

IN THE LIMELIGHT

KENNEDY TO GET RED HAT



Right Rev. Thomas F. Kennedy, Bishop of Adrianapolis, president of the North American college at Rome, Italy, and a personal favorite of the pope, shortly will be appointed by the Holy See as an American cardinal, to share honors with Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

This statement is made upon the authority of a Roman Catholic, so high in church affairs that it should be taken without hesitancy, and according to the same source the appointment will be the direct result of the suffragan bishops refusing to abide by the pope's desire to see Bishop Kennedy recommended as a successor to Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who died recently.

The pope's wishes were made known to the suffragan bishops by Cardinal Gibbons. Instead of selecting three names the suffragan bishops submitted one, that of Bishop Prendergast, of this diocese, who did

Archbishop Ryan's work two years before Ryan's death.

Prior to the suffragan bishops' meeting the diocesan counselors and irremovable rectors met. The pope's suggestion had been made to them that they place Bishop Kennedy first upon their list. They did so. Monsignor Falcono, papal delegate, upset by the difference of opinion, requested the 13 Catholic archbishops in the United States to signify their individual choice for Archbishop Ryan's successor. The majority of them have written him favoring Prendergast. Falcono forwarded these letters to Rome, and now, according to precedents, there is but one thing for the pope to do—make Bishop Prendergast archbishop.

NEW HEAD FOR HILL LINES

Carl Raymond Gray, senior vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco line, with headquarters in St. Louis, has resigned to become president of the steam and electric railroads of the Hill system, with headquarters at Portland, Ore., succeeding John F. Stevens. The arrangements were made by James J. Hill.

W. C. Nixon, vice-president and general manager, will succeed Gray as senior vice-president of the Frisco, with Charles M. Levy and W. V. H. Rosing as assistants to the vice-president and with W. T. Tyler as general manager.

The offer from Hill to Gray was pending while Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, was considering the proposition for the chief executive office of the Missouri Pacific railway and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. Shortly after Elliott left St. Louis Gray met Hill in St. Paul and then inspected the Hill property in Oregon and Washington.

Gray kept the negotiations secret, but as it was necessary to submit the matter to the officers of the St. Louis and San Francisco the fact that the tender had been made by Hill was known in St. Louis several weeks ago, and although Gray refused to discuss the matter it was learned that his resignation was at hand and that Nixon and the other officers had been chosen.



BOOST EDUCATION IN SOUTH



Parents and teachers in the southern states will be interested in the fact that on June 1st James Shelby Thomas, dean of Virginia Christian college of Lynchburg, will become commissioner of education for the Southern Commercial Congress. His work for the congress will carry him into all states of the south, for the purpose of bringing about a quicker exchange among all educators of educational ideas and of school improvement suggestions. He will also work out a plan for the Southern Commercial Congress, whereby it can assist college and other students of the south to secure or complete their education along scientific lines.

Mr. Thomas is a young man with an unusual educational record. He was born in Saltville, Va., in 1880. He received his education in public schools, then prepared for college at Tazewell and the city high school at Catlettsburg, Ky. He took his degree Johnson City, Tenn., in 1900. Immediately after graduation he became an instructor in the same college. In the years between 1900 and 1902 he took an active part in improving Tennessee school conditions. In 1903 he moved to Lynchburg, Va., and was a founder of Virginia Christian college.

The educational purpose of the congress is to work for the guidance of pupils in the common schools of the south, so as to prepare them for useful careers, though unable to go to high school or to college.

IS A WIZARD AT FIGURES

Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, who has come to the head of the committee on appropriations in the readjustment made necessary when the Democrats took over the control of the national house of representatives, will have as his right hand man James C. Courts, who for over a decade has been officially designated as clerk of this most important body. His mastery of figures is nothing short of wonderful; he has had years of experience in which to perfect himself, and there is little doing in the way of committee business that he can't reduce to cold figures.

Congress annually votes an extra \$1,000 to his regular salary in recognition of his extraordinary efficiency. Mr. Courts is generally referred to as the "mathematician of the house," and what he doesn't know about the governmental finances isn't worth knowing. He is always "on deck" at committee meetings, and his usual place is by the side of the chairman. If a question comes up involving an appropriation for some obscure matter he has all the necessary information at his tongue's end and reels off facts and figures in a manner that would dazzle the layman. Mr. Courts' services will doubtless be as highly appreciated by the new chairman as they always have been in the past.



THE CHILDREN

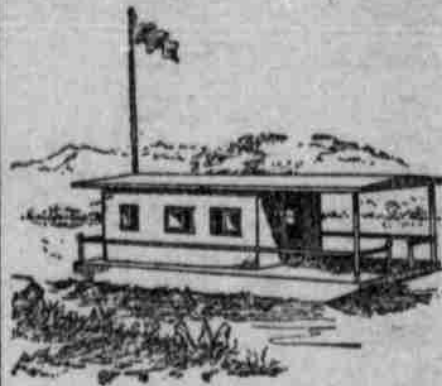


HOUSEBOAT IS INEXPENSIVE

Whole Family May Be Given Cruise of Couple Weeks in Summer Around Some Lake or River.

But few people can afford the houseboats one sees illustrated in the magazines, yet many would greatly like the chance to take the whole family and spend a couple of weeks, or more, cruising about some lake or river. A houseboat is figured in the accompanying illustration that is comparatively inexpensive, and still large enough and convenient enough to make a family outing very pleasant. In many places a flat-bottomed "scow" can be found, hauled up on shore in idleness, which can be purchased for a trifling sum. A plain little house and awning can be built upon this, of a single thickness of sheathing, similar to that shown in the illustration, writes Dwight Woodbridge in the *Hearthstone*. This little house has two rooms, one for a cooking room and one for a "living" room, which can also be used for a sleeping room at night, though the "men folks" will very likely make their beds out on deck under the awning.

A more inexpensive plan still is



A Houseboat.

shown in the second cut. If one can buy an old flat-bottomed scow, well and good. If not, he will doubtless be able to hire one for a couple of weeks, and on this he can erect a tent, nailing and bracing the frame to the deck.

A cloth awning can be put up over the unoccupied part of the deck, as indicated by the dotted lines, when the improvised houseboat, or rather, tent-boat, will be complete. It may not be very handsome, but lots of comfort and a very jolly time can be had, and all at a small expense.

Such a boat can be moved from point to point by towing with a row-



A Tent Boat.

boat, or a little mast and sail can be erected that will prove serviceable. A very small sail will move even a large boat over the quiet waters of a lake, and on a summer outing rapidity of movement is not called for.

The cuts are offered as suggestions merely. If these plans are still too expensive for anyone, or out of reach because no flat-bottomed scow is at hand, there is still another plan.

Make a pontoon by flooring over a little raft of logs, making the floor



Pontoon Scow.

sufficiently elevated and level by the plan shown in the third cut, and on this pontoon erect a tent. Inexpensive pleasures are best, after all, and very likely as much pleasure will be had upon a pontoon houseboat as the millionaire experiences upon his palatial craft.

Chemical Prints in Darkness.

Here is the way to take a picture in the dark: Draw a picture on a piece of paper, using sulphate of quinine in making the outlines. Expose the paper to the sun for a few minutes; then place the paper face down on a piece of sensitive paper, like that used by photographers, and place the two sheets between the leaves of a book. A few hours later you will find that an exact reproduction of the drawing will have been impressed on the sensitive paper. Designs of any sort can be copied in this way, or you may trace over a printed picture or design with sulphate of quinine and by the same process produce a faithful copy of the print. Try it.

Father Was the Animal.

Teacher—John, of what are your shoes made?
Boy—Of leather, sir.
Teacher—Where does the leather come from?
Boy—From the hide of the ox.
Teacher—What animal, then, supplies you with shoes and gives you meat to eat?
Boy—My father.

A GINGLE.



When I go to a party I'm as neat as I can be. But when I'm there a while I look quite different as you see!



COURTESY TO BOY'S MOTHER

Parent Should Be Treated as His Most Valuable Possession—Kindness Also to Sister.

Many a boy fails to rise from his chair when his mother enters the room, while he would get up at once if a stranger entered, and one would suppose that his mother, who is more to him than all the rest of the woman-kind put together, should, to say the least, have from him the same marks of courtesy as strangers. In fact, you can tell a boy's character pretty accurately by the way in which he treats his mother, for as a mother has probably done and will do more for her son than any other woman—with perhaps one exception—will ever do, he ought, in return, to treat her as his most valuable possession. His courtesy, his chivalrous and knightly bearing toward her, are never thrown away.

She sees it all and thinks more of it than does any one else, and he need never fear that his thoughtfulness is thrown away. Perhaps, occasionally, such conduct may to a certain extent, go unnoticed by some other women, but by his mother, never.

In the same way one's conduct to one's sister is a test of good breeding. Sisters are not mothers, by any means; but still they demand courtesy from their brothers. Perhaps a sister can be pretty hard to get on with at times, but nevertheless she is a woman, and she can do certain things without any fear of retaliation, because the nobility of the man in the boy is bound to respect the woman in his sister.

Let her tease and tantalize, but remember the best way to cure her is to treat her so like a lady who could never descend to such methods that she will soon be forced to stop, in order to live up to the character you have given her. Mothers come first, therefore, over all the world, and sisters next. Treat them as carefully as you do anything else in your life, and with even more care, and then we can discuss the rest of womankind.—Harper's Round Table.

AMUSING TOY EASILY MADE

Fish Made Out of Paper Will Swim in Water If Little Machine Oil Is Applied.

Anyone can make a paper fish that will swim. First of all, draw on paper the picture of a fish, as shown below. Then cut a channel from the tail nearly to the head (B), where a round opening should be made (A). Place the fish in a tub or pail of water side down, and drop into the head of the channel (A) a few drops of sewing-



A Paper Fish.

machine oil. At once the fish will begin to swim in the most remarkable way, the motion being caused by the spreading of the oil through the channel (B). If the channel be slightly bent (C), the fish will swim in a circle.

A Joke on Father.

Johnnie—Papa, you'll let me cut a lock of your hair, won't you?
Father—Certainly, my boy! I am delighted to see that you have so much affection for your parents as to ask for a lock of hair by way of remembrance.
Johnnie—You see, papa, my rockers horse has lost its tail, and I wanted to make it a new one.—The Continent.

SATISFACTORY METHOD OF PROPAGATING WOODY PLANTS

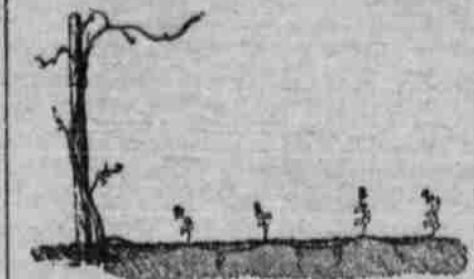
Layering May Be Considered Connecting Link Between Natural and Artificial Generation—Many Varieties Increase Naturally.

(By D. J. CROSBY.)

Layering may be considered the connecting link between natural and artificial propagation. Many plants, such as black raspberries, grapes and others, increase naturally in this way but man has lent his aid in so many ways to this process of propagation that it may be considered to a certain extent artificial.

A layer is a branch so placed in contact with the earth as to induce it to throw out roots and shoots, thus producing one or more independent plants, the branch meanwhile remaining attached to the parent plant. Layering frequently proves a satisfactory method of multiplying woody plants which do not readily take root from cuttings. There are several methods of layering.

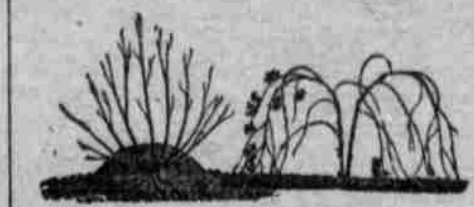
Tip Layering.—The tip of a branch or cane is bent down to the ground



Vine Layering.

and slightly covered with soil when it will throw out roots and develop a new plant. Many plants may be propagated in this way.

Vine Layering.—A vine is stretched along the ground and buried throughout its entire length in a shallow trench, or it may be covered in certain places, leaving the remaining portions exposed. Roots will be put forth at intervals and branches thrown up. Later the vine may be cut between these, leaving a number of independ-



Mound Layering. Tip Layering.

ent plants. The grape can be easily propagated in this way.

Mound Layering.—Plants which stool sending up a large number of stems or shoots from a single root, are often layered by mounding up the earth so as to cover the bases of those stems

and cause them to throw out roots. Each may then be removed from the original root and treated as an independent plant. A plant is often cut back to the ground to make it send up a large number of shoots to be layered in this way.

ROOTS SERVE TWO PURPOSES

They Not Only Drink Up Dissolved Foods, but Also Serve to Hold Plant in Fixed Position—Strong in a Way.

(By H. H. SHEPARD.)

Roots serve two purposes for the plant. They not only drink up dissolved foods, but also serve to hold the plant in a fixed position.

The older and larger the plant grows the more roots it needs to securely hold it in place and to fully satisfy its drinking needs.

All of the roots of a plant help to hold it in place, but the youngest and finest roots do the drinking.

These young, fine roots are called feeding roots. They grow out in all directions in the moist soil in search of food for the plant.

At the end of each tiny feeding root is a little cap resembling the finger of a glove. The function of this little root cap is to protect the tender rootlet as it pushes its way through hard bits of soil.

Although young and apparently tender, these feeding roots are very strong in a way.

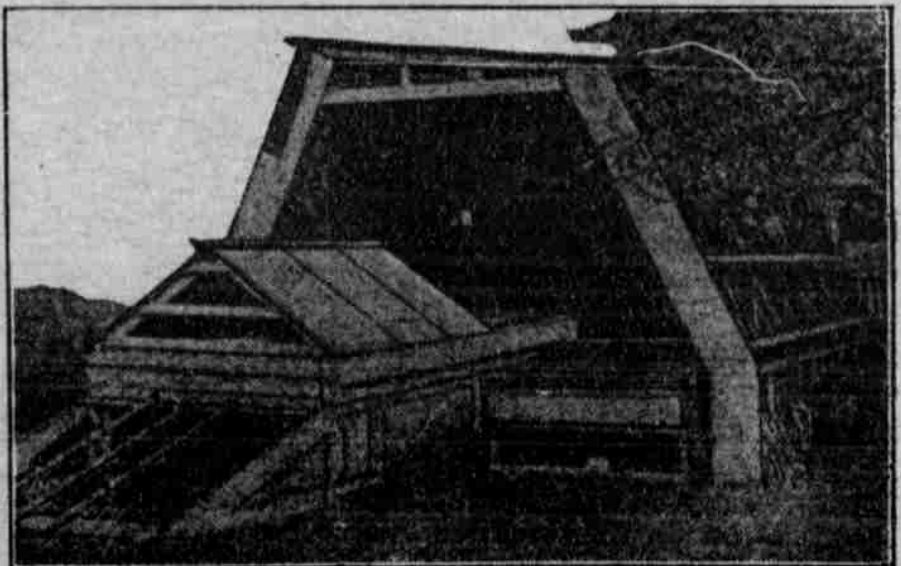
Through the power of expansive growth, they are able to push slowly through the very hard soil, and even penetrate some rocks, bursting them into pieces.

With large plants, such as trees they penetrate very deep down into the ground where the soil is always moist, but always as hard as rock.

What to Plant.

As to what to plant, that depends upon climate and soil and whether the garden is for all the year round or merely for summer and autumn, says Frances Duncan in the *Century*. If the place be lived in during the winter, then a hedge-like thorn, with its gay scarlet berries, a few evergreens marking important points, and edgings of dwarf evergreens or box will give no small amount of cheer and emphasize the fact that the garden is not dead, but sleeping.

CORNSTALK BROODER SHELTER



Any simple framework with cross-pieces will serve on which to lay cornstalks to make such a shelter as shown in the illustration, says the

Orange Judd Farmer. The roof is of wood, the sides provided with internal and external crosspieces to hold the stalks in place. Anyone can make it.

FIT POULTRY FOR MARKETING

Comparative Rate of Decomposition in Drawn and Undrawn Fowls Is Shown by Circular of Government.

The results of the investigations into the comparative rate of decomposition of drawn and undrawn market poultry made by the United States department of agriculture during the season 1909-1910 have just been published in *Chemistry Circular 70*. The conditions of the experiment were strictly commercial, as the fowls were killed and dressed by the regular employees of a poultry packing house, were shipped in the usual one-dozen-to-the-box package in a car-load of dressed poultry, were received by a wholesaler and handled with his stock, and went to the retailer when he purchased fowls from the same car-load, remaining in his shop for the period which the market happened to require for their sale.

The shipments extended over a period of six months, from January to June, inclusive, and the haul was about 1,700 miles requiring on the average of 7½ days. The birds were mature hens, large and fairly fat, and the method of killing was by bleeding through the mouth and puncturing the brain through the skull just below the eye. The carcasses were dressed according to methods known respectively as "full drawn," "wire drawn," "Boston drawn," and some are un-

drawn, all being dry picked, and the evisceration was conducted with sufficient care to render washing unnecessary.

The routine of dressing, packing and shipping, and general handling in these experiments is far above the average. In fact if all market poultry should be handled so well, the problem of decay would become insignificant.

The investigations which are described in detail in the pamphlet demonstrate (1) undrawn poultry decomposes more slowly than does poultry which has been either wholly or partly eviscerated; (2) "full drawn" poultry; completely eviscerated with head and feet removed decomposes the most rapidly; (3) "Boston drawn" and "wire drawn" stand midway between the undrawn and "full drawn" in speed of decomposition—the "wire drawn," which is most like the undrawn being usually the better; and (4) that these deductions apply to dry picked, dry chilled, dry packed, unwashed fowls, which have been marketed with what would be called promptness.

The effect of different methods of dressing in case of delayed marketing is now under investigation.

Arabian Horse.

The Arabian horse is a horse of the highest courage, in stature about 14 hands 2 inches, a horse of length, power and substance combined with the elastic and the sinuous movement of the serpent. He is a perfect animal, he is not exaggerated in some large parts, meager and diminished in others.