

EVERY MOTHER HER DAUGHTER'S MATCHMAKER.

LET YOUR CHILDREN DO THEIR OWN COURTING, SAY MOST PARENTS, WITH RESERVATIONS WHEN FATHERS AND MOTHERS FEEL THEY OUGHT TO INTERFERE.

CHICAGO.—Certainly not, say the city mothers, still they all agree that their first thought when the little daughter was laid in their arms was, "I wonder what little boy in this great world will become her husband." Yes, every one of them owns she has hoped from the first moment of her child's existence that somewhere a sweet tempered little fellow of good parentage and some means was being reared to be a fit companion for the little daughter just born to her.

Mrs. Charles H. Conover says nice girls will marry only nice men. "The girls who are brought up in the right way need no interference in regard to their matrimonial ventures," says Mrs. Conover. "There is no necessity for parents interesting themselves in the character or financial standing of young men who simply call upon their daughters. Such a proceeding as investigating on the part of parents would be entirely too premature."

"A father need not assume that every young man is interested to the point of matrimony, and unless he sees that matters are reaching a crisis, he should let the young people alone. When, however, he finds matrimony impending, he should satisfy himself that all is well and if character is found to be moral, personal objections should not stand in the way of his daughter's happiness. The children should be the choosers, not the parents. I heartily disapprove of matchmaking."

Parents Should Watch Associates.
Mrs. Alice Bradford Willes thinks parents should guide the associations of their children. "Parents need not be matchmakers to order the pathway of their sons and daughters," she says. "The first duty of a parent is to exercise all possible care with regard to the associates of their children from infancy. They should put desirable companions within reach and should encourage eligible young people. In this way their children will make no undesirable acquaintances. If they have always had the best they will always demand the best."

"Their children's happiness and well being should be the principal thought

Mrs. Walter Ferrier declares a child should be influenced by its parents to marry only capable helpmeets. "A man need not be wealthy to be the proper one for daughter's life companion," she said. "Wealth is one of the really unnecessary attributes in a husband. Rather let him be a man capable of making his way in the world. A man of good judgment and moral standing, as well as for a man's nature more than his ability is worth considering. No one desires to see the loved daughter of the household



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given to a man, be he ever so capable, he has an unkindly nature. The great trouble with our American marriage question today is that nine-tenths of the girls marry for wealth and position. Their parents urge them to seek riches rather than love and it usually fails."

Let Children Do Own Courting.
Mrs. Henry Clay Carpenter, whose daughter, Miss Beatrice Carpenter, was one of the season's debutantes, has decided ideas on courtship and marriage. "Don't do your children's courting," says Mrs. Carpenter. "Remember you did you own, and my, but didn't you enjoy it? Then let your children do the same. When you argue that children should profit by the parents' example, you cast a reflection on your child's father which always is a bad policy whether he is deserving of it or not."

"Never let your children feel that you are anxious to have them marry. This attitude on the part of parents often causes a daughter needlessly to hasten her matrimonial plans. She can be made to feel that father has been putting up for such a long time, that he has paid out such sums for her education, and has fitted her for marriage at a suitable age. Then when she arrives at that age, and does not leave the home roof or show any inclination to do so, parents should be exceedingly careful not to give the impression that they wish her marriage."

"The moment a girl feels that her parents desire her marriage, she becomes reckless and may foolishly accept the first opportunity that presents itself, notwithstanding she has refused numerous and better offers prior to the discovery that father and mother think it is time daughter had a home of her own." Marriage of sons and daughters is something in which parents have no rights or privileges. However, should daughter give her heart to a young man of whom the family knows little, it becomes the duty of the father to make a thorough investigation. Then if he finds him to be of immoral character, he should confide his discovery to his daughter.

Arranging Marriage Never a Duty.
"The girl who has been reared in an atmosphere of love, obedience and respect for her parents will prove herself the dutiful daughter and will give up the undesirable young man. She will listen to her parents in regard to her marriage as she has listened to them during all her life in regard to her minor affairs. While it is the duty of parents to prevent the marriage of their children in such ex-



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Mrs. Frank R. McMullin of Highland Park expressed the opinion that where the question of money enters in, all the sanctity of matrimony is lost. "Parents who desire moneyed matches for their children should force themselves to do nothing more than hope," she said. "They should never barter their sons and daughters. This idea of selling your child into a family of wealth in order to gain for her position in society and riches to keep up a splendid establishment with no thought or care for her affections is all wrong. If parents find their daughters ready to sell themselves to the titled foreigner simply for the position they will acquire, it is the duty of the parents to stop the affair at once. On no account should a girl marry for anything but love."

"Parents cannot live their children's lives. A mother would be willing to offer herself a sacrifice for either son or daughter, but this is impossible. Each must live for himself alone, and children should be taught early in life that character counts for more than wealth or position. If wealthy parents find their son in love with a working girl there should be no objection raised because of social inequality. Today we are living in an age when every one works in one way or another. No one who really amounts to anything is idle. If we do not take up manual labor we are working with our brains or using our talents to the best possible advantage along some other line."

"It is perfectly proper for parents to offer suggestions along matrimonial lines, but they should go no further. A suggestion should be sufficient for the properly reared son or daughter who realizes that the one desire of the parents' hearts is to see their child happy, so if the moral character of the young person chosen as the life partner is unimpeachable, all interference on the part of parents is wrong."

Wrong Ideas of Present Generation.

Mrs. Thomas B. Hoops said: "There is one great trouble with matrimony today. The young people want to begin where their parents leave off. When we were young we were willing to live on a small income at first and gradually rise to a more exalted estate, but it is not so with the girls of today. They must have the best of everything in the beginning. Parents are too extravagant with their girls—they allow them too much spending money and they are permitted to dress too luxuriantly. A man naturally thinks he cannot ask the girl he loves to become his wife unless he has enough wealth to give her every luxury to which she has been accustomed."

"Fortunately, American girls are sensible and are more independent than the girls of any other race, so when they find themselves in love with an obscure young man of small means they rarely hesitate to accept him when he does get up the courage to propose. If it were not for American money, there would be no foreign marriages and we could keep our American girls in America, where they belong."

"The money is made here in America and yet parents allow their daughters to marry these titled foreigners and carry away their riches to the



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foreign shores. There is no love or courtship in this sort of thing. It does not enter into the question at all. It simply is a bargain, and in such cases parents should most certainly interfere and not allow their daughters to be bought and sold as they are. The wealthy marriage is not always the happy one, and parents should be absolutely sure, before giving their consent to a daughter's marriage, that she truly is in love with her suitor, and equally sure that it is the girl and not the dollars he is after."

American Men Best Husbands.

"The American man makes the best husband in the world. Nowhere in the universe are there as true men as our American boys, reared by good American mothers and sensible American fathers. Then we should see to it that American girls marry American men if we value their happiness."

PEDIGREED STOCK BREEDING PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE

Of All Pursuits That City Business or Professional Man With Country Home Can Indulge In, Live Stock Heads List.

(By CAPTAIN WADDELL.)
There are pleasant profits to be made by the man who is seeking a country home and rural pursuits by way of relaxation from business, than the ordinary man of this kind has any idea of.

A country home with land attached to it would be a dull place if there were not something besides the fresh air, scenery, babbling brooks, song birds and flowers to admire and occupy one's mind in a way that combines rest with pleasure.

Of all pursuits that the city business or professional man with a coun-

try home and farm can indulge in, nothing is so pleasant and remunerative as that of pedigreed stock breeding. This may comprise horses of the various breeds, cattle, sheep and swine, either of which when taken hold of practically and sensibly will bring much pleasure and a good deal of profit to the man who indulges in it.

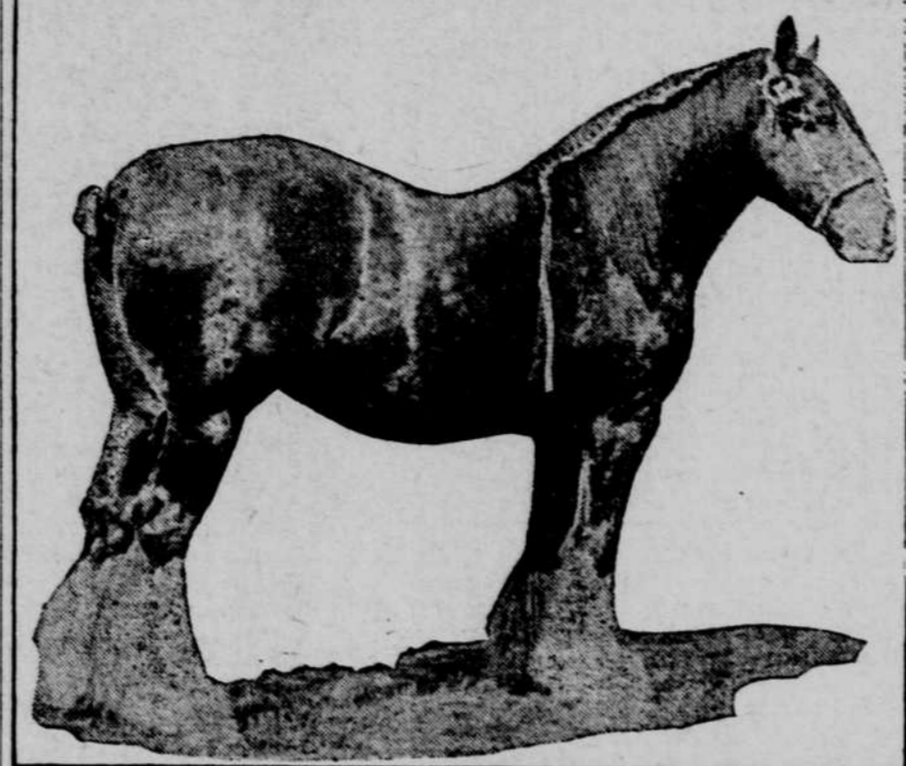
In the first place, there is a ready market for good pedigreed stock of every kind, and apart from the pleasure of breeding them and seeing them flourish and grow into maturity there is the delightful fascination of exhibiting them at the various horse and live stock shows, competing with friends and neighbors and beating them with animals one has bred himself.

In the case of horses almost all the great stables of this country that have been and still are winning the majority of the blue ribbons throughout the country have imported all these horses from Great Britain, which robs him of much of the pleasure of winning with home-bred animals. This is particularly the case with heavy harness horses, but the same holds good in regard to Shires, Clydesdales, Suffolk, Percherons and Belgians. All the great winners at the great shows throughout this country were

these horses are shown are importations from England and Scotland in the first three cases and France and Belgium in the two latter.

As far as polo ponies are concerned it is only necessary to say that nine-tenths of the polo ponies that competed for the American cup at Hurlingham two years ago were English bred and English purchased, which robbed that splendid achievement of much of its glory.

All these animals as well as hounds, hackneys and Shetland and Welsh ponies, which are all in great demand could be bred in this country as suc-



Prize-Winning English Sire.

cessfully as they are in the countries in which they were originated, and it remains for the man of wealth with a country home and farm to show Americans how easily this can be done, and so make it as pleasant and profitable as it is in Great Britain.

Lamb Is Helpless.

Considerable attention should be given to ewes and young lambs. A new-born lamb is just about the most helpless thing on the farm, and frequently needs a little help to get started in life, but when fairly under way no young stock will give the owner more satisfaction; and it will pay to have patience and do all one can to assist them at first.

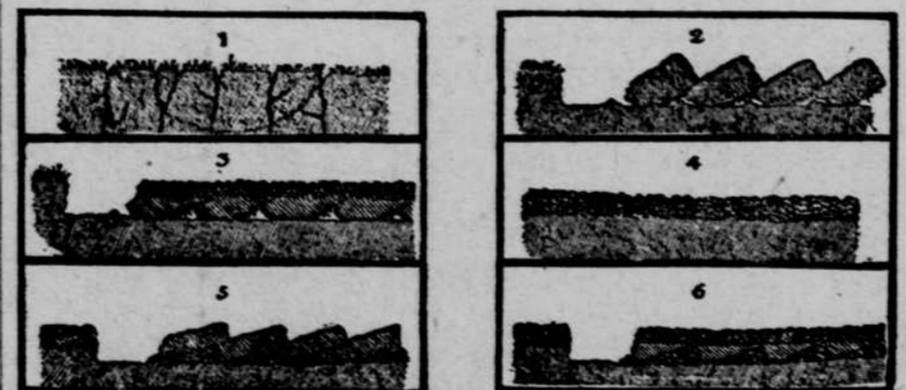
Rubber From Corn.

Scientists have succeeded in making a substitute for rubber from corn. At the Omaha corn show last fall a big chunk of refined rubber made entirely from corn by a seedless process was exhibited.

Good for Scours.

A half cupful of wheat flour and a raw egg in the milk, if given to a calf with scours, is said to be very beneficial.

GOOD USE FOR DISK HARROW



The illustration given herewith shows the various uses to which the disk may be put in preparing the soil for a crop:

Fig. No. 1 represents hard, cracked, open soil that has not been tilled, showing how clod formation takes place and the depth at which moisture can escape from the ground.

Fig. No. 2 represents ground plowed, showing air space between the turned over slice and the ground beneath. This air space prevents a firm and compact seed bed from being made and stops capillary attraction with the subsoil.

Fig. No. 3 is plowed ground disked. Note that the air spaces still exist. This is what happens when corn stalk ground is plowed without first being disked. Corn stalk roots and other trash prevent the ground from becoming compact and firm.

Fig. No. 4 is ground disked before

it is plowed. The mulch of dirt breaks up capillary attraction so that moisture cannot escape from the top of the ground. This permits what moisture there is in the ground to come close to the surface.

Fig. No. 5 is the disked surface shown in Fig. 4 plowed. Disking the ground before it is plowed leaves a mulch of fine dirt which fills up the air spaces left between the furrowed slice and the ground beneath, thus making the foundation for a firm and compact seed bed.

Fig. No. 6 illustrates disked before and after plowing. When the ground is treated in this manner the seed bed becomes compact and firm in a much shorter time and forms a means of capillary attraction. This treatment puts the ground in such condition that whether the season be wet, dry or normal, the farmer is not taking any chances.

LICE INFECTED FARM ANIMALS

Insects More Troublesome During Spring When Live Stock Kept Inside Until Warm Weather Arrives.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Lice seem to be more troublesome during the spring when the farm animals are kept inside until warm weather comes than at any other time during the year and as soon as an animal is discovered to be lousy, the lice should be destroyed at once. We have found a strong decoction of tobacco an excellent wash for the purpose of destroying lice, but during recent years we have been using a mixture of crude oil and crude carbolic acid mixed 50 parts crude oil to one part crude carbolic acid, and find that this does the work in a very thorough and effective manner. On the cattle we apply it with a hand sprayer, but for the hogs we prefer to use a brush, or to saturate a few

gunny sacks or old blankets and wind them around a post in the hog yards and allow the hogs to make their own toilets by rubbing against these posts. They will soon learn how to apply the mixture where it is most needed and will keep themselves free from these pests if their beds and houses are kept clean and disinfected.

Heat, Energy and Fat.

Protein starch, fat, sugar and fiber are the nutrients that make up foods. Protein is the only one from which muscle and tissue can be made. The others serve to produce heat, energy and fat. Starch and sugar are about equal in food value. The fiber in the plant cut green has the same food value as starch. Fats serve the same purpose in the animal body as starch, but are more concentrated, having two and one-fourth times as much nutrient in a given weight.

Honey in Switzerland.

Though a small nation, Switzerland makes 100,000,000 pounds of honey a year, so well is its flora adapted to be culture.

WHO'S WHO-AND WHY

"ASSISTANT" RULER TO RETIRE



Forty years in one position is not a bad record, but this is what has been accomplished by Lord Knollys, the king's private secretary, whose retirement is now imminent. He originally intended to give up his arduous duties at the death of the late king, and it was well understood that he merely stayed on in order to "train in" Sir Arthur Bigge, upon whose shoulders the responsibilities of the royal secretaryship will now fall.

Such a post requires not only hard work, but a keen knowledge of the world, combined with tact, judgment, decision and memory. It has been said of Lord Knollys that no one could hope to undertake his task with a title of the success which now attaches to it.

The royal correspondence alone would frighten the average man. About 500 letters a day are addressed to the king, and the majority of these are attended to by Lord Knollys, assisted by the under secretaries.

No correspondence is more varied than that received by the king. There are letters from his relatives, a daily letter from the prime minister when parliament is sitting, letters from cranks, faddists, inventors; begging letters and a never-ending stream from madmen. As a rule the only letters that the king answers himself are those from his relatives and personal friends; and therefore the bulk of the replies falls on his secretary.

Apart from his secretarial duties Lord Knollys was an intimate personal friend of the late king, and perhaps no one appreciated the dead monarch's real generosity and kindness of heart as did his private secretary. Certainly no one outside royalty enjoyed such unceremonious intercourse with him. Sometimes King Edward, when free from official engagements, would dine quietly with Lord Knollys at his private residence. These entertainments were of the most informal character and were scarcely known to the general public, and not even chronicled in the press.

Lord Knollys combines in his personality every attribute which should belong to an important official and to a cultured English gentleman, and on no occasion during his long public career has his discretion been in fault or the soundness of his counsel at all called in question.

"TRUST BUSTER" IN SENATE

W. S. Kenyon, known as a "trust buster" when he was assistant to the attorney general of the United States, was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late J. P. Dolliver.

Mr. Kenyon will be one of the youngest members of the senate. He was born in Elyria, O., June 10, 1869. His father was a Congregational minister. He was educated at Grinnell, and later was graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa.

His public career started almost immediately with his election, soon after graduation, as public prosecutor of Webster county, a position he held for two terms. He was elected circuit judge when he was barely 30 years old, but left the bench after one year, declaring that it was too quiet and sedate. He became the general counsel for the Illinois Central railroad, and though his official duties required his presence in Chicago he kept his established residence in Fort Dodge, where he practiced law with Senator Dolliver.

Asked whether he may not attempt the revision of the present Sherman anti-trust law when he enters the senate Mr. Kenyon admitted that such a step may appear necessary. He should not say, however, that he has considered any definite lines for such action.

Kenyon was the original "trust-buster" under the Taft administration. He has had much the same position under this administration that was occupied by Wade Ellis when Roosevelt was president. He was appointed assistant to Attorney General Wickersham in March, 1910.

At the time of his appointment Mr. Kenyon was general counsel for the Illinois Central railroad. Although he had lived three years in Chicago, he had kept his voting residence at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

HEADS MOTHERS' CONGRESS



Mrs. Frederic Schoff, now completing her ninth year of leadership as president of the National Congress of Mothers, is a philanthropist who gives freely, not only of her means but herself to the cause of child welfare. Having compiled the laws of every state in the union concerning dependent and delinquent children, and having led the several movements to establish courts for children in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Idaho and Connecticut, she is a recognized authority the world over. She received the unique honor of an invitation to address the Canadian parliament on this subject, and is the only woman who has ever been thus honored. The amount of her daily work is tremendous, and she could not have persevered through these years of service were it not for her superb physique and a certain sustaining spiritual force. Mrs. Schoff's versatility is as astonishing as her accumulation of facts. Neither pessimist, nor optimist, she looks upon existence with unbiased eyes, and her vision is ever clear as to formative preventive and corrective policies. As an impressive public speaker Mrs. Schoff is unexcelled, having an exhaustive knowledge of her subject and the power to clothe her thought in clear, forcible and felicitous phrasing. She also has a delightful voice which is easily understood in the largest assembly. Among the elements which make up Mrs. Schoff's intrinsic greatness are her earnestness, her sincerity and her deep-rooted conviction that the most important work in the world is the conservation of childhood. Though masterful and a born leader, she is wholly effeminate, independent and full of initiative, yet conservative to a degree in all matters of social usage. She is uncompromising where principle is at stake, yet tolerant and yielding in non-essentials. Thus it is that she wins the devotion of her co-workers.

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HETTY GREEN TO OWN BANK

Mrs. Hetty Green, with the assistance of her son, Colonel E. H. R. Green, has decided to have her fortune managed through a \$10,000,000 private bank with branches in other states, and will retire from all active participation in her financial affairs. Her realty and financial interests are now in the hands of the son she sent into Texas as a youth and educated along the lines of sound, business common sense.

Colonel Green pictures his mother as grossly misrepresented in the past. Although she conducts her business on careful and conservative lines, he says she has made it an invariable rule to re-invest her profits in the territory from which they were derived for the upbuilding of that territory. "Her argument has been," he explained, "that every community is entitled to the benefits of its own prosperity."

"Since my mother began her business career she has never asked more than 6 per cent for her money. The bulk of her loans have been made at considerably lower rates. You may set it down that the ratio of income diminishes as the size of the estate grows. Because of this attitude and widely known liberality to her customers in particular times my mother has been able to skim the cream of the borrowers."



METHODIST WORK FOR POOR

Church Divided New York City Into Seven Walks for Looking After the Unfortunate.

New York Methodists started their first organized charity a little more than a hundred years ago. Its record is preserved in a manuscript volume brown with age, now preserved in the library of the Methodist Historical society, of that city.

On Saturday evening, November 12, 1898, a group met in a schoolroom at Anthony (now Worth) and Hudson streets to form a charitable organization. The name adopted as given in the interior cover of the book was the Assistance Society for Relieving and Advising Sick and Poor Persons in the City of New York. Thirty-four were present and were recognized as the original members of the society.

Into districts known as walks the entire city was divided. At first, says the Christian City, there were four, then five, soon six and finally seven. At the outset the first walk included

the whole of lower New York, as follows: Beginning at the East River on the lower side of Peck slip, up the lower side of Peck slip, of Ferry street, of Georges street, across the park, to and along the lower side of Murray street to the North River, and all below these boundaries.

The third walk apparently covered the northeastern part of the city, its visitor being given in part the section "up the east side of Bowers Lane"; the fourth walk included "Greenwich" on the west.

With 1899 the distribution of food, clothing and fuel began. The first beneficiary mentioned was one Catherine Graham of 81 Church street, it being ordered that she "receive one dollar." At the next meeting two were recommended respectively to the almshouse and the poorhouse.

In October, 1812, the stringency of the times—it was during the war with England—led the society to discuss "the propriety of resorting to the manufacture of soap and bread." Later it ordered the purchase of some 800 soup tickets from the "Humane Society," at \$3 per hundred.