

WHEN THEY WERE 21.

Occupations of Well-Known Men of To-Day at Time of Their Majority.

TAFT WAS A YALE GRADUATE

Beginning of Careers of Belmont, Maxim, Corey, Ryan, Choate, Schwab and Others.

At the age of 21 William Howard Taft was graduated from Yale, and second in a large class, says the New York Times. He was salutatorian, received Phi Beta Kappa honors and divided the first prize on his graduation in law. His plans for the future study of law were undertaken the same year. In his twenty-first year the future Rear Admiral Evans was serving as lieutenant in the United States navy. He became a lieutenant commander in his twenty-second year. At 21 William Dean Howells was an active newspaper man in a small Ohio community. He entered his father's

mon council of Providence shortly after reaching his majority. Joseph G. Cannon was busily engaged in studying law in his twenty-first year, and for several years thereafter. Following an education in the common schools and in law, he was admitted to the Illinois bar. Long before his twenty-first year, John D. Rockefeller was well established in business, and had given evidence of his genius for organization. He went to Cleveland when 15 years old and obtained his first position. Two years later he was engaged in an oil commission house. At 21 he was partner in the commission house of Clarke & Rockefeller, where he had been established for more than two years. James J. Hill was educated with the idea of becoming a physician. His father's death compelled him to enter business, when he obtained a position in a country store at the age of 18. Later he moved to St. Paul, and in his twenty-first year was engaged as shipping clerk in that city, with the Mississippi Packet Company. First as a school teacher, then a printer, Hudson Maxim fought his way against unusual odds. By the time he had reached his twenty-first year he had become a printer and publisher of subscription books, and in selling these he traveled about the country.

employment. His first position was with a dry goods commission house in Baltimore. He had saved enough money by his nineteenth year to come to New York. He entered business actively and became a member of the stock exchange in his twenty-fourth year. The study of law was engaging the time of Joseph H. Choate in his twenty-first year and for several years thereafter. He was graduated at 21 from Harvard, with Phi Beta Kappa honors, and entered the law school at Harvard. He was graduated with the degree of LL. B. at 22. A variety of occupations had been followed by Samuel L. Clemens before he had reached his twenty-first year. The greater part of his time had been spent in a printing office, where he became an expert compositor. At the age of 21 he was threading the difficult channels of the Mississippi river as a regularly licensed pilot. His newspaper career followed. At 21 the future Senator Tillman was living on a farm with no ambitions for a political career. He had entered the Confederate army when but 17 years old and had been retired after injuries which caused the loss of his eye. A Fearless Woman. Soliman, the dreaded Turkish sultan, in 1521 was going to besiege Bel-

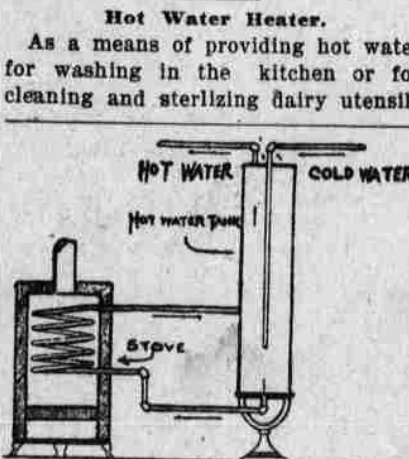
discovery of a black smudge from the program on the tip of a finger. He had his spike-tailed coat decorated with black braid-like gold lace on a court uniform. He crossed his front when in full regalia, too, with a heavy gold watch chain, with big diamonds stuck between the links. Fitch was notorious for his bad taste. It was told that he crammed his town house full of junk which he had bought at fabulous prices for art treasures, and that finally a friend who knew something about art values cleared out the place, altered the wall decorations, gave a harmonious whole, and made the house look presentable. The stable of Fitch's country home is full of near-art objects picked up in Europe. The playwright was an easy mark for the picture men and the antique dealers, and, oddly enough in this respect, he was imposed upon in the same way as Richard Mansfield. A Remarkable Chapel. The most remarkable mortuary chapel in America is located in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island City, N. Y., and cost \$180,000. The crypts or catacombs are for the burial of priests of the diocese of New York, under the charge of which the cemetery is maintained, says Popular Mechanics. At present, but one section of the catacombs has been completed with ac-



Beef Cattle Fed on Silage. During recent years a number of the state experimental stations have carried on a series of experiments which have demonstrated that silage can advantageously be fed to beef cattle. The Tennessee Experimental Station has especially given close attention to this matter, probably more so than any other station, and in one of its bulletins shows how silage increases the carrying capacity of the land. Ordinarily from two to three acres of blue grass is required to carry a 1,000-pound steer after six months, when gaining from 300 to 400 pounds. Four 800-pound steers were fed for 150 days on the production of less than an acre of land in the form of silage and gained 866 pounds during that period. When beef is raised on long that is high-priced, the above facts show especial strength in favor of silage. In 1903 a feed test was carried on by the Michigan Station for the purpose of ascertaining the relative number of pounds of beef that could be produced from corn fed in the form of silage, in the form of shock corn and in the form of corn and corn meal. The corn was secured from three different pieces of land, each nearly an acre in size. In addition to the corn fed in this manner the steers were fed daily rations of 5 pounds of corn and cob meal, 2 pounds of oil meal and 4 pounds of clover hay. After the experiment had continued for twelve weeks the average daily gain of the steers had been as follows: For the silage-fed lot, 2.22 pounds; for the shock-fed, 2.02, and for the corn and cob meal lot, 1.89 pounds. While it may be argued that this experiment should be repeated before conclusions can be drawn from it, still so far as these figures go the results were in favor of harvesting the corn in form of silage.

Possibilities of Our Farm Lands. From the standpoint of the most reliable and recent investigations and information, our land, handled in accordance with certain natural laws that determine its proper cultivation, will not only furnish food and clothing for an immensely greater population for ages, but will supply fuel and light and power when coal and petroleum shall have been exhausted. But we must look to better methods of soil usage for the alternative of bringing under cultivation unused and abandoned swampy conditions, although adding a vast total to our cultivable fields, will not always suffice to meet the growing demand. Already many sections of congested population are calling upon outside sources for food, and many of the large cities at times actually suffer from vegetable famines. Such shortages are due to more or less local and abnormal conditions, but might become general and permanent unless wise foresight should make provision for feeding our rapidly increasing population. The producing possibility of our cultivable lands becomes almost inconceivable to the mind when we consider that only a small proportion of the land nominally in farms is actually under cultivation, and that our acreage yields are ridiculously low in comparison with those of highly developed agricultural countries like Germany, France and England, notwithstanding that our soils are naturally as productive, says the American Review of Reviews.

Hot Water Heater. As a means of providing hot water for washing in the kitchen or for cleaning and sterilizing dairy utensils the tank shown in the illustration is simple and cheap. Any stove in which the iron coils can be heated will serve the purpose.



Strength of Bone in Hogs. The effect of feed on the strength of bone in pigs forms the text of a bulletin by Nebraska Experiment Station. The experiment shows very marked increase in the strength of bone when tankage or ground bone is fed in addition to corn. In determining the strength of bones the two principal bones in each leg of each animal were removed and broken in a machine. There were four pigs fed in each lot, making the figures given the average of the breaking of thirty-two bones in each lot. The average breaking strength per 100 pounds live weight of hogs after twenty-two weeks feeding was as follows: Lot 1, corn, 325 pounds; lot 2, corn and shorts, 396 pounds; lot 3, corn and skim milk, 509 pounds; lot 4, corn and tankage, 580 pounds; lot 5, corn and ground bone, 681 pounds.

Dairy Farm Implements. Every dairyman should endeavor to have as many labor-saving appliances around and in his barn as possible. For instance, the removal of manure from a dairy barn entails a great deal of hard work. However, the work may be greatly lessened if the farmers will install a manure carrier, which runs on a track. These carriers cost little in comparison to the amount of labor they save. Every dairy farmer should have a manure spreader. One spreader may do the work of several men in the spreading of manure on the fields. The manure is spread more evenly and each ton returns more value for this reason. No dairy farmer can afford to be without a manure spreader. But he should buy a standard make—Inland Farmer.

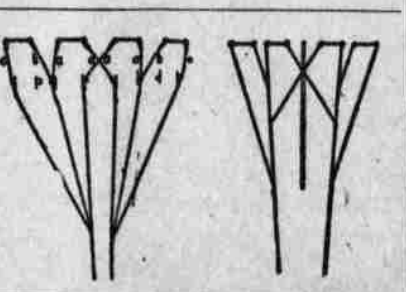
Bees and the Sense of Smell. Recent experiments on showy flowers like the poppy tend to show that insects are not always attracted to flowers by the brightly colored petals, but rather by the perception—doubtless by means of smell—that there is honey or pollen. In these experiments the unopened flower bud is inclosed in a gauze net, so as to protect it from insects, and when it expands the petals are carefully removed without touching the remaining parts with the fingers (for bees avoid a flower if the smell of human fingers is left on it), and the petalless flowers receive practically as many insect visits as untouched flowers do.

Largest Grapevine. The largest grapevine in the world flourishes in San Gabriel, Cal. It was planted by the San Franciscan friars and is 120 years old. The stalk is 1 1/2 feet in diameter and 8 feet high, and the branches and foliage cover 5,000 square feet. Last year it produced 2 1/2 tons of grapes.

For Barb Wire Cuts. When a horse has been injured on wire the first thing to do is to stop the flow of blood; this may as a rule be done by bandaging it up tight. It may also frequently be best to apply powdered alum or common saleratus, both of which will generally be found effective. In a few hours, considerable swelling will set in; this should be reduced either by applying cold water frequently, or, what is really better, applying pure kerosene oil, not only to the wound, but also to the swollen parts. No bandage should be kept on where kerosene is used, as it will then cause the hair to fall off temporarily, and as soon as it is safe to do so, the sore should be carefully washed with soft water and castile soap. This ought to be repeated daily until the sore heals. One of the best healing medicines for horse flesh that I have ever used can be put up at any drug store, as follows: One-half pint of alcohol, one-half pint of spirits of turpentine, one ounce of pure glycerine; mix all together in a large bottle and shake well before using. Apply only with a feather at morning and night. The sore should never be bandaged. By daily washing it will in this way heal up very rapidly. I can personally testify to the effectiveness of this simple remedy, as we have made use of it in numerous cases, with the best results, where every other remedy we tried failed to heal up the sore on the horse. —Agricultural Epitomist.

Four Horse Reins. A correspondent asks how can a pair of lines be rigged up for four horses so that each horse will have a line to each side of bit, thus doing away with the tying together of horses heads. The two sketches indicate arrangement of lines that should prove satisfactory. In the first illustration A A A A are two-horse reins and checks; B B are short ropes with snaps and C C are bridle reins on inside of bridle with snaps to snap in check buckle on reins.

Preserving Beef. When the animal heat is all out and the meat thoroughly cooled, cut it into convenient sized pieces for cooking, weigh out the meat and allow eight pounds of salt to 100 pounds of meat. Sprinkle a light layer of salt in the bottom of a clean, sweet, hardwood barrel or a stone jar, then pack beef in closely to a depth of, say five to seven inches, then put on a layer of salt and so on until the beef is all in, reserving enough salt for a good layer on top of the meat. After the package has stood over night add for each 100 pounds of meat four pounds of sugar, two ounces baking soda and two ounces saltpeter, dissolved in a gallon of tepid water; three gallons more water should cover this quantity. Weight to keep all under the brine.



MEN WHO STARTED AT THE BOTTOM.



SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.



JOSEPH G. CANNON.



ROBLEY D. EVANS.



JAMES J. HILL.



CHARLES M. SCHWAB.



NELSON W. ALDRICH.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

newspaper office, working first as a compositor, later occupying an editorial position. He was appointed news editor of the local paper in his twenty-second year. His appointment as consul to Venice followed two years later. After graduating from the English high school of Boston J. P. Morgan went abroad to study higher mathematics at the University of Göttingen. He returned to New York and began his business career just before reaching his twenty-first year. In his twenty-first year August Belmont was graduated from Harvard. He spent several months thereafter in a trip abroad, when he returned to New York and entered his father's banking house. Following an academic education Nelson W. Aldrich plunged into mercantile pursuits. He was an ardent Republican from his first vote, and early took an active part in local politics. He became president of the com-

His spare moments at this period were spent in experimenting with high explosives. From his first job, at \$1 a day, William E. Corey advanced rapidly in the great Carnegie steel works at Pittsburgh. His twenty-first year was spent in perfecting the famous Carnegie re-enforced armor-plate. Shortly afterward he was appointed superintendent of the plate mills. Charles M. Schwab started to earn his living as a farm hand. Next he became the driver of a coach, and later a clerk in a grocery store. At 19 he became a civil engineer's assistant at \$1 a day. At 21 young Schwab was working hard in the field with an engineer corps. Five years later he was appointed chief assistant of the division engineer, and under his direction the famous plant at Homestead was built. An orphan at the age of 5, Thomas F. Ryan was cared for by his grandmother, and at an early age sought

grade, the capital of Serbia, his most hostile neighbor. While slowly proceeding with his military train on the dusty highroad a woman stopped his unapproachable majesty. Bitterly she complained about the soldiers, who, during her sleep, had carried off her cattle, the sole fortune she had. "You must have fallen into a most profound sleep not to have heard the thieves at their work," said the sultan laughingly. "Yes, I slept well. I slept in confidence that your majesty is watching over the safety of your people," replied the woman. This answer, which might have cost the woman's head, pleased the sultan because of the fearless way it was said. He restored all the cattle stolen by the soldiers. Clyde Fitch's Bad Taste. Clyde Fitch maneuvered and was as careful of his hands as a prima donna. Once he amused several rows in a theater by expressing horror at the

commodations for 24 bodies in the concrete niches. But the section can be extended underground in four directions, and at any time an addition for 72 more bodies can be made. For a cryptal burial there is a lift set into the floor of the chapel to lower the body to the level of the crypts. The record for burials at Calvary indicates that the mortuary chapel will be in almost constant use. The burials average 70 a day and often run as high as 120. A Little Late. "I see the Fourth of July fatality statistics have been compiled and are now out." "Yes; but we are not much impressed by fatality statistics after our own burns are healed."—Louisville Courier-Journal. A woman's ambition is not only to have both ends meet, but to lap over and have enough for her kin.