

# In the World of Women

## Insight and Outsight

### MODERN WOMEN EARN THEIR LIVING IN MANY WAYS

#### Equal Chances for Father and Mother as Breadwinners

By EDNA MARY COLMAN.

tant professions of women, and the next best is considered nursing, there are scores of occupations now followed by women that seem far away from the time-worn accepted ideas of womanly duty or capability. And many mothers and homemakers are also found to be breadwinners.

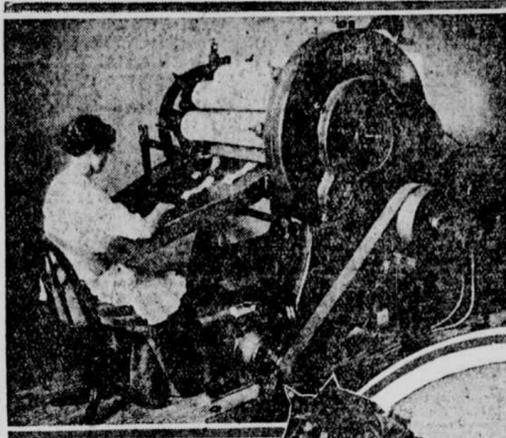
Some of the unusual and difficult jobs filled by women are a little spectacular when the sex is considered, and also offer a direct refutation of the often advanced charge that women prefer to exist in sheer parasitism, through love of ease and the flesh pots of Egypt, rather than to adopt careers involving hard work and self-sacrifice.

In face of the following facts and figures such a class must surely represent but a small proportion of the feminine population of the country.

#### Some of the Things Women Do.

According to Uncle Sam's census experts there are hundreds of women today who possess the rugged courage and hardihood to enroll themselves in lines of work that mean endless days of the most arduous labor, long hours and severe exposure. In this class there are listed:

Four hundred and seventy-six fishermen and oystermen.



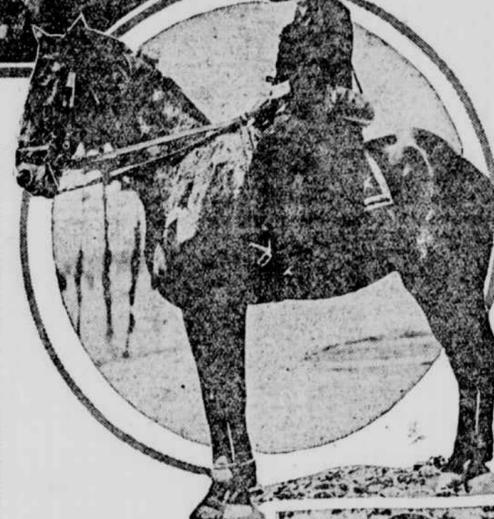
Much of the Work in the United States Treasury Is Done by Women.

- Forty-one lumberwomen.
- Forty woodchoppers.
- Thirty-nine operatives of gold and silver mines.
- Forty-five quarry workers.
- Thirty-one blacksmiths.
- Fifteen female stonemasons and brick masons.
- Eight hundred and forty-nine builders and contractors.
- Ninety-two electricians and electrical engineers.
- Thirty-eight regular carpenters.
- Ten stationary engineers.
- Ninety-three machinists and tool-makers.
- Twenty-four tin and copper smiths.
- One hundred and seventeen moulders, founders and casters.
- Seventy-three draywomen, expresswomen and teamsters.
- Five civil and mining engineers.
- Six hostlers and stable hands.
- Eight plasterers.
- Five whitewashers.
- Four butchers and meat dressers.
- Twenty-seven meat cutters.
- Five stonecutters.
- Four managers of lumber camps.
- Forty-four female stevedores and longshorewomen.
- Fifty-two switch tenders and flag women.
- One hundred and three guards, doorkeepers and watch women.
- One hundred and fifty delivery women.
- Two hundred and fifty barkeepers.
- Seventy-three porters.
- Five auctioneers.
- Eight hundred and thirteen undertakers.

About one out of every four women is a wage earner, and it is rapidly coming to pass that women receive just as good pay as men, though this condition does not prevail universally now. In fact, out of the 313 vocations listed in this country, all but nine have women workers upon their rolls. So far, statistics tell us that there are no women locomotive engineers or firemen, plumbers, gasfitters, brakemen, street or steam railway conductors, motormen, soldiers, sailors or marines, steam boilermakers or road and street builders and repairers. (An exception to this rule is the one woman plumber doing business in New Jersey.—Ed.)



Policewoman Marshaling Her Prisoners to the "Black Maria."



A Woman Who Makes Good as Sheriff.

Women in the Professions.

In the professions women have steadily forced entrance and recognition and not infrequently fame. Female college presidents and professors number 3,000, women preachers or petticoated clergymen are tagged to the extent of 685 and women lawyers and justices approximate 600. The "lady drummer" is a flourishing, growing institution, for she totes the mark to the number of 2,593. The woman doctor is yet more abundant, for there are about 10,000 physicians and surgeons and more than 1,500 women dentists. It is in the list of the preservers of the public peace that woman holds but small official part. There are only two marshals and constables and three sheriffs. The first patent to be received by a woman in America was granted in 1809 to Mary Keis for a method of weaving straw with silk thread. But in the last quarter of a century women have made themselves known in the field of invention.



A Woman Who Is Succeeding as a Farmer.

Eighty-two years ago, when Harriet Martineau, whose writings on political economy had made her famous, came to America, she found only seven vocations open to the women of the land. These were teaching, needlework, nursing, keeping boarders, domestic service, factory work and typesetting.

To-day, as evidenced by the statistics just quoted, there are very few lines of industry that are not open to women on equal terms with male workers.

This remarkable revolution in woman's status in the commercial and industrial world has come about simply through advancing their educational opportunities. In Harriet Martineau's day they were permitted to learn merely housewifely duties and the social amenities. Now, girls are as thoroughly educated as their brothers, and know nothing of the heart-breaking struggle women of a couple of generations ago had to endure to secure even a part of the educational privileges open to men.

It was considered "unladylike" to use their brains in any way; to make money with them was unthinkable.

In these days 5 1/2 per cent of the married women work for their living; of those unmarried, 46 per cent; of the widows, 81 1/2 per cent, and of the divorced, 55 per cent.

#### A Few Things Women Do in Addition to Housekeeping

It is asserted, as a logical conclusion, that the great increase in the number of divorces of late years has been largely due to the fact that women are not as dependent as their grandmothers were. With the knowledge and ability to encompass her own support, the woman of to-day is not disposed to put up with conditions that are unsatisfactory in the marriage relation. This class, too, make good as wage earners in a larger percentage than is true of the general run of their sex.

The conclusion is growing that woman's chief business in life is to be busy about something—to do with her might, and professionally, not in a lackadaisical, amateurish way, whatever her hand finds to do—be it home-keeping or blacksmithing, nursing or engineering.

The homemaker often finds that she must buy the flour, as well as make the bread, and a "vocation" or a trade is an anchor to windward for the most home-loving of women.

#### When the Watermelons Are Ripe

By VIRGINIA CARTER LEE.

THE famous saying in regard to the strawberry, "Certainly God might have made a better, but certainly God never did," applies no less to the watermelon, provided you get it at its best. To get it at its biggest degree of perfection, however, it not always possible for the housekeeper who must rely solely upon the melons procurable in market.

There are a number of reasons why this is so, the chiefest among which is that the finest melons, which will not bear shipping and that the harder shipping varieties must be pulled before they reach the state of mature ripeness.

#### How to Select Your Melon.

The proof of a good melon lies in the plugging—at least the melon dealers tell you so. But, even if the plug shows a gorgeous, scarlet meat, dripping with sweet juice, have a care of it if the flesh inclosing the seeds is mealy and stringy and the well colored fruit lacks crispness. Pale flesh, slightly slimy to the touch, shows that either the melon was picked too green or from a dead vine; hence it is, in Southern phrase, "sickly."

Small, clear blisters upon many of the seeds denotes overripeness, while melons heated in transit, though not to the point of rotting, have a peculiar dead odor that, once experienced, can never be forgotten. Those that have been stored too long in a cellar take on a slightly earthy taint and those having been left too long in the sunshine develop an acid odor, with much juice at the expense of flesh.

Choose, then, the melon whose rind is without spot or blemish, first testing it by scraping up a bit of green skin with the finger nail. If the skin comes up easily, bringing a little of the rind with it, the chances are that the melon is fresh. Skin that slips, leaving a bare surface, indicates a poor melon.

#### What to Do with the Rind.

Unfortunately, in many households, the rind of the watermelon is thrown away, when in reality it can be converted into any number of toothsome pickles and relishes that are especially

good to serve with almost any variety of cold meats.

At the very beginning of the watermelon season fill a large jar with good brine—strong enough to float an egg—and into this brine put the rind as it accrues from the different melons. Cut it into strips of convenient size and pare the strips of all green outer rind and white inner flesh. Keep the rinds under the brine by means of a weighted cover and do not attempt to use them until the latest addition has been a week in the salt water.

#### Preparation for Pickles.

To use for pickle, either sweet or sour, spiced relish or citron, freshen them thus: Drain and wash thoroughly; scald for a minute in boiling water and take out and soak in cold water until the next day. Then drain off the water, add fresh, and repeat each morning until there is no trace of salt (usually two or three days). Now wash again in cold water, rubbing the strips well between the hands, and discard any that appear soft.

#### Sour Watermelon Pickles.

For sour pickle all that is needed further is to scald lightly in weak vinegar; drain and pack in sterilized jars with layers of mixed spices to taste. Cover well with good elder vinegar, drop in two or three lumps of sugar, that have been well rubbed on a lemon rind, fasten the jars and allow the pickle to stand for a week.

#### Sweet Watermelon Pickles.

For sweet pickled rind (this is delicious), weigh the soaked rind, and to five pounds of it allow three pounds of sugar and three pints of vinegar. Mix sugar and vinegar, bring to a boil, skim well and add a spice bag containing nutmeg, stick cinnamon, mace and whole cloves. Cook for three or four minutes and pour boiling hot over the rind that has been packed in jars. Next day drain off the syrup, boil up again with the spice bag, and again pour over the rinds. Repeat twice; then put the whole mass, rind and all, into a preserving bottle. Allow it to boil for three minutes; add the strained juice of four lemons, and cook for three minutes longer. Seal boiling hot in fruit jars, sealing them air-tight, and store in a dry, cool closet.

#### Candied Watermelon Rind.

Candied watermelon rind is a more than excellent sweetmeat. In making it cook in a sugar syrup, flavored with lemon and spices, and when it can be pierced with a fork, drain and spread out on flat dishes. Sprinkle it thickly with coarsely crushed loaf sugar and set in the sun under glass or in a warm oven. Turn two or three times while it is drying. By cutting the rind in fancy shapes it can be rendered very ornamental, and will form a decided addition to the afternoon tea table or the company luncheon.

brighter and better lighted rooms to her servant's use.

In regard to the kitchen and its adjoining pantries it is not always possible, especially in a city house or apartment, owing to constructional difficulties, to have them as light as one would wish. The prejudice to a dark kitchen can, however, be properly offset by its convenience and the greater arrangement of its fittings and accessories. It can also be painted white, have white enamel cooking utensils, white blocked linoleum on the floor and white table oil cloth, which will greatly compensate for the lack of light.

It is not to be expected that a dark, artificially lighted laundry will produce snowy white linen, for even the most brilliant gas and electric light is inclined to mislead one in the matter of color. Lastly the dining room or sitting

room should be, necessarily, one that adjoins the kitchen, to facilitate the serving of meals, and should have the same characteristics of brightness and daintiness as the master's dining room. It should in no case be elaborate, but should have, preferably, painted walls, because of its proximity to the kitchen with its fumes of cooking and smoke.

A room of this character can be attractively furnished with a painted wooden sideboard covered with a natural linen runner on which plates of a blue and white service can be displayed or of the brilliant peasant potteries, that are both durable and inexpensive. The chairs and tables should match and, if the room is also to be used as a sitting room, a comfortable arm chair should be placed by the window with a small table near by, on which magazines and books, that have been read and discarded from the library table, will be found most acceptable.

### GIVE SERVANTS DECENT LIVING ROOMS

By ELIZABETH LOUNSBERY.

FORTUNATELY the day when any dark, cramped and badly ventilated room was considered good enough for the servant, has gone by. This has not only resulted from the tendency of the modern employer of all labor to consider the welfare of the employe, but is also due to the independence of the rapidly increasing number of intelligent servants, who would not submit to such conditions.

With this an accepted fact, the question as to how best to provide for a satisfactory adjustment of one's domestic conditions, then, has to be settled by each housekeeper according to her individual requirements.

The three main considerations must be the servants' sleeping quarters; a light and convenient kitchen, in which the greater part of their work is performed, and a comfortable place where a room can be spared in which they may have their meals or sit during their leisure moments.

This last condition would only apply to a house or large apartment where a number of servants are required. In a small apartment or where there is but one servant the necessity for a room devoted to these uses is not so obvious.

#### Separate Rooms if Possible.

In the matter of the sleeping quarters, a separate room should be provided for each servant, even if it is small. This, if properly lighted and ventilated by a window opening into the open air, will prove more satisfactory to the average servant than if she is

made to share a larger room and possibly a bed with another occupant, and will give her the sense of privacy that we all enjoy.

Then, again, rarely do two people like the same amount of bed covering; some prefer to sleep in utter darkness, some with a faint light and so on throughout numerous details that give rise to difference of opinion and constant contention over trifles, when two people are made to occupy one room.

It can hardly be expected, therefore, that harmony will prevail throughout the household if the servants go about their work in a bad humor, resulting from such conditions.

When the servant occupies the room alone the mistress of the house can hold each one responsible for the appearance of his or her room, which should receive regular inspection by the mistress. Then, whenever there is an indication of untidiness or neglect in its care, it can immediately be corrected and the responsibility for such disorder placed.

How often do we hear of women who consider themselves exemplary housekeepers who never think of entering their servants' rooms! This should never be the case, for the neatly dressed maid cannot emerge from a dishevelled room, and unless she is innately orderly, without the watchful eye of her mistress and a stated visit to her room, she is liable to lapse into carelessness and untidiness.

The right kind of self-respecting servant, on the other hand, will appreciate this interest on the part of her mistress and will make every effort to receive her commendation.

Regarding the furnishing of the servant's room, painted walls are the essential. These can readily be washed

and kept clean, as can painted woodwork. The floors should be painted or, if of hard wood, shellacked, and in either instance washable rugs used instead of carpet.

Painted or natural wood furniture of simple design, a white enamelled iron bed, with a comfortable cane or rattan seated chair or rocker to supplement the other necessary chair or chairs, and washable muslin window curtains should complete the furnishings.

To add to the cheeriness of the room checkered gingham curtains of blue and white, red and white or yellow and white will be found desirable and inexpensive, together with a plain linen bedspread, to harmonize in color and that will stand frequent washings.

Do not relegate the worn-out, broken-down and superfluous bedroom furniture to the servants' quarters, but rather dispose of it by sale or store it in the attic. The slight expense of a few new pieces, as here described, will more than offset the care and trouble necessary to keep half-worn, upholstered chairs clean and broken bedsteads and bureaus from falling apart.

#### The Bathroom Is Important.

The bathroom for the servants is a very important feature. This is introduced, without question, in the building of most modern houses and apartments, but where a servant's bath is to be added in an old house it is better to sacrifice a large closet or even a room to this use, convenient to the servants' living quarters, than to place it, as is often done in country houses of the older type, in the cellar.

Quite naturally the servant hesitates to go from an upper room to the basement undressed as one necessarily prepares for the bath, and thus the

purpose of the bathtub for frequent use is defeated.

In planning the bathroom the tub should be so placed as to necessitate, if possible, the closing of the door before it can be used, and the door then communicate with a sleeping bedroom when more than one servant's bedroom is occupied.

With the bathroom thus equipped and easily available even the servant of untrained habits of cleanliness will begin to realize the pleasure and comfort it affords and will soon develop a desire for personal cleanliness.

The location of the servants' rooms must be largely influenced by the location of the house. In the country, the ideal arrangement is where they can be above the service quarters in a wing of the house that can be shut off from the main part.

Where this is not possible and when it is necessary to locate them on the third floor, the rooms should be built with a high air space between them and the roof, as a protection from the sun and intense heat, and the windows should be amply large and so placed to allow for plenty of air and a cross draft.

In the city house, the top floor is usually dedicated to the servants, and, as a rule, is quite as comfortable as the lower bedroom floors. The usual basement room is not desirable as a servant's sleeping room but affords an excellent sitting room because of its accessibility and general convenience.