

Woman's World

Miss Fulton Only
Woman Rubber Expert.



MISS DAISY FULTON.

Miss Daisy Fulton holds the unique position of being the only woman rubber expert in the world. This very clever and energetic young lady is a native of Australia and has recently come to this country to set an organization secretary of the rubber exposition to be held in New York city next September. She has acted in a like capacity for expositions held in England and other countries.

This little woman who talks so glibly about the great Brazilian product, its manufacture, its possibilities and the "present boggy of synthetic rubber" is far from the awesome person one pictures her. She is gentle voiced and slender, with hazel eyes and a mass of hair that is prematurely silvered.

Miss Fulton started in the rubber business as secretary to a busy man in a rubber concern, and to use her own words, "the more I heard about rubber the more interested I grew. I read and listened and worked along in a sort of rubber atmosphere, I suppose, and now my work is wholly in the interests of the rubber industry."

When asked if all Australian women were so enterprising Miss Fulton replied that as far as she knew she was the only woman rubber expert in the world, but "there is no reason why women should not enter the field with great success."

Miss Fulton has a casket glittering with jeweled souvenirs from many countries—all the gifts of industrial or ganizations which she has served in one expert way or another.

Thoughts on Womankind.
Men lean more to justice and women to mercy. Men excel in energy, self reliance, perseverance and magnanimity; women in humility, gentleness, modesty and endurance.—William Ed ward Hartpole Locky.

Women are much more like each other than men. They have, in truth, but two passions—vanity and love.—Lord Chesterfield.

A man without religion is to be pitied, but a goddess woman is a horror above all things.—Elizabeth Evans.
There are few husbands whom the wife cannot win in the long run by patience and love.—Marguerite de Valois.

Men love at first and most warmly. Women love last and longest. This is natural enough, for nature makes women to be won and men to win.—George William Curtis.

Women never lie more astutely than when they tell the truth to those who do not believe them.—Anonymous.

A New Mop.
Quite the latest in floor cleaners is a mop fastened to a metal brush back which slides on and off the handle. This mop works like a scrubbing brush with none of its inconveniences. All its parts spread out into direct contact with the floor, so that it can be readily used under radiators, book cases and all odd corners. Various kinds of mops can be fitted into the same handle. For bathrooms or kitchen, where the floors must be daily scrubbed, the ordinary white mop cleans with practically no dust and can be used either dry or with floor oil. Another mop for the same handle is chemically treated and impregnated with oil sufficient to last for six months and furnishes an easy and practical way of keeping the floors in perfect condition. It is an improvement over the old fashioned mop, which was the cause of much drudgery, wasted time and ill temper.

A Carnegie Pensioner.
Mrs. J. B. Nixon, for a great number of years chief instructor at Tulane university, New Orleans, is the first woman to receive the Carnegie pension for work of that character. Mrs. Nixon had traveled extensively about the world previous to beginning her work as an instructor and since resigning has spent much time abroad, chiefly in touring Europe. Although somewhat past the allotted threescore years and ten, she is as active as many young matrons and enjoys traveling with fewer signs of fatigue than do many women of half her age. She is tall and commanding, her manner is vivacious and her conversation exceptionally bright and entertaining.

Milady's Mirror

Menaces to Beauty.
First among the menaces to beauty stands the tight clothes habit. Health, too, is sacrificed to this false notion of form that seems to obsess so many young girls as well as women.

The principle of tight lacing as a health and eventually a beauty enemy is so simple the wonder is it has not presented itself to its followers long before "puffed in" clothes crowd the flesh, press upon the arteries until they are half closed and thus retard circulation. Poor circulation means a blotched skin, a pasty complexion and serious affection of individual parts of the body.

You have heard the girl of wasp waist and narrowed hips complain of racking headaches. Perhaps you know a girl whose hands are always cold and red and who can't take off her shoes for fear her feet will swell so she can't put them on again. If her waist is out of proportion to the rest of her figure you may be sure the trouble is tight stays.

Another and more evident evil is the red nose which mars the most perfect face. This is an invariable cause and effect—the squeezed in waist and the red nose. The girl who deliberately chooses clammy hands, cold feet and a red nose rather than a natural waist line has a poor idea of the requirements for a beauty ensemble.

Among the injuries to health caused by being a backache, weak spine and indigestion. Constant pressure in the hollow or small of the back irritates the delicate nerves centered in the spinal column. These nerve wires are impeded in transferring messages to the brain, and the entire nervous system is thrown into disorder. Depression, sick headaches and hysteria often originate in the tight waist.

Proper Use of Complexion Brush.
Purchase a complexion brush at some reliable drug store. One costing less than 50 cents is not to be considered as it is likely to be harsh and not well made. The bristles in these brushes should be soft. They are generally the same as those used in the construction of infants' hairbrushes. If they are the least bit harsh they irritate the skin and do more harm than good.

Always wet the brush and also the face before applying soap which by the way should be liquid, because there remains no stickiness, and the rinsing is more nearly perfect than with hard soap. Have a small amount of the soap liquid in a dish and dip the brush into it and start to scrub the face. Very warm water should always be used for cleansing. When every part of the face has been thoroughly scrubbed rinse it well with water several times.

When large pores are being treated as little as possible of cold water should be used, as cold water closes the pores. After being scrubbed they must remain warm in order to drink in all the food that can possibly be absorbed. After the face has been scrubbed and rinsed, pat almost dry, and then with fresh food on the tips of the fingers of both hands work into the skin all it will absorb. This process must be gone through with every night, and once a week liquid green soap should be used.

Toilet Hints.
Washing combs in water soon causes them to warp and break. A stiff, dry nailbrush is a good cleansing agent.

While the effect of the constant use of liquid powder is often extremely unpleasant, it may be used at intervals without fear of injury to the skin. One of the best pearl white liquids is made by combining one and a half ounces of bismuth subcarbonate with enough water to make six ounces in all. Rainwater should be used if possible. The bottle must always be shaken well before applying the powder. Be careful not to apply it too generously or it will give the effect of facial exsuffiation.

Good Hair Tonic.
Castor oil is a splendid agent for promoting the general health of the hair. Rub a few drops into the scalp twice a week. Keep the scalp loose by massaging it deeply with the tips of the fingers. Little if any odor will result, provided the oil is confined to the scalp and is not distributed through the hair. Be careful not to hold the head near a flame after using the oil.

A Good Astringent.
For oily skin no astringent brings about more satisfactory results than camphor water. It has a delightful healing effect, but should not be applied too often, as it has drying properties likely to prove disastrous to an extremely delicate skin. Apply the camphor water with a piece of absorbent cotton and just before it dries wipe it away gently with a soft cloth.

To Brighten Tortoise Shell.
Tortoise shell combs, pins and barrettes can be brightened by rubbing them with sweet oil, wiping them dry and covering them with whitening or reliable silver powder. After the powder is applied the shell should be polished with a chambray. To keep the shell bright bathe it frequently in tepid water and rub it with olive oil on a piece of fannel or a chambray.

IT'S GOOD TO HAVE.

Telephone Pad to Hang Near Receiver.



TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

Now that telephones have become as much a part of household furnishings as the dining room table the mistress of the home is interested in the telephone directories, which from time to time appear in the shops.

Here is the latest convenience of this kind, and very good looking it is to hang above the instrument for reference when one wants to call up a number.

JUST A HINT.

Secret of Success For the Up to Date Business Woman.

A woman who has made a notable success of business thus advises other business women.

Don't complain. Don't demand sympathy. Don't say you are unlucky. You are as lucky as you think you are, and opportunity is always at your door.

Be alert mentally and clean physically. Work as if you had no idea of ever marrying and as if business were your sole interest in life.

Don't think you would succeed better somewhere else than where you are.

Don't waste time on self pity. Don't be persuaded that you must be absolutely healthy before you start to work. You may find health in your work.

Don't stay in an employment which really is a detriment to your health. If you are brave enough to try you will find something better suited to your needs, says the Woman's National Daily.

Study conditions around you and find out what requirements are most urgent. Learn to meet these requirements or the demands of the market near you.

Work with a goal before you. Don't be satisfied with your own degree of efficiency or knowledge. You can always acquire more.

Kitchenettes.

Stains may be removed from the collar of an overcoat by rubbing it with a cloth dipped in ammonia.

By immersing an ink stained handkerchief in milk immediately after it has been stained and allowing it to soak the ink will generally disappear.

Mosquito netting doubled or quadrupled makes excellent dishcloths. It is thin enough to go easily into pitchers and small cups; it is pleasant to handle; it is scalded and dried easily and quickly, and it is so cheap there is no temptation to keep it after it begins to grow dingy. It is large—say 12 by 24 inches.

When mending small holes in lace curtains darn them before the curtain is washed. But when there is a hole that requires a patch wash the curtain first, stretch and dry. Then cut a piece off the top with which to make the patch, trim off all frayed edges around the hole and dip the patch in raw starch and press it over the hole. This will stay securely and will be much neater than sewing.

Good Soap Made at Home.

Take one-fourth pound castile soap and slice into a porcelain vessel and pour over it two quarts of deodorized grain alcohol. Put the vessel into a kettle of water at such a heat as to cause the spirits to boil, when the soap will soon dissolve.

Then put the jar, closely covered, in a warm place until the liquid is clarified, taking off any scum that may appear on the surface and pour it carefully from the dregs.

Then put it into the jar again and set into a vessel of hot water, distilling all the spirits that may arise. Dry the remaining mass in the air a few days, when it will become a white transparent soap free from all alkaline impurities, without odor. This soap will soften and beautify the complexion.

Modern Amusements.

Wanted—A governess, who is a good stenographer to take down the clever sayings of our child—Fulgencia Elizabeth.

JUVENILE STYLES.

Smart Little Frock Of White Linen.



LINE SUIT IN RUSSIAN EFFECT.

The very strong contrast of the black patent leather belt and the cerise bow at the throat of this white linen frock is very Parisian and chic.

The frock is exceedingly simply, but is made distinctive by its effective trimmings. It is made on the Russian order, and the arrangement of the tiny ball buttons with their crochet loops is very unique.

The white socks are worn with child's buttoned strap slippers of patent leather.

Ironing Hints.

In dampening clothes for ironing it is well to use a whisk or one of the regular clothes sprinklers which are made for this special purpose.

Sprinkle one piece at a time, spreading it out smooth before sprinkling and roll it up tightly.

Always wipe irons off carefully before using them. When not in service they should not be allowed to stand on the back of the stove, but should have a place on a shelf or dry closet.

Always have a steady fire when ironing. Add a little fuel at a time, so that the heat may never be deduced.

If a large pan is turned over the iron, they will retain their heat more perfectly.

Irons must be much hotter for starched pieces than for flannels. For the latter they must barely hiss under the touch of a wet finger.

Always brush off the store clean before ironing and never have foods frying when ironing is being done.

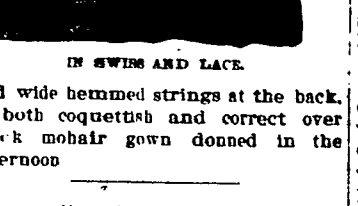
It is well to have a separate ironing sheet to be pinned around the board when ironing and removed when the board is put away.

Never use an ironing sheet that is badly scorched, for it will stain the clothes.

Iron the more difficult pieces first and the simpler ones later.

Apron For the Up to Date Maid.

Much prettier aprons are worn by parlor maid and waitress than used to be the rule. This apron of fine dotted swiss, with bands of embroidery



IN SWISS AND LACE.

and wide hemmed strings at the back, is both coquettish and correct over black mohair gown donned in the afternoon.

New Candle Shades.

Because they can be lined with asbestos, which protects them from igniting with the flame of a candle or a lamp, exceedingly pretty shades of cardboard are being extensively used. These shades are hand painted in colors in stained glass effects as well as in a host of floral and conventional patterns or the four sides are divided into panels and decorated with card suits. The cardboard shades which come already decorated are even more attractive than are the homemade varieties, because they show landscape and other artistic scenes in Japanese and Chinese painting. Next in favor to these asbestos lined shades are the ones of copper or Damascus brass, pierced in wicker.

Points for Mothers

The Size of Babies.
Many a mother is interested to know the size of the average infant and to compare her own with what is considered as a standard. The following measurements are given by Dr. Holt and may be accepted as average, says the Woman's World.

At birth—Height, 20 1/2 inches; chest, 13 1/2 inches; head, 14 inches.

One year—Height, 29 inches; chest, 18 inches; head, 18 inches.

Three years—Height, 35 inches; chest, 20 inches; head, 19 1/2 inches.

The matter of the weight is one which should be watched more carefully. The gain in flesh is a good indication as to whether or not the child is thriving and often determines the amount and character of its nourishment. During the fifth month a baby's weight is supposed to be doubled; at the end of a year it should be tripled. For the first six months there should be a weekly weighing, at the end of the first week there will probably be a slight loss, which should be regained during the second week. After this there should be a weekly gain of from four to six ounces until the child is six months of age. This rate will be reduced during the next six months, when the increase in weight will be from two to four ounces each week. After the first year an annual gain of four or five pounds is all that can be expected until the child is nine or ten years of age.

Special emphasis must be laid upon the advisability of weighing the baby regularly during the first year, when a change of food is made.

Selecting the Infant's Shoes.

For the first few months of its life baby does not need shoes unless there is a tendency to have cold feet. In such a case warm knitted booties should be worn. These are the only shoes that should be worn until the baby is old enough to stand on its feet. If other shoes are worn before this time they are liable to cramp the feet and cause them to grow out of shape. There is no use in burdening a baby with unnecessary clothing.

As soon as a baby begins to stand on its feet it should have soft kid shoes with thin soles and no heels. These should be broad at the toes and conform to the shape of the feet. For this reason there should be "lefs" and "rights." If the baby wears a shoe that does not fit the tender muscles and bones are drawn out of shape. The shoe should be a little longer than the foot, so as not to crowd the toes. It should fit at the heel and around the ankle; otherwise the foot may turn in the shoe and a sprain result. It is not uncommon for babies to suffer with sprained ankles as a result of wearing shoes that do not fit their feet. Laced shoes are better than buttoned ones, as they can be adjusted to the feet better.

When the child begins to run about the shoes may be a little heavier, with thicker soles. There should be no heels on the shoes until the baby is about three years old; then it should wear "spring heels" until it is seven or eight years of age.

Childhood's Rights.

One of the common forms of injustice to children is the parents' failure to respect the belongings of the child. An instance related in a current magazine is as follows: A boy had raised in his own garden some specially splendid heads of lettuce. Mother, needing them for luncheon when a guest unexpectedly arrived, gathered several heads without waiting to ask the boy's permission. The boy was vexed and was punished for showing it.

In many ways parents are likely to show this disregard of the child's rights, and their appropriation of what belongs to him is certainly not the way to teach him respect for the rights of other people, one of the most important and fundamental lessons of childhood. A child may, of course, be encouraged to wish to share his possessions, such as the products of his little garden, but this is a different thing from confiscating them.

The Child's Appetite.

A healthy child has no right to be fussy about his eating and should eat whatever is put before him and be glad to, provided it is the proper food. If he refuses the food he should eat, let him go hungry until the next meal. Why should we neglect to educate our children to eat the proper food and teach them such accomplishments as German and music? Can a child eat too much sensible food? Occasionally I have seen children who had to have the amount of food limited, but usually a child who eats too much in bulk has some element of the food in insufficient quantity. Sick children ought not to be made to eat things which are distasteful to them, nor should they be forced to eat when they are sick.—"The Healthy Baby," by Dr. Dennett.

Hint to Mothers.

When sending the little one to the Land of Nod lay him on his back in his bed, cover him lightly and leave him to fall asleep quietly. Young mothers should never begin the practice of pecking the floor or rocking to put him to sleep, for surely the hour will come when they will be physically unable to do so, and trouble will follow.

For the Children

The White Rhinoceros. Rarest Living Animal.



The picture here shown is a photograph of a part of the rarest kind of animal in the world—rarer, perhaps, than the zebra-like okapi of Central Africa. It is the head of the gigantic, white, square mouthed rhinoceros from the Lado district of the upper Sudan. It was shot in 1910 by Colonel Roosevelt and presented by him to the New York zoological park, where it is preserved in the collection of heads and horns. It is one of the most noted trophies of Colonel Roosevelt's African hunt.—St. Nicholas.

Youth of Great Musicians.

Mendelssohn was a brilliant piano player at the age of six. He gave concerts when he was nine. Music may be called the art of youth. Schubert, the composer of operas, symphonies, overtures, cantatas and sonatas, died at the age of thirty-one, after a life of neglect, leaving a wealth of musical compositions behind. He was born at Himmelfortgrund in 1797. His father was a poor musician, so Franz, at the age of eleven, was placed among the choir boys at the court chapel, where he remained five years, making himself the master of the leading instruments of the orchestra. To compose music was his life, and all outside of music he left unexplored. In his music all his moods found expression, as did all his dreams.

He wrote so much and lived so short a time that fame almost failed to overtake him in life. He left his manuscript scores scattered in confusion about his room, and thus they were found when he died. One of the best known of his dramatic German ballads is the "Erl King."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Animal Peculiarities.

Turtles and tortoises have no teeth. All animals which chew the cud have cloven feet.

The horse is minus eyebrows.

The stork is partial to kittens as articles of food; but to make things even, old cats are quite as fond of young storks.

The frog because of its peculiar construction cannot breathe with its mouth open, and if it were forcibly kept open the animal would die of suffocation.

The eyes of the hare are never closed, as they are minus eyelids. Instead, they have thin membranes, which cover the eyes when they sleep.

The owl has no motion in the eye, the globe of which is fixed in its socket by a hard, strong, elastic case in the form of a truncated cone. But to compensate for the absence of motion in the eye it is able to turn its head around in almost a complete circle without moving its body.

Conundrums.

What is the difference between a tunnel and a speaking trumpet? One is hollowed in; the other is hollowed out.

Why is a railroad track a sentimental object? Because it is bound by close ties.

What is society composed of? A mixture of misterles and miss-eries.

What is the difference between a mouse and a young lady? One harms the cheese; the other charms the he's.

What is the difference between a butcher and a gay dresser? One kills to dress; the other dresses to kill.

Friends.

He's not afraid, no matter where we go, because I'm big and strong. He looks up, and he sees me there. And takes my hand and goes along. And if it's dark and he can see Big black things where the shadows fall. He's not afraid when he's with me. 'Cause I'm his friend; that's all.

When he goes berrying with me He takes his pail and goes so far To get some big ones he can't see If I am there, the bushes are So thick and leafy where he went. But pretty soon he hears me call. And knows I'm there, and he's content. 'Cause I'm his friend; that's all.

Youth's Companions.

And when he sees me anywhere 'That's where he always wants to be. And if he has a thing to share He saves the biggest part for me. He likes to go on trips with me. And does not seem to feel so small. He gets more courage, don't you see. 'Cause I'm his friend; that's all.