

Woman's World

Queen of the Belgians Leads
Country's Red Cross Work.



Photo by American Press Association.

QUEEN ELISABETH OF BELGIUM.

Women of rank and wealth have volunteered to aid the wounded in hospitals or on the battlefield during the war in Europe, but that a queen should step down from her throne and join the ranks of ministering angels is scarcely to be expected. Elisabeth, queen of the Belgians, is, however, no ordinary queen. She is a regularly graduated physician. When it was announced the world would have the Red Cross work in Belgium "the one who know her best" hinted that it was work more to her liking than the keeping of royal state in the palace at Brussels.

She is a daughter of the famous royal couple, the late Duke Charles-Theodore of Bavaria, and a niece therefore of the murdered Empress Elisabeth of Austria. She is also a niece of the ex-queen of Naples.

In the present trouble the queen has thus to take sides against her royal relative, the king of Bavaria and the emperor of Austria-Hungary.

In addition to being a duly qualified physician and trained sick nurse, Queen Elisabeth is a fine musician, excels as a violinist and, like the late empress of Austria, possesses a strong influence over horses and, in fact, over most animals.

She is the mother of three children, two handsome boys and a very pretty little girl.

Her labors as a sick nurse in the Belgian capital have endeared her to rich and poor alike. One of her many good works before King Albert's accession was the founding of the Albert-Elisabeth dispensary for the consumptive of Brussels. She was often in daily attendance at her dispensary, giving personal attention to the patients. Indeed, her goodness of heart and philanthropic disposition have earned for her the title of "the people's queen."

BASQUED FIGURES.

Fall Fashion Designers Find in Them Much That is Attractive.

The basque is individual, distinctive, though borrowed from the past. And in its loose, semitight lines fall will find her most popular expression. It is not designed for the slender woman alone. Surprising lack of figure lines is achieved in its quaint though strictly up to date simplicity. But those who have accepted it in its summer adaptation have already resorted to the close fitting basque (preferably of strong net), in accordance with its demands.

Now the corsetiers are providing corsets which measure a height of at least five inches above normal waist line—quite a change from the one or two inches or perhaps no inch at all of the past season.

These new corsets not only differ in this respect, but for the stout woman there is quite an ample spring over the hips. No longer is she doomed to the impossible straight lines so alien to her figure, and by allowing the latter a natural freedom she obtains most commendable results in comfort and appearance.

While high and at first uncomfortable, the best corsets will still retain the elastic top, so that a snug fit may be insured with sufficient comfort.

Some of the newest models are slightly fitted in at the waist line, though this is as yet rather a threat than a likelihood.

The Red Haired Girl.
Ruddy locks are a delight to the eye, a feast of artistic color, full of lights and shades, but they are often a sore problem to their possessor. She feels at a loss for guidance in the wearing of color, especially in the matter of jewelry.

These few simple hints may prove useful, for they have been tested time and again:

An Auburn locked girl with brown eyes should wear gold, pale coral, amethysts, topazes, pearls and garnets. Red hair, accompanied by gray or even greenish eyes, should choose pale amber, amethysts, pearls and topazes. If the eyes are really blue, then amber, amethysts, topazes, green chalcid or chrysopease and emeralds are allowable.

The somewhat sandy haired type, with light eyes and eyes, will find becoming pearls, amber, gold, onyx and jet.

Kitchen Kinks

Keeping Food Fresh.
Salads should be washed for wrung, if this is found sufficient) and then left in a colander in an airy cool place until wanted. A cloth should be placed over the top of the colander. Cucumbers placed stalk end in a jug of water will keep fresher than if placed on a cool stone or slab.

Fleshy fruit should not be piled up in a dish until the last possible moment, but spread out in a cool place so that one piece scarcely touches another.

Milk should be covered by means of a muslin bag held tight by a rubber band, while butter should be kept in a covered ventilated dish and placed in a pan of salted water.

If any suspicion is entertained regarding the freshness of meat or fish, it is well to cook some at once, as cooked food will keep in better condition than raw. Should the meat not be required the same day it is well to partially cook it overnight.

It should be remembered that if mildew attacks a dish such as jelly the whole of it is tainted, although the mildew may be visible only in places, and therefore such food is unfit for consumption.

Use For Small Grapes.
Use up small grapes for making grape jam or grape butter. A delicious jam that is almost a jelly is made as follows:

Measure the fruit and allow one pound of sugar to the same weight of grapes. Put the latter over the fire in a preserving pan with very little water. Cook gently for nearly an hour, then press through a colander to remove seeds and skins. Dissolve the sugar in the strained juice and put over the fire again. Cook gently until it begins to jelly. When it drops from the spoon and forms a jelly the preserve is done. Skim during the cooking, if found necessary, and when cooked turn into glasses and seal.

Grape butter is made in very much the same way, except that half a pound of sugar only is allowed to each pound of fruit, and the mixture is cooked down until it is very thick and dark. It should be stirred very frequently and canned while hot.

Uses For Extra Milk.
Surplus milk may be used in many ways.

Skimmed milk answers as well as any milk for soups and doughs when fat is also used. Even if otherwise likely to curdle in heating the addition of a little cooking soda makes it possible to scald milk, and then it may be used for custards, puddings, etc. Sour milk is available for doughs and cheese, and cream may be substituted for butter and milk in simpler cakes and cookies.

Another method of using sour milk is to strain it when it is quite thick into a small muslin bag. Tie a piece of string around the top of the bag and hang it in the air in the shade to drip. At the end of three or more days, according to the quantity of milk used, an uncommonly dainty cheese will have been produced without effort.

Chop Cuts of Meat.
In the preparation of chop cuts of meat brown the meat first in a hot spider or kettle for a few minutes and sear the surface so that the juices may be retained in the meat.

Some scraps of fat may be browned and onion sliced and fried in the fat, an equal mixture of flour added, and when it is mixed smoothly with the fat water is put in to make thin gravy.

The meat is then put in and left covered on the back of the stove, and later vegetables and seasoning are added, or they may be put in with the meat, seasoned, covered and boiled five minutes and put at once into the fireless cooker and left several hours or all day. Long, slow cooking is the only rule for good results.

Testing the Oven.
A useful and simple test to try the heat of an oven is by means of a piece of white paper. If too hot the paper when placed in the oven will blaze up or blacken. When the paper becomes dark brown, the color of meat pie crust, then the oven is suitable for small pastry. When light brown, the color of real nice pastry, then the oven is ready for pies, etc. When the paper turns dark yellow you can bake bread, large meat pies or large pound cakes. If the paper is just tinged the oven is right for sponge cakes and meringues. The temperature of an oven may be easily reduced while cooking by placing a bowl of water in it.

Keeping Grapes Fresh.
Select large, nice bunches of grapes, carefully pick out any that are unsound and wipe dry. Warm a can of sealing wax, take each bunch separately and dip the stem in warm wax, not hot, and lay on the table for the wax to harden. Now get a clean, dry box, place a layer of paper in the bottom, then a layer of grapes, another layer of paper, and so on until the box is filled. Keep cool and dry. They may be kept for a long time.

Toast With Vegetables.
When vegetables have been strained and are ready to be put in the dish, a piece of dry toast is laid on the bottom of the dish and the remaining water will be absorbed by the time they are served.

DAINTY EVENING WRAP.

Bathin Garment to Wear Over
the Popular Lightweight Costume.



WRAP OF WHITE SATIN.

This charming evening wrap is of white charmeuse, with frills of lace at the neck and sleeves. Lightweight wraps of this kind are useful to wear over the fluffy evening costumes which are now so popular. The net lace or mousseline bonnets of many of these wraps are so frail that the heavy veils or brocades of other seasons would seriously injure them.

THE NEW—SILHOUETTE.

It is Made Up of a Combination of
Straight Lines.

The first point of importance is the new costume silhouette, which makes or mars the entire creation.

The quickest way to get an idea of what this is to draw a figure outline entirely in straight lines. First the collar, generally falling in straight angles; then the coat or wrap, also flaring and falling in straight lines which terminate anywhere between knees and ankle; then the skirt, as straight and scant as trousers legs in effect. Elaborate dress varies this with looped drapery and long, sweeping folds, but even in these the new edict is apparent, and the keynote of the straight line marks the new from the old rounded "peppercorn."

The next feature of importance is the coming use of braid in tailored models. All widths are used, from 1/4 inches for binding to six or eight for bands, and there is a trend toward the use of plain mohair or silk. Narrower widths in parallel rows are well spoken of, but this is not as yet authenticated. Plain buttons are to form the finish of this style of trimming.

The two newest items of established favor are the wide and daring use of yellow, both as trimming and as fabric, and the use of sleeves of different fabric-and-color. There is a strong tendency toward the tight "glove" sleeve.

Dark colors will be favored for tailored costumes, with the almost equal favor of daring colors in the same class. And orange, mustard, pumpkin and tarnished gold will be seen in corduroy, broadcloth, the rough faced and pile fabrics. Black velvet is to be the first favorite as a finishing touch, but in black-and-dark-colored costumes any brilliant color will be good. Almost invariably the neck is finished with white in some tailored collar effect.

GOOD DRESSING.

Neatness is an important Factor in its
Accomplishment.

Proper care of one's clothing plays an important part in good dressing, for a really well dressed woman is, first of all, neat. Not only are her clothes spotless, but every article is adjusted with infinite care as well, and the clothes in reserve are as well looked after as those in use.

No one may be considered well dressed who has a button off, a seam ripped or a spot in evidence. To deserve the title of well dressed there must be no gaping division of belt and skirt or shoes run over at the heels.

A systematic overhauling at stated periods of all clothing in use is absolutely necessary, and all clothing in reserve should be cleaned thoroughly before being put away.

After Blacking the Rango.
Kerosene will clean your hands better than anything else after blacking a range or stove. Pour a little in the water, wash your hands in it, then wash them in tepid water and finally with plenty of soap and a stiff brush in hot water. Finish up by rubbing the hands with lemon juice, rose water or glycerin.

NEW BRAID HAT.

Handsome Hat Which is
Designed to Give Good Service.



SMART FALL CHAPEAU.

Here is a fall turban designed on novel lines. The crown is covered with laced white herringbone braid, through which short curls are thrust. A band of black braid encircles the velvet brim.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLOTHES

They Should Be Plain and Comfortable,
Yet Withal Becoming.

Everybody seems to disagree about the question of what a girl in an office or other place of business should look like.

Some think that she is better plain which seems a little hard upon those whom nature has made distinctively pretty.

Others think that, though perhaps a girl is, none the worse for being pretty, she had better dress plainly. And a third set of people affirm that a girl cannot be too pretty in appearance nor too dainty in dress.

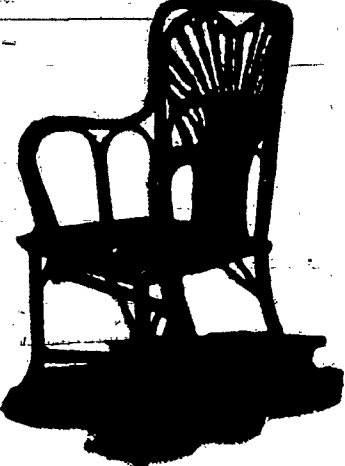
So what is the ideal for the business girl, after all?

A little of all three, judiciously combined, of course. If she is pretty, then by all means let her keep her charm. The only thing is that breeding and common sense suggest she should wear becoming but businesslike clothes. Her beauty need not be hidden by coyness, but it should be restrained by simplicity.

There is the consolation that youth triumphs over even sober-mindedness. Indeed, the demure garments of the Quaker maid show off girlish good looks as few more elaborate frocks and hats could do.

CHAIR FOR SUN PARLOR.

In the autumn and winter the sun parlor takes the place of the summer porch. Any veranda fitted with glass covered sashes may be converted into a sun parlor. Portable oil, gas or electric stoves may be used to take the chill off the air in very cold weather.



CANE AND RATTAN CHAIR.

Rugs and lightweight furniture are required for furnishing. The cane and rattan chair illustrated here is one of a set admirable for this purpose. It is finished in dark blue and white and would be charming with a washable blue and white rug and blue and white cretonne hangings and cushions. For the sun parlor furnishings may be on the line-of-the-summer porch, but a trifle more elaborate.

Homemade Soap.
An excellent hard soap may thus be made: Take six pounds of clean grease, six pounds of salerose, three pounds of lime. Slack the lime and put in four gallons of soft water; add the salerose and when dissolved let it settle. Pour off the water in an iron kettle and boil. If the soap does not thicken after boiling a few minutes add more soft water till it is of the consistency of honey. Wet a tub and pour the hot soap into it. When cold cut in pieces and set away to dry. Always make soap in an iron kettle.

For Bedroom Floors.
Nothing is more satisfactory as a floor covering for bedrooms than washable cotton rugs. They can be bought in the small size—a yard long by twenty-four inches wide. They are made either in plain colors, with white stripes for a border across the ends, or in mottled patterns. They are edged with cotton fringe. Cushions for the porch floor are also covered with this cotton homespun.

Milady's Mirror

Drink Plenty of Water.
You can't gain or retain good looks until you realize the value of plain everyday water. Do you drink a glass of water every morning? A half hour before breakfast? No! Well, that glass of water will keep your skin clearer than anything else you can use.

Drink it hot—don't waste your time by tempering with lukewarmness. Have the water steaming and sip it while you are dressing. If you find it hard to take, add a little lemon juice or a pinch of salt to take away the hardness.

Between that first glass and bedtime you should drink at least a quart of water. That isn't as much as it sounds. It is only four or five glasses in all—the one in the morning, another at bedtime and two or three in between. Only the first glass need be hot; the rest can be any temperature you prefer.

A quart of water a day will aid in keeping your digestion in perfect condition. It will flush off the impurities that otherwise would come out in pimples and eruptions, and that means a clear, healthy skin.

Sugar a Rejuvenator.
The belief is gaining ground in many quarters that if you wish to shove off old age and to have the feeling of personal youth and vigor, no matter what your actual years may be, you cannot do better than eat plenty of sugar.

One of the pioneers of this theory is Professor Metchnikoff, who has made exhaustive experiments to prove his statements.

There are some who even assert that not only does the frequent eating of sugar keep one from growing old, but that if a man or woman will begin the sugar treatment, even after senility has set in, the effect will be so great as to amount to a complete change in his or her character.

Outraged as a Cosmetic.
If the skin is rough and irritated by heat try the oatmeal bath. Make a number of cheesecloth bags, four inches square and fill them loosely with the following mixture:

Five pounds of oatmeal, one pound of powdered Florence arisa root, one pound of almond meal and a half pound castile soap, scraped fine as powder.

This makes a large quantity, but is cheapest when made in these proportions.

One of these bags thrown into the warm plunge bath is most comforting and makes the skin soft and white.

Warm Water For the Face.
Bathe your face with warm water. Use a soft cloth and plenty of good soap—the kind that is best suited to your own particular skin. Some skins are irritated by the hardest soaps, others are benefited by it. Find the soap that you can use and stick to it.

Wash the soap off with clear, hot water and then rinse again with cold water.

The warm water and soap will open and cleanse the pores, the hot water will stimulate the circulation, and the cold water will strengthen the skin.

Summer Baths.
In summer a warm, not hot, bath at night is most cooling, and the bath in the morning should be only a quick sponge with cool, not cold water. The woman who dresses in the middle of the afternoon or just before dinner and bathes then should not bathe just before retiring also. The quick morning sponge and the moderate afternoon or evening bath are quite sufficient for each twenty-four hours.

Milk For Sleeplessness.
A glass of hot milk should be taken just before retiring.

To be really effective it must be quite hot and should be sipped very slowly. To drink milk quickly is almost sure to bring on an attack of indigestion.

Sound sleep is one of the best complexion beautifiers there is.

Keeping the Hands Nice.
If you are doing household work to soil your hands as little as possible. While dusting and sweeping or doing any dry, dirty work wear a loose pair of old kid gloves. Rubber gloves are no longer very expensive. Provide yourself with a pair of these and use them while washing dishes or any work that demands the use of strong soap and water.

Darkening the Brows.
The continued use of grease will darken the brows and lashes and will not injure as a dye does. Make a mixture of a dram of red petroleum jelly and one grain of sulphate of quinine. Thoroughly mix and morning, leaving some of the grease in the skin. Always rub the brows in the direction in which they should grow.

Tender Gums.
If you suffer from tender gums rinse the mouth three times a day with a tumblerful of tepid water to which have been added a teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh and a teaspoonful of powdered borax.

The myrrh is an astringent and hardens the gums, and the borax acts as an antiseptic.

For the Children

Street Arabs in Play
In a New York Park.



Photo by American Press Association.

Lined up against a wall of stone in East River park, New York city, are these three little, bareheaded beggars. Their lack of clothes is not as much because they have no shirt or because they have just crawled from a sewer where the air is so foul that one would prefer to die than breathe it. They have been found to make their bed in the gutter, without the impetus of need. That was when the camera man caught them. Their faces were a picture of misery.

Story of the Ocher.
Nearly every one thinks that red is a lucky color. It means love, courage and victory. The red stripes in our flag mean bravery.

The good that comes to us in life and that red stripes of suffering through black clouds to show that we were more powerful than the darkness. Some Indian chiefs point their finger red when they are victorious in battle.

Green is the color of the early spring. Some people call it a magic color because they think it is the color of the fairies, who do not like people to visit it. Green is the national color of the Irish, who admire it very much, but the Scotch do not like to see it because they think it brings bad luck.

Yellow is the sign of the sun because it is bright and pure. The Chinese hold it sacred, and use it for charms against disease. In Egypt it is the color of mourning and death because the leaves get yellow before they fall from the tree.

Blue is the color of the clear sky, the water and the ocean. With the Greeks it was a holy color. It is the sign of affection and truth. The blue in our flag stands for truth.

Black is absence of color, and some say white is a combination of all colors.

Birds.
Why is a man just impoverished like a boat full of water? Because he requires ballast too.

Why is a bald head like heaven? Because it is a bright and shining spot and there's no parting there.

What constitutes a genuine frontier costume? The outskirts of civilization.

Why are quinine and penicillin like German? Because they are two faces (penicillin).

Why is a cup of tea stronger than yours? Because it is all my tea tonight.

What is that which is invisible yet never out of sight? The letter B.

Why is a compassionate action an affectionate one? Because it embraces everybody.

If a man saw his sister fall into a well, why could he not rescue her? Because he could not be a brother and assist her too.

Which are the two most distinguishable letters in your pet most changeable letters if you get too much of them? K N (kyneme).

Birds in the Bible.
There are more than forty species of birds spoken of in the Bible. We recall the frequent references to doves, several kinds of them being mentioned. David was hunted as "a partridge in the mountains," he was "like a puffed in the wilderness," so forth; did he feel. Again, "I am as a sparrow alone on a housetop." "As for the hawk, the falcon is her home." Who will not recall the words "wings of the morning," "wings of a dove," "wings of the wind," "wings of the Almighty?"

The Old Woman.
There was an old woman who lived in a shoe. She had a big nose and a little eye and she gave them some drink and a piece of 1778 bread. And patted them both and sent them to bed.