## DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY OCTOBER 27 1906.

## WILHELMINA'S HOME LIFE.

## A Devoted Churchgoer-Interest in Music and Painting.

ET LOO, where Queen Wilhelmina . was born, and where she lived throughout her childhood with her parents, is still her favorite

residence.

residence. The chief characteristic of the royal home is restfuinces rather than spiendor. This idea is chiefly conveyed by the magnificent rambling park that surrounds it. But it is not restfuinces that the queen of Holiand seeks here. Her life is, on the contrary, an exceptionally active one. The following, writes a Hague cor-respondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, is the queen's approximate daily program: Breakfast is taken at \$130 a.m., o thoroughly modest meal, in which the "geldersche roggerbrood," a homely, dark-colored rye bread, figures largely. dark-colored rye bread, figures largely. After breakfast, the queen withdraws immediately to her private study, where with much conscientiousness she goes through the state documents which await her perusal and signature each morning. This is a task which for wilhelmina involves serious work, for she insists upon making minute and ac-curate investigation of all details and puts her name to no document until puts her name to no document until she has thoroughly mastered its contents. This means numerous wearisonic avdiences of explanation for the young upen, as well as an extensive corres-ondence to be carried on with her min-

LOO, where Queen Wilhelmina s born, and where she lived oughout her childhood with parents, is still her favorite The chief characteristic of home is restfuiness rather ador. This idea is chiefly by the magnificent rambling surrounds it. But it is not It is customary for her to take a drive. Dinner, by no means a lengthy or over-luxurious meal, is eaten punctually

> Queen Wilhelmina makes herself pop. ular with all who come in contact with

ular with all who come in contact with her by her readiness of speech and gen-eral charm of manner. Petitions are brought to her in greater numbers than to most sovereigns, a fact largely ow-ing to the warm personal interest with which she devotes herself to the various causes placed before her. The grand old park which surrounds Het Loo is Queen Wilhelmina's favorite place of recreation. She is attached to it chiefly because it contains so much that is reminiscent of her childhood. The little playhouse is still standing in which, as a small princess, she used to amuse herself. Notwithstanding the fact that she takes a serious and intelligent interest in affairs of state. Queen Wilhelmina

in affairs of state. Queen Wilhelmina has a reputation for her love of fun, and is said to be an inveterate tease. She is also excessively fond of sport.

The ponds in the park grounds offer op-portunity for rowing in summer and skating in winter, in which the queen likes to take active part. Queen Wilhelmina is a devoted church-goer and usually attends ser-vice in the small chapel at Apeldoorh, where she is not distarbed by the cu-riosity of the public as in the big churches at Amsterdam or The Hague She has a fresh soprano voice, which can be heard throughout the service by the small community of worshipers. Queen Wilhelmina and her husband are also frequently seen in the Lutheran church, where the queen, in deference to Prince Henry's faith, has rented a pew.

Queen Wilhelmina's most advanced Queen Wilhelmina's most advanced accomplishment is painting, and she is often to be seen with palette and oil, fixing on canvas some picturesque spot in the grounds at Het Loo. The prince, her husband, is passionately fond of hunting, but perhaps equally so of forestry, and has devoted muca of his time to improving the ground of the Loo.

of his time to improving the gro-of the Loo. Rumor is wrong in asserting, as it occasionally does, that Queen Wilhel-mina's married life is not a happy one. Such whispers penetrate at times to Queen Wilhelmina herself, when she and her husband are said to-make merry over them together.

losses from illness would decrease from 24.08 per thousand to 12.66. The im-proved hygienic condition of this great navy at present depends upon certain developments which have taken place since the establishment of the naval medical bureau in 1872. It was some years later, however, before the rec-ords began to be essentially helpful and valuable. The writer declares that the present condition of the Imperial Jap-anese naval hygient was due to hav-

present condition of the Imperial Jap-anese naval hygient was due to hav-ing had an able man at the head of the navy and also to the education of the medical officers. In order to maintain the health and efficiency of the men a careful selection is made at the time of enlistment and the maintenance of the health is attended to with the most careful detail. To attain these objects the writer declares that there must be an organization in which the medical officers and nurses must be properly educated for their duties, while the of-ficers and men of other branches must be taught elementary physiology and ficers and men of other branches must be taught elementary physiology and hygiene. Operations are avoided as much as possible, for the Japanese have found that conservative surgery is most efficient. In both army and navy before a battle men bathe thor-oughly and dress themselves in new clothing.--Medical Record, Sept. 1, 1906.

A CARD.

JAPANESE NAVAL SANITATION. Baron K. Takaki shows from statis-tics of the Japanese navy that it ap-peared in 1880 that if beriberi could be wholly exterminated the number of

MANY AND LAND TO THE OWNER



