



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.

Philaander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Taft, was born at Brownsville, Pa., in 1852. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, and three years later, in 1875, he 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 1882, and from Columbia Law school in 1884. He began the practice of law in New York city but ill-health forced him to abandon it and in 1885 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.

Models' Earnings. Nowadays all the leading firms of modelists employ living models. A good model can earn five to six pounds a week, the minimum wage for a "show lady" being two pounds a week. There are some models in London who are paid as much as £10 a week, and in Paris the salary of a good model in some of the best establishments runs to £12 a week. As long as a model is young and attractive her position as such is secure enough, and often very well paid, but at 20, and sometimes be-

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 1885-97.

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.

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 Indian territory.

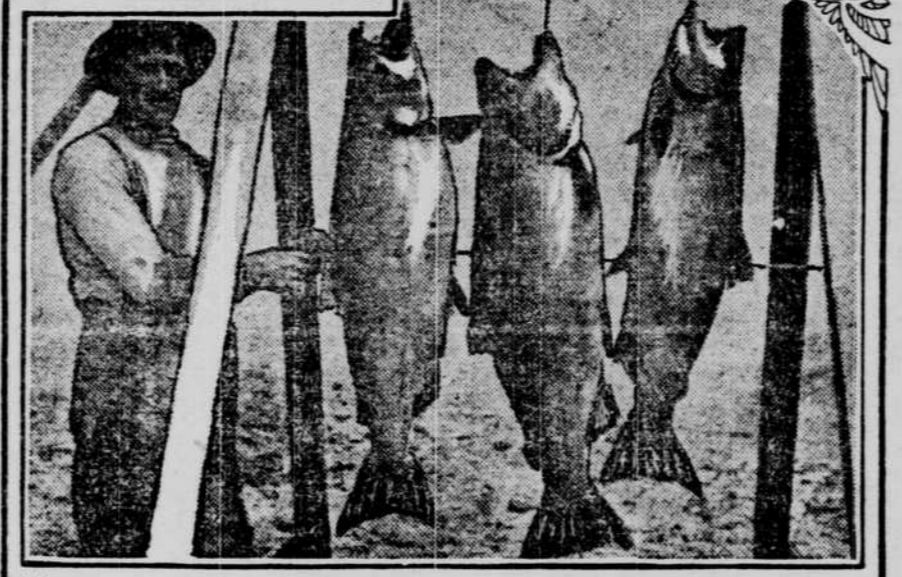
Navy Under Meyer's Charge. President Taft's secretary of the navy, George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, has had wide experience as a business man, legislator, diplomat and cabinet officer. He was born in Boston in 1858 and graduated from Harvard in 1879. He then entered business and has been prominently 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 Boonesboro 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 receiving a law degree from the University of 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 & Cadwallader, to which Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, belongs.

She—Have you seen the evening paper, John?
He—Yes, I read it through this morning.—Puck.

FISHING for the GREAT TYEE SALMON!



performed 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 cohoed 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 veritable tyee and a big one.

Campbell river empties into the channel between Valdez island and Vancouver island, and is the ideal place for catching the great tyee. 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 course 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 little fear of room for everybody and 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 of 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 swish 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 tyee 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 article, 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 swishhook 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 run. Coming home on the previous day at 3 p. m., I had seen three or four big tyee 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.

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 toward the shingly beach below the graveyard, where absence of weed and gravelly sand gave hopes of a safe termination of the contest. The gallant tyee, 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.

AT THE FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

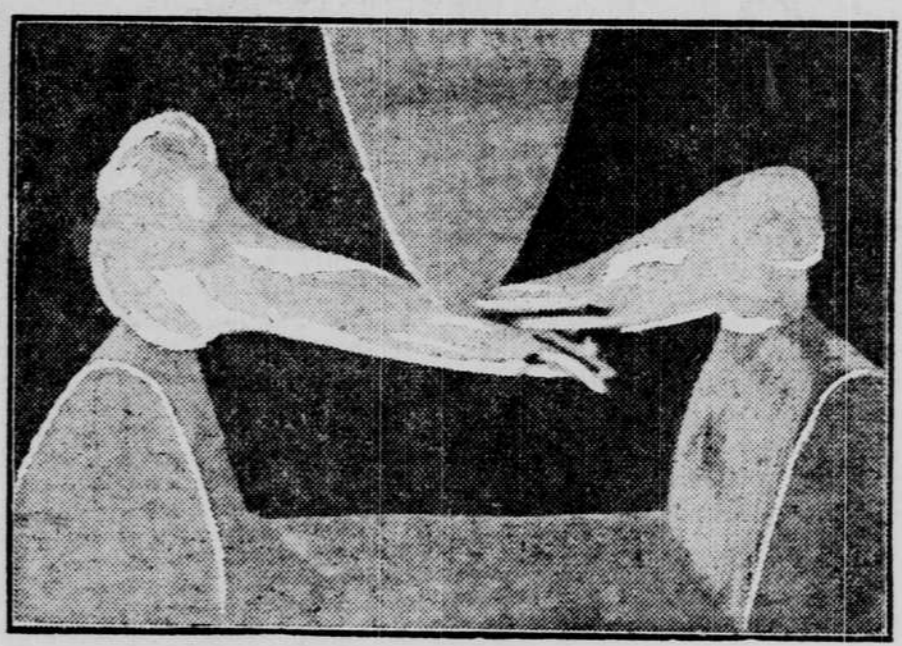


Hoyle—If it were not for my wife I wouldn't be here.
Boyle—No, hang it! Neither would I if it were not for mine! I'm the hostess' husband!

Retiring Aged Professors. Regents of the University of Minnesota have ordained that all contracts with members of the faculty shall expire when teachers reach their 65th birthday. Next June, it is said, half a dozen old gentlemen will call the class roll for the last time unless they have before followed the example of their president, Dr. Northrop, and sent in their resignations.

EFFECT OF FOOD UPON BREAKING STRENGTH OF BONES

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



Showing How Broken the Anvils of Testing Machine After Breaking.

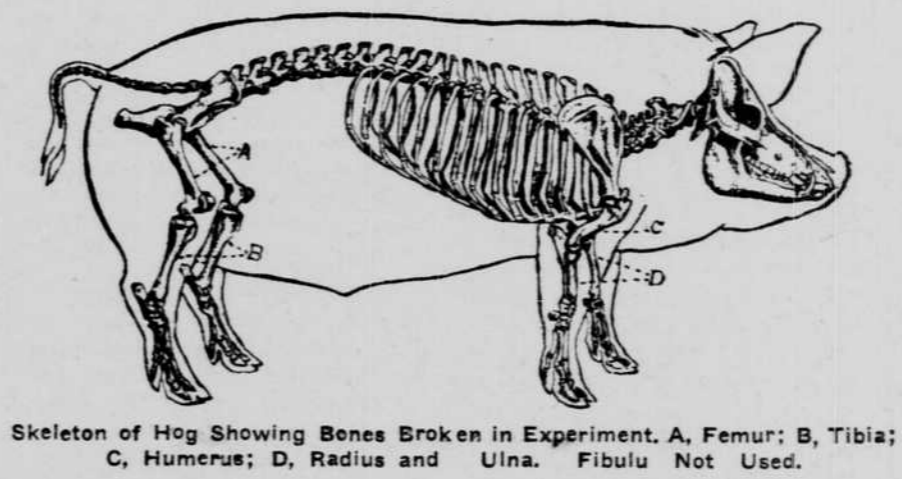
The purpose of the experiment was to determine the effect of different classes of food on the breaking strength of bones in growing pigs, as an indication of the food requirements for hogs which are to be used for breeding purposes.

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

Lot No.	Live Wt.	Femur	Tibia	Humerus	Radius and Ulna	Average of All Bones
1	225.0	275	252	434	341	325
2	190.0	343	309	555	376	396
3	190.0	462	360	685	529	509
4	211.0	559	409	740	611	580
5	243.0	646	465	898	715	681

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

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	898	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 3, 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.

Whether to heat the drinking water or not for chickens depends on the chickens. Some flocks will drink as heartily of cold water as of warm, others barely taste the cold water, but drink greedily of the warm. We have noticed that egg production is always best in the house where the water vessels are first emptied. If the birds won't drink water unless it is warmed it will pay to warm it if egg production is desired.

Warm the Water. The best experiment for hens is made by suspending cabbage, roots, heads, etc., by a colled wire spring such as comes from old furniture. Hens are human enough to want what is out of reach. Hang a head of cabbage on a level with their heads and the chances are they won't pay much attention to it. Suspend it about two feet from the floor, and they will spend much of their time jumping for it.

Farm Help.—The fact that work is plenty makes the average hand independent. He takes little interest in his present job.

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.

Backache, Pains in the Kidneys, Bloating, Etc., Overcome.

A nurse is expected to know what to do for common ailments, and women who suffer backache, constant languor, and other common symptoms of kidney complaint, should be grateful to Mrs. Minnie Turner, of E. B. St., Ansharko, Okla., for pointing out the way to find quick relief. Mrs. Turner used Doan's Kidney Pills for a run-down condition, backache, pains in the sides and kidneys, bloated limbs, etc. "The way they have built me up is simply marvelous," says Mrs. Turner, who is a nurse. "My health improved rapidly. Five boxes did so much for me I am telling everybody about it."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



Wife—I'll make you sorry you ever quarreled with me!
Hubby—What will you do? Go home to your mother, I suppose?
Wife—No; I'll bring mother here!

BABY HORRIBLY BURNED

By Boiling Grease—Skin All Came Off One Side of Face and Head—Thought Her Disfigured for Life.

Used Cuticura: No Scar Left. "My baby was sitting beside the fender and we were preparing the breakfast when the frying-pan full of boiling grease was upset and it went all over one side of her face and head. Some one wiped the scald with a towel, pulling the entire skin off. We took her to a doctor. He tended her a week and gave me some stuff to put on. But it all festered and I thought the baby was disfigured for life. I used about three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and it was wonderful how it healed. In about five weeks it was better and there wasn't a mark to tell where the scald had been. Her skin is just like velvet. Mrs. Hare, 1, Henry St., South Shields, Durham, England, March 22, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Why There Was a Funeral.

"That looks like a newly made grave—that little hummock over there on the desert," said the traveler from the East. "That's just what it is, neighbor," answered Arizona Al. "The editor of the Weekly Cactus Spine was buried over there last week."
"What was his complaint?"
"He didn't have none. It was Coyote Cal that had the complaint. You see, there was a baby born up to Cal's house a spell ago, and the editor wrote an item about it, sayin' a tow-headed little girl had come to make Cal and his woman happy, but it 'pears that the printer got the letters mixed somehow. Leastways it said in the paper when Cal read it that it was a tow-headed baby, and him bein' an impulsive cuss, there wasn't nothin' to do but hold the funeral the next day but one."

Lesse Majeste.

A teacher in one of the schools of Berlin has given to the papers of that city a composition written by one of the pupils in his school on the subject, "The Kaiser," in the course of which the young author says: "Prince Wilhelm was born on the Kaiser's birthday. From the dome of the castle 101 salute shots were fired. The old grandfather and old Wrangel hopped into a cab and went to the Schloss, and old Wrangel said: 'The boy is all right,' and the father made a bow from the balcony, and it was awful cold. And when the boy was baptized his father held his watch in front of the little fellow's nose, and he grabbed it and never let go again, because he is a Hohenzollern."

CONGENIAL WORK And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition, and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery. "Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day."

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc. "After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous."

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast. "I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast. "I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I can't just tell how well I felt, but I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live. "As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.