

PRESIDENT TAFT'S OFFICIAL FAMILY

SKETCHES OF THE NINE EMINENT MEN FORMING HIS CABINET.

P. C. KNOX HEADS THE GROUP

Pennsylvanian Is Secretary of State—Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago Merchant, Holds the Treasury Portfolio—Jacob M. Dickinson, Tennessee Democrat, to Manage the Army—Affairs of the Agricultural Department Left in James Wilson's Hands.

Phlander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Taft, was born at Brownsville, Pa., in 1853. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, and three years later was admitted to the bar. During the years 1876 and 1877 he served as assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. In the latter year he formed a law partnership with James H. Reed which still exists and which has represented many large corporations, including the Carnegie Company. Mr. Knox entered President McKinley's cabinet as attorney general in April, 1901, serving until 1904, when he was elected United States senator from Pennsylvania. The latter position he resigned to become the head of President Taft's cabinet.

Wilson Retains His Place.
Only one member of the Roosevelt cabinet retains his portfolio under Mr. Taft. That is James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture. So excellent had been his work in that position that there was no serious talk of making a change. Born in Scotland in 1835, Mr. Wilson came to the United States in 1852 and three years later settled in Iowa. In 1861 he engaged in farming in Tama county. He was a member of the Iowa assembly for three sessions and speaker of the house for one session, and also was a member of the Iowa state railway commission. In 1873 he was elected to congress, serving two terms, and was sent to the national legislature again for one term in 1883. He was regent of the State university of Iowa in 1870-74, and in 1890 was made director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Ia. In 1897 he became secretary of agriculture.

MacVeagh for the Treasury.
Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, graduated from Yale in 1862 and from Columbia law school in 1864. He began the practice of law in New York city but ill-health forced him to abandon it and in 1865 he went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In this and other commercial pursuits he has amassed a large fortune. Before entering the cabinet he disposed of his holdings in the big grocery firm and resigned as director of the Commercial National bank of Chicago. Mr. MacVeagh has always been interested in movements for the public welfare, locally and nationally. Dickinson Is War Secretary. Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee and Chicago, the new secretary of war, was born in 1851 at Columbus, Miss. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1872 and afterward studied law at Columbia college,

at the University of Leipzig and in Paris. He served several times by special commission on the supreme bench of Tennessee and was assistant attorney general of the United States in 1895-97.
Postmaster General Hitchcock.
The first cabinet officer selected by Mr. Taft after his election was Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, who gave up his place as first assistant postmaster general to manage successfully the Taft presidential campaign. He has been given the office of postmaster general in the new cabinet. Mr. Hitchcock was born at Amherst, O., in 1867, and graduated from Harvard in 1891 and from Columbia law school in 1894. Since 1891 he has been a government official.

Nagel Has Commerce Portfolio.
Missouri has been rewarded for its switch to the Republican column by the appointment of Charles Nagel as secretary of commerce and labor. Mr. Nagel is a leading lawyer of St. Louis and the west. He was born in Texas in 1849, moved to St. Louis when a child and graduated from the St. Louis law school in 1873. He has been senior member of the law firm of Nagel & Kirby, professor in the St. Louis law school and a trustee of Washington university. In 1881-83 he was a member of the Missouri house of representatives, and in 1893-97 was president of the St. Louis city council. He is a member of the Republican national committee and for years has been an intimate friend of Mr. Taft. He was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters. As an attorney Mr. Nagel was identified with several important cases dealing with the numerous complications in the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Shen Indian territory.

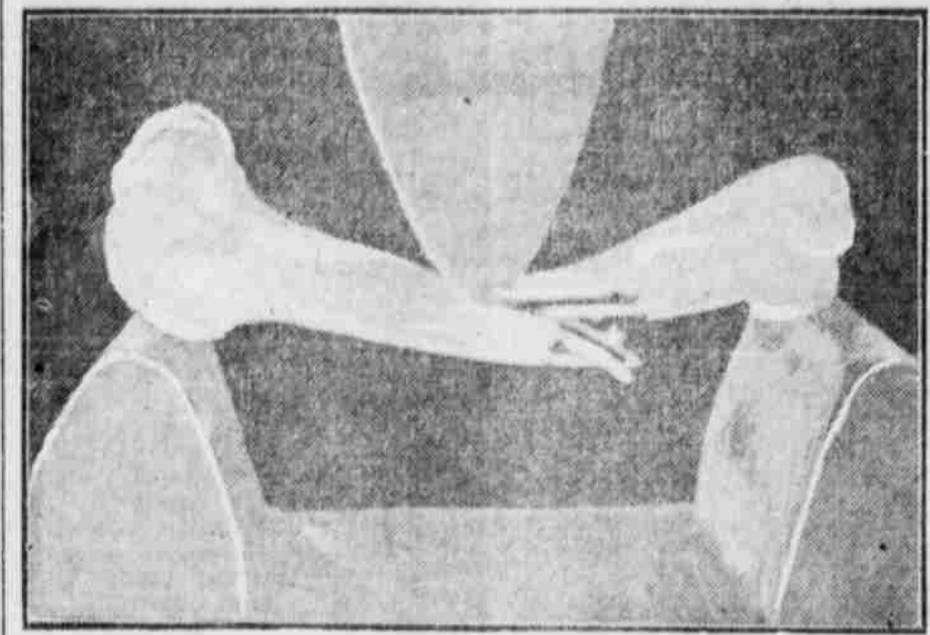
Navy Under Meyer's Charge.
President Taft's secretary of the navy, George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, has had wide experience as a business man, legislator, diplomat and cabinet officer. He was born in Boston in 1858 and graduated from Harvard in 1879. He then entered business and has been prominently connected with a number of financial and mercantile concerns. His career as a public official began in 1889, when he was elected to the Boston common council. He then served on the board of aldermen, and in 1892-96 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, the last two years being speaker of the house. In 1900 Mr. Meyer was sent to Italy as American ambassador, and in 1905 was transferred to Russia. In January, 1907, President Roosevelt called him home to enter his cabinet as postmaster general. This portfolio he has relinquished for that of the navy. Mr. Meyer's home is Hamilton, Mass.

Ballinger Secretary of Interior.
After about one year's service as commissioner of the general land office, Richard A. Ballinger of Seattle, Wash., has entered the cabinet as secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Booneboro in 1858. After attending the University of Kansas and Washburn college at Topeka, he went to Williams college, graduating in 1884 and afterward studying law and removing to Washington. He was United States court commissioner in 1890-92 and later was judge of the supreme court in Jefferson county, Wash.

Attorney General Wickersham.
George W. Wickersham, who becomes President Taft's attorney general, has had the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in New York city. Born in Pittsburg in 1858, he studied civil engineering in Lehigh university and in 1880 graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. For two years he practiced law in Philadelphia. In 1884 he became associated with the law firm of Strong & Cadwalladere, to which Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, belongs.

EFFECT OF FOOD UPON BREAKING STRENGTH OF BONES

Interesting and Valuable Experiment with Hogs—By E. A. Burnett, Director Nebraska Agricultural College.



Showing Bone Between the Anvils of Testing Machine After Breaking.

The purpose of the experiment was to determine the effect of different classes of food on the breaking strength of bones in growing pigs, as an indication of the food requirements for hogs which are to be used for breeding purposes.

A study of the breaking strength of the leg bones in the pigs which were

They were broken under the supervision of the department of applied mechanics. Every effort was made to secure a very accurate test. The points of contact in the machine were made exactly the same for all bones of the same class, though for short bones like the humerus the bearings were necessarily closer than in the femurs and the radius and ulna. In two instances bones which were found to have been previously cracked were rejected. The results are shown in table 1.

Although this machine did not break the bones with a blow, such as might be expected when broken in the animal, they were all broken under exactly the same conditions and hence their relative strength could be carefully determined.

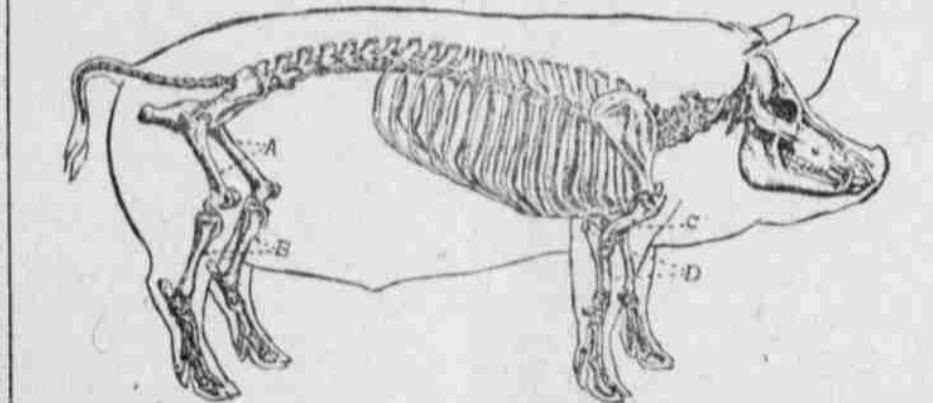
It will be seen from this table that there is a gradual increase in the strength of these bones per hundred weight of hog and that the greater strength is not a matter simply of the more rapid growth and heavier weight of the pig resulting from these supplementary feeds.

The laboratory examination of these bones also reveals a marked difference in the thickness of the walls as shown by the X-ray photographs.

The laboratory tests have also shown that there is no apparent increase in the external measurements of the bones resulting when protein or mineral matter is added to the food nutrients, but that these additional nutrients, so far as they are assimilated

Table 1—Breaking Strength of Bones. Pigs Fed for Twenty-Two Weeks on Different Foods, Initial Weight of Pigs About Sixty-Two Pounds.

under the test brings out some interesting facts. An effort was made in the selection of all the pigs in each lot to secure animals of uniform character



Skeleton of Hog Showing Bones Broken in Experiment. A, Femur; B, Tibia; C, Humerus; D, Radius and Ulna. Fibula Not Used.

and weight. All the pigs used were of one breed. There is still considerable difference in the breaking strength of the bones in different individuals of the same lot, which must be considered as an individual difference and which we have not been able to overcome by selection. As there were eight leg bones broken in each hog, or 32 bones in each lot, the very marked difference in the average breaking strength can only be attributed to the effect of difference in the food of the animals while they were under experiment.

The lot of 20 pigs put on experiment August 2, 1907, were continued for 22

weeks until January 3, 1908. They were killed at South Omaha, January 8, 1908. The carcasses hung for 48 hours in the cooler and the humerus, radius and ulna were removed from each fore leg, and the femur and tibia from the hind leg. These were brought at once to the experiment station and cleaned so that they could be subjected to test.

for bone-building purposes. Since the increased mineral matter in the bones is largely phosphate of lime, and since the skim-milk, tankage and ground bone are each rich in phosphate of lime, it is fair to look upon the phosphates in these foods as the determining factor in the building up of the bones in the pigs fed.

Lot.	Ration.	Femur.	Tibia.	Humerus.	Radius and ulna.	All bones
1	Corn	276	252	434	341	325
2	Corn and shorts	343	309	555	376	396
3	Corn and skim-milk	462	360	685	529	509
4	Corn and tankage	559	409	740	611	580
5	Corn and ground bone	646	465	808	715	681

Table 2—Average Breaking Strength of Bones Per 100 Pounds Live Weight of Hogs at Time of Slaughter.

weeks until January 3, 1908. They were killed at South Omaha, January 8, 1908. The carcasses hung for 48 hours in the cooler and the humerus, radius and ulna were removed from each fore leg, and the femur and tibia from the hind leg. These were brought at once to the experiment station and cleaned so that they could be subjected to test.

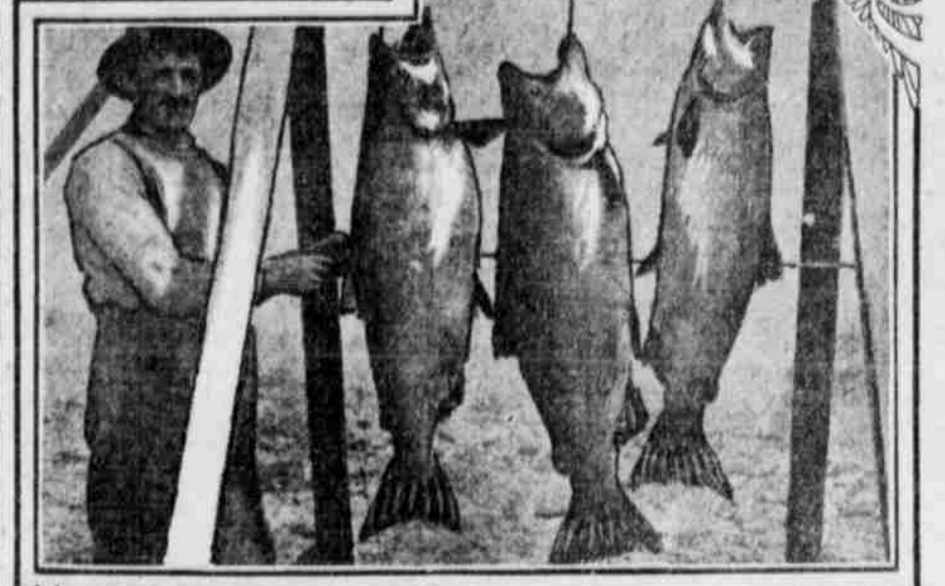
claim that the stable should be cleaned before the milking is done. I maintain not, for you know the more you disturb some things the worse they smell. The dairyman must not feed silage before he milks, for if contamination of the air of the stable occurs with the acid odor of silage, the milk will certainly be tainted. It may not be detected at once, but the city neighbor who attempts to use this milk 48 hours old, will certainly detect an unpleasant flavor.

Insist on Stable Cleanliness.—In the production of commercial milk, the dairyman must not only keep himself and his cows clean, but he must not draw the milk from the cow in a stable filled with dust. He never should feed hay before milking. He should not feed grain nor disturb the bedding before milking. I may get into an argument in regard to this statement, declares a writer in Orange Judd Farmer, for there are those who

claim that the stable should be cleaned before the milking is done. I maintain not, for you know the more you disturb some things the worse they smell. The dairyman must not feed silage before he milks, for if contamination of the air of the stable occurs with the acid odor of silage, the milk will certainly be tainted. It may not be detected at once, but the city neighbor who attempts to use this milk 48 hours old, will certainly detect an unpleasant flavor.

FISHING for the GREAT TYEE SALMON

By J.G. MILLAIS



46.53, 47 POUNDS.



A FINE CATCH—59 1/2 LB.

Campbell river empties into the channel between Valdez island and Vancouver island, and is the ideal place for catching the great tye. The tides at Campbell river are a very serious factor in the calculations of visiting anglers, for the channel between Valdez island and Vancouver island, at this point less than three miles wide, has the whole flood of the Pacific pouring through. Much scheming has therefore to be devised to cheat the tides from the Willow hotel up to Campbell river mouth, a wearisome row of a mile and a half, should the current be contrary. This piece of water is nearly always good for a fish or two; but as a rule boats are in a hurry to reach the best of the water opposite the actual mouth of the river. This cream of the fishing lies immediately off the big sand bar that projects seaward from Campbell River point. There is plenty of room for everybody and little fear of the sport deteriorating, as long as the present rules regarding the prohibition of net fishing in the channel is rigidly enforced. The sole danger to be feared off Campbell river mouth is from the masses of floating kelp or seaweed into which these monster fish have every inclination to burrow. This leathery weed is of such a nature that when fouled it is an even chance against a fisherman recovering any part of his tackle. The first evening we left the hotel and rowed some hundred yards clear of the banks of seaweed in the main tideway. Here the line is let out for 20 yards, and you troll northward for half a mile to the Indian village where the finest fishing ground is situated. As the evening falls and the time of feeding approaches generally about the turn of the tide at low water, a little army of siwash canoes push silently out from the village, and, forming a line, row rapidly up and down the stream from the village to a beacon at the mouth of the river. Here the tye rest under the floating seaweed, and if the lure is properly presented to the fish at the moment of feeding-time, the angler is sure to have at least one run in the evening.

Two days of ill-luck convinced me that something was wrong with my methods of fishing, so I took the opportunity of visiting the Indian village and extracting some information on the subject of lures from the Indians. In 1907 the chief attraction had been a large lead spoon polished on one side; but during 1908 none had been successful with this artifice, the Indians themselves using a small, bright nickel spoon. I bought two of them from a local store and got an Indian to lash on with string a siwash-hook of approved pattern. With this bait confidence revived, and I resolved to go and "buck the tide," that is, row against the heavy stream when others were still ashore and waiting for the evening row. Coming home on the previous day at 3 p. m., I had seen three or four big tye leaping at a point well out in mid-stream, opposite the old Indian graveyard. Mac, my guide, said he could work the boat there for a short time, so under the blazing afternoon sun we set out amid the solemn warning of other more experienced fishermen that we were giving ourselves a lot of hard work for nothing.

But the ways of the salmon are strange, and you often take a fish when all things look unpropitious. With infinite toil Mac bucked the tide, and after half an hour's labor against a six-knot tide succeeded in reaching the spot I had marked. We had scarcely arrived when my rod was almost torn from my hand. No coho had strength like this even in a tideway, and one minute of strain, in which my 17-foot Hardy rod felt all too weak, convinced me that I had hold of a ver-

itable tye and a big one. With such strong tackle one could take certain liberties with a fish, however large; so, forcing his head to the boat every time he attempted a similar cruise, I gained the mastery over him before 20 minutes had passed. A difficulty now presented itself in huge masses of floating seaweed, into which I feared the fish might run and break me. So on Mac's advice we forced the fish shorewards towards the shingly beach below the graveyard, where absence of weed and gravelly sand gave hopes of a safe termination of the contest. The gallant tye, however, showed every disinclination to face the shallow water, as he seemed to know by instinct that therein danger lay. The nearer we got to the land the stronger he seemed to get, and it was only by using such strength as would have been fatal in the case of a river salmon and great care that I at last forced him into such a position that I could spring ashore. Now each successive rush became fainter, and the greatest back and tail I had ever handled began to show up. For one moment he heeled over on his side and gave us our first view of the fish. "He's 50 pounds if an ounce," I cried, trembling with excitement.

"All that," quoth the laconic Mac. The end soon came. The gallant fighter rolled into shallower and shallower water and found it harder and harder to right his weakened body. "Now go for him, Mac," I cried. No sooner said than done; the boatman ran into the sea up to his knees, made two shocking attempts with the gaff and finally emerged dripping, but triumphant, with the struggling monster. We speculated on his weight, which the hotel scales, whose accuracy we had proved, gave at 55 pounds.

Tye-fishing with a spoon may not be the highest class of sport, but the act of playing the fish is, without doubt, great fun. I am not blasé, though I have caught plenty of salmon, so the joy of killing a 55-pounder as one's first fish was unalloyed. I meant to catch a bigger one and then stop; but who ever does? There is always a bigger one still. That is the worst or the best of man's ambition. We always create a fresh ideal after each achievement.

Damning with Faint Praise.
Being eager to know how his offspring, Haymow, Jr., was getting along in the big metropolis, Haymow, Sr., one day repaired thither from his rural habitat and sought information of his brother, long since established in the city.

"Wal," said Haymow, Sr., "what do you hear about Ebenezer?"

"Oh, I understand," remarked the young hopeful's uncle, "that he is invaluable in his new job."

"I swan!"

"Moreover, I understand that the boss simply can't do without him."

"How you talk!"

"And Ebenezer'll be a partner within a year or so, according to what I hear from the same source."

Haymow, Sr., stroked his beard, highly satisfied.

"By the way, who told you all this about Ebenezer?" he inquired.

"Ebenezer."

"Oh!"

The Mud Slingers.
Mrs. Clarence Mackay, at a dinner in New York, discussed the recent suffragist address wherein she had retorted upon President Roosevelt that woman could help her children more by entering intelligently into politics than by performing at home the somewhat menial duties of the nurse-maid.

"Is there room for woman in politics?" said Mrs. Mackay, with a smile.

"Yes, there is room and to spare for her. For instance:"

"Your husband is abroad, is he not?" I said the other day to the wife of a western mayor.

"Yes," said she. "He is taking a course of mud baths in the Pyrenees."

"For rheumatism?" said I.

"Oh, no," said she. "She smiled gayly. 'He's just training,' she explained, 'for the approaching municipal campaign.'"

Dodging Observation.

"Do you mean to say you are going back to the bicycle?"

"Yes," answered the speed maniac.

"The police are so busy watching automobiles that a man on a bicycle ought to be able to scorch as much as he chooses these days."