about from farm to farm dehorning animals in this manner, charging for their services in some instances as little as five cents per horn or ten cents per animal.

It is not usual to apply any preparation after the operation of dehorning to prevent bleeding, as the loss of blood is not sufficient, as a rule, to be of consequence. Care should be taken, however, to prevent substances from getting into the openings left after the horns are removed. The horn cores are elongations of the frontal bones of the skull, and are hollow. They communicate with the frontal sinuses, or air spaces, of the head; therefore foreign substances which would act as an irritant in these cavities are apt to set up an inflammation, resulting in the formation of pus or an abscess, which may prove quite serious. Fragments of horn detached in the process of dehorning would serve as such irritant and by



Head of Steer Showing Bad Appearance Caused by Improper Dehorning.

their presence in these cavities cause inflammation. This trouble, though, is of infrequent occurrence, but would appear more liable to happen when the dehorning instruments are used, on account of their tendency to crush, especially in the case of old animals, whereas the saw cuts clean.

If proper care is taken, however, such an occurrence following dehorning may in almost every instance be avoided.

Occasionally animals after being dehorned and turned out of the stable will rub their heads against a dirt or gravel bank or the rough bark of a tree, and foreign material may thus get into the cavities, though usually the soreness of the parts is sufficient to prevent this.

If the animals are dehorned when flies are about, it is well to apply some pine tar with a view to keeping flies from the wounds. Some operators do this in nearly all cases, thinking that it facilitates healing. The dehorning operation should always, when possible, be performed in cool weather, and upon animals which have at least attained the age of two years.



Head of Steer Showing Result of Proper Dehorning.

animal with his saw, and proceed to saw off first the right and then the left horn. The horns should be severed at a point from a quarter to a half-inch below where the skin joins the base of the horn, cutting from the back toward the front. Our illustration shows the animal and the operator in position for the dehorning operation by this method. It is a good plan before commencing the real work to experiment upon an animal in the manner of control by snubbing the head to the stanchion rail as described.

If the stanchion rail is too wide to permit of properly securing the lower

Good Germs.—All bacteria are not harmful. Although the majority of the ill effects of man and beast come from germs, this does not prove that there are not healthful germs as well.

Must Be Kept Dry.—Sheep may not need as warm a stable as some other classes of stock, but it is absolutely necessary that they should be protected from the dampness.

Makes Better Butter.—The cream should not be held long after it is ready to churn.