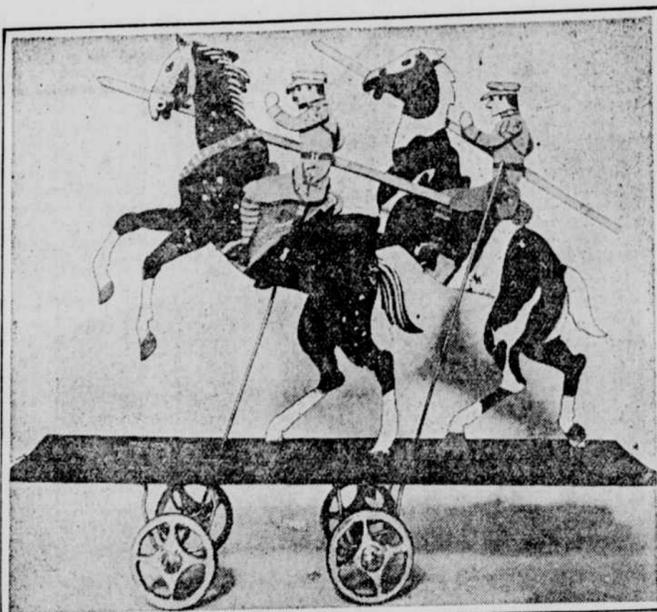


WHITTILING IS THE LATEST ART

Rip Van Winkle Is Vindicated--The Village Loafer on the Soap Box and the Small Boy on the Fence May Yet Become Rodins and Michelangelos in Wood--An Englishman Is First to Make Whole Statuettes of Tiny Wooden Pieces Pasted Together.

By Nancy Walburn.

HAVE you ever thought when you were whittling out of wood a little flat silhouette or profile figure of making a series of them properly proportioned and using them together? From this very simple and ingenious idea E. Carter Preston has developed a new art. The first examples of this work have recently been brought over from England and placed on view at Charles Scribner's Sons, Fifth Avenue, at Forty-eighth Street. I advise every schoolboy who is skilful with a knife or saw to drop in there some afternoon after school hours to see them. His marvellous little wooden figures of Joffre, Kitchener, King George and Asquith command attention at once. They are all made by the same process, which consists of an infinite number of silhouettes pasted together with the most minute skill. By examining them you can plainly see all these flat separate pieces making up the whole. Yet these little wooden statuettes are so wonderfully like the men themselves that if you are a boy who keeps up with the war heroes, you will recognize them at once! Of course, Mr. Preston is a famous artist, with years and years of experience, and some of



These horses are mounted in such a way that they fall and rise in a fiery gallop.

us might have double his training and experience and never approach his skill. But that is not the point. Here is a man who is attracting wide attention in the art world by developing whittling, which is a boy's realm, into a new art; moreover, handling it in a way none of us ever thought about—pasting a series of flat outlines, each separately whittled or sawed, together in order to achieve a whole figure properly proportioned!

We have picked three simple examples of his toys for illustration. The Oriental figure squatted in the corner is called "Djers." This, which is brilliantly painted in bold contrasts, like all of Mr. Preston's examples, has colored beads for eyes. These beads, by the way, are mounted on a pin. The "Bluebird" shown with it knows no decoration other than paint.

The "Galloping Horses" are mounted on an iron foundation in connection with the wheels, in such a way that when propelled, they rise and fall in a fiery gallop. The price of these exquisitely constructed toys and statuettes, of which there are no duplicates, prohibits most of us from purchasing them. They range from \$7.50 to \$45.

At all events, if you decide to make toys along similar lines for Christmas presents don't forget to paint them or to get some girl or boy who paints well to do it for you. The vivid Oriental colors used in these polychrome models will give you many a suggestion.



Djers, an Oriental figure, has for eyes colored beads mounted on pins.

From the Hunter's Bag.

OLD VIRGINIA BRUNSWICK STEW.

After cleaning and cutting up two or three squirrels into joints, lay them in cold water to draw out the blood. Put one gallon of water in a large pot, add one tablespoonful of salt and boil for five minutes. Place in this salted water six potatoes, peeled and sliced, one pint of butter beans, one sliced onion, two cupfuls of canned tomatoes and the same amount of canned corn. Then add the pieces of squirrel, cover the kettle closely and cook gently for two hours, stirring frequently from the bottom. At the end of the first hour mix in the rest of the can of tomatoes, one teaspoonful of sugar and a bay leaf. Ten minutes before it is cooked, stir in half a cupful of butter that has been cut into bits and rolled in flour. Stir constantly until it is properly thickened, add more pepper and salt if necessary and flavor with a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Serve with baked sweet potatoes.

ROAST SADDLE OF VENISON.

This is the very royalty of game, but as the meat is inclined to be dry when cooked it must be well larded with tiny strips of fat salt pork. Sprinkle liberally with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Roast in a very hot oven and baste frequently with the fat that forms in the pan. Serve very hot and rare. Delay in serving after it comes from the fire will spoil even the choicest cut of this delicious meat. If there is the slightest doubt about the venison being tender let it lie in a mixture of oil and vinegar for three or four hours before roasting.

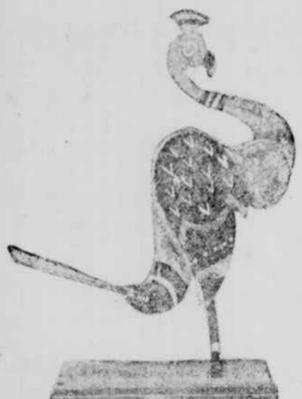
Relishes for Meats

GREEN TOMATO SWEET PICKLES.

One peck green tomatoes, one cup salt, two quarts boiling water, one quart of vinegar, four pounds of sugar, three red pepper pods, one tablespoon of white mustard seed, two tablespoonful of white cloves, one gallon of vinegar. Remove and discard a thin slice from the blossom ends, and the hard part around the stems of the tomatoes, then cut the tomatoes in slices of uniform thickness. Sprinkle the slices with salt, cover and set aside overnight. Drain, add boiling water and quart of vinegar and let boil fifteen minutes, then drain off and discard the liquid. Cook together ten minutes the gallon of vinegar, the sugar, the peppercorns cut in strips and the seeds and cloves tied in a bag. Add the prepared tomatoes and let simmer gently nearly an hour, stirring occasionally. Remove spices and store in fruit jars. Let the syrup cover the tomato completely. Prepare cucumber sweet pickles by this same recipe.

TOMATO CATSUP.

One-half bushel of ripe tomatoes, one-half cup salt, one-half pound sugar, one tablespoon each of cayenne pepper, ground ginger, ground celery seed, ground mace, ground mustard, ground cloves, grated garlic, one quart of vinegar. Boil tomatoes until tender, strain. Boil until well reduced, stirring often; add the vinegar and let simmer until quite thick; add salt, spices and garlic, mix thoroughly and heat again to boiling point.



This looks like a peacock, but is really a bluebird.

Good Weather for Ducks.

By Virginia Carter Lee.

WITH game now in season and the house-keeper possibly the recipient of some choice varieties, she should be in a position to direct the cooking of those welcome gifts to the very best advantage.

A fat haunch of venison, a brace of wild duck, broiled or roasted, a quail or partridge pie or even a plump rabbit or a pair of squirrels will furnish a delicious meal if properly prepared and cooked.

WILD DUCK.

Any variety of wild duck should be served rare, so that the blood will follow the knife when carved. Very few of them require stuffing or high seasoning. The red head is best stuffed with celery to bring out the flavor; the mallard also needs celery, with just a suspicion of onion; while any duck having a strong fishy odor should be parboiled before roasting and then have a couple of white onions roasted in it to remove any possible taste. Canvas backs should neither be washed or stuffed. Wipe with a damp cloth, dust lightly with salt and pepper inside and out and brush over the outside with melted butter or olive oil. Dust over this with flour and put into an intensely hot oven. Eighteen or twenty minutes at the most will suffice for the roasting, and smaller birds, like the teal and pigeon varieties, will only require fifteen minutes. Fried hominy and black currant jelly are the proper accompaniments.

RABBIT PIE.

Cut a pair of rabbits into eight pieces; wash and soak in salted water for ten minutes. Then stew gently in boiling water to cover until they are very tender. Add to the water in which they have cooked a bay leaf, two stalks of chopped celery, one sliced onion, and half an hour before the meat is cooked, pepper and salt to taste. Take up the rabbit, place where it will keep hot, strain the liquor in which it has cooked and thicken it with a little flour mixed to a paste with cold water. Chop very finely a quarter of a pound of fat and salt pork, and cut into slices four hard-boiled eggs. Lay some of the pork in the bottom of a deep baking dish, and on this arrange a layer of the rabbit meat and another of the eggs. Sprinkle each with pepper, salt and celery salt, and dot the eggs with bits of butter. Continue with alternate layers until the dish is nearly full. Pour in the strained gravy and cover with a good pie crust. Make several incisions for the steam to escape and bake in a rather quick oven until crisp and brown. If it browns too quickly cover with a buttered paper.

ROASTED PHEASANTS OR PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

Cut out all the shot, draw the birds and wash thoroughly but quickly, using a good pinch of soda with the water; then rinse, dry thoroughly and fill with a highly seasoned dressing. Truss in the same manner as chickens, and if you are in any doubt as to their age, steam until the meat can be pierced with a fork. Remove to a dripping pan, sprinkle with pepper and salt, dredge with flour and roast in a hot oven. Baste with a little melted butter as they cook until they are a deep, rich brown. Serve with either a tart cranberry or black currant jelly.

DON'TS FOR THE EYES

ARE you giving your eyes even a ghost of a chance against the general living conditions of to-day? Specialists say not.

In his office, at 213 East Eighteenth Street, Dr. Armin Nettle spoke of many things in everyday life that are dangerous to the eyes. "It is impossible," said Dr. Armin, who is connected with the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and German Polyclinic, "to lay too much stress upon the details of decorating a home in a sane and soothing manner, turn a minute to the streets. This is a period of fast moving persons, cars and automobiles. Since the days of the horse-drawn vehicle and the entrance of the automobile the vibrations caused by movement in front of the eyes is greatly increased, the nerves are strained to a high pitch and nothing is done to relieve this. In fact, the condition is irritated. On the street a hat with a brim wide enough to shade the eyes should be worn. Veils with dots and figures in them should be laid aside. Two handkerchiefs should be carried, one for the nostrils and the other for the eyes, as many cases of serious infection have occurred by rubbing the eyes with the hand, glove or handkerchief that has come in contact with some article handled by a person whose eyes are bad.

"The habit of reading in cars is very injurious, especially when the car is passing under a street structure where the light comes brokenly in, first a streak of sunshine and then shade. "Reading in the artificial light of the subways is injurious. "Everything is highly glazed to-day, throwing out strong rays and producing heavy vibration of the optic nerves. Automobiles, shop windows and streetcars produce these vibrations, and it is best not to try to see too much on the streets, but to try resting the eyes as much as possible. "Taking this long day of outdoor strain on the eyes, people find little rest in their homes, and the fact that has existed for some time now

of using bright colors, stripes, checks and spotted materials for home decoration is decidedly injurious. "All day long the eyes have been kept strained to a high tension, and the home should be a place for them to rest. This is impossible, however, with the furnishings that exist in the majority of the apartments. "There are certain kinds of wallpapers that are now being used that should never be put on a wall, no matter how large the house, and certainly not on an apartment where all of the rooms are in constant use. Striped paper is confusing, dark blue or black and white stripes are nerve-racking and tiring, papers with a dark ground and brilliant figures are especially difficult and the modern papers with a jumble of coloring in reds, browns, greens and vivid blues keep the nerves of the eyes at a high strain.

"The result of this eye strain is frequently felt in headaches, nausea and extreme nervousness, and still people will continue to use just the things that produce this result. "Going from the wall papering to the upholstery, there are being used chintzes for sofa pillows and coverings that are distinctly striped black and white. On this ground are flowers in pink and red, on another pattern are black and white checks with flowers, and others have large orange splashes on a dark ground. Though all of these are injurious to the eyes, they are used even in bedrooms, where the tone should be kept soft, restful and subdued.

"This same character of pattern is used for window curtains and door draperies, table covers and lamp shades. The effect on the eyes is very, very bad. "Lighting is another fault with the modern home. Brilliant glass shades of varied colors should not be used. Electric lights should have frosted bulbs, and, if possible, a soft colored shade, inverted, that will throw a diffused light in the room.

body. One would not think of having a jangling set of bells constantly sounding in her home, for this would soon set the nerves on edge, yet the same people who are sensitive to such things do not realize that the present style of decorating an apartment has the same effect on the nerves of the eyes as the bells would produce on the nervous system through different senses.

"Before going into the details of decorating a home in a sane and soothing manner, turn a minute to the streets. This is a period of fast moving persons, cars and automobiles. Since the days of the horse-drawn vehicle and the entrance of the automobile the vibrations caused by movement in front of the eyes is greatly increased, the nerves are strained to a high pitch and nothing is done to relieve this. In fact, the condition is irritated. On the street a hat with a brim wide enough to shade the eyes should be worn. Veils with dots and figures in them should be laid aside. Two handkerchiefs should be carried, one for the nostrils and the other for the eyes, as many cases of serious infection have occurred by rubbing the eyes with the hand, glove or handkerchief that has come in contact with some article handled by a person whose eyes are bad.

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"Window curtains ought to be of plain white or cream scrim, for to look through lace curtains with an elaborate pattern in them is very trying, since the light thrown through these is very uneven. If you must have window curtains use those of a plain material.

"There are many pleasing shades of plain cream, tan or brown. Even deep red is preferable to a figured paper. With these plain backgrounds a delightful color scheme may be carried out, and a room may be made both cheerful and restful.

"The person who lives in the country does not have so much eye trouble as the one living in the city, the reason for which is that people living in rural districts do not have the high vibrations to contend with that beset the city dwellers. At night the late reading, the late going, the late picture enjoyment is not felt in the country. All of these things enter the city life as a matter of course. Since this is the case, make your home a place where you can give your poor, over-taxed eyes a rest."



There is nothing restful in a flowered curtain.



Highly colored chintz hangings strain the eyes.

THE FIGHTING INSTINCT DIVERTED INTO OTHER CHANNELS

There Are Enemies to Conquer, the Child Should Know, But the Real Ones Are the Impersonal Ones—Healthy Group Rivalries Absorb Otherwise Misdirected Energies.



"With the child, fighting means more than defence. . . . It is a matter of overcoming difficulties."

By SIDONIE MATZNER GRUENBERG.

THERE are three possible attitudes toward the instincts of children. At one extreme we find the rather crude naturalism which assumes that whatever is "natural" must be right; this leads to indifference and indulgence. At the other extreme is the somewhat less crude but equally arbitrary Puritanism which suspects every desire and impulse of being satanic in origin; this leads to suppression and sterility. Then there is the more or less rational eclecticism that chooses to encourage some impulses and to suppress others. When we take into account the teachings of modern psychology and biology, we shall make our selections and adapt our methods more effectively. To-day we do not simply repress or indulge; we try to utilize the driving forces of the growing child to forward our own ideas of what a child should be. We take the child as

we find him, and try to make him a little stronger here and to rub off a little there.

In the matter of fighting it is particularly difficult to form balanced judgments and to develop sane plans. With our usual habit of emphasizing one aspect of a problem to the exclusion of all others, we either fix our attention on the injuries resulting from conflict and become extreme pacifists, or we fix the attention upon the need for resisting aggression, for defending our "rights," and become belligerent. In one case we make fighting an end in itself; in the other case we make the avoidance of fighting the goal of effort. With the child, however, fighting means more than defence, and it need not always mean that; it means something different from the consequences to person and property. It is almost entirely a matter of exertion, of overcoming difficulties, of conquest—or defeat—sometimes, but even then chiefly as incidental to the conflict.

Our problem is therefore to make full use of youth's eagerness to exert effort, to sacrifice, to devote itself. But we must guard, on the one hand, against drawing upon the anti-social and inhuman motives, and, on the other hand, against allowing the exertions to result in injuries, whether personal or economical.

In childhood, playing soldier means, usually, merely parading or hunting or stalking. Presently, however, the children become interested in each other as members of groups. Because of this interest it becomes possible for us to cultivate an attitude of exclusiveness or antagonism toward all who are not members of the immediate group. In extreme cases this attitude ends in anti-social group action, and at best it ends in a

rather narrow kind of nationalism or "patriotism." But it is also possible to make use of the social interests and impulses in cultivating an ever-widening conscientiousness of identity with other people. In the first case we have a perpetual source of antagonism or animosity toward strangers and foreigners. In the latter case there is the opportunity to direct the fighting instinct against the enemies of the race, the obstructions to human welfare.

But even before the child becomes interested in team plays or group action of any kind, we utilize

essentially the same interest in conflict when we encourage rivalry, whether at home or in school, through prize contests or through invidious praise and blame. We have guessing contests and spelling matches, and in athletics we have races of various kinds. In these the individual is encouraged to put forth his best efforts, not for the purpose of attaining some predetermined standard, not for the purpose of cultivating his own abilities, but for the purpose of excelling some other particular child.

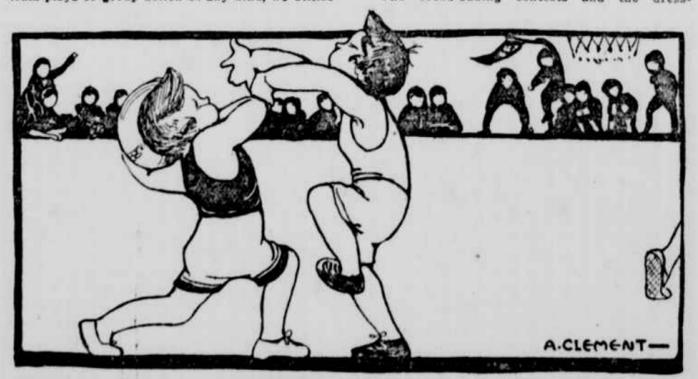
The bread-baking contests and the dress-

making competitions for girls, like the corn-raising or shop contests for boys, utilize the same motives of rivalry as we find in the ordinary athletic contests or street fights. But the form of the conflict and the material consequences are in no way objectionable.

When the older children are organized for team play, we begin to get the kinds of sacrifice that the group always demands of the individual, and in many respects the more victorious forms of athletic sports are quite the equivalent of good fighting, so far as the participants are concerned. The motives are still those of rivalry, but the prospective gain of victory is now no longer for the individual, but for the group. And when boys all but exhaust themselves for the "glory of the school," the moral results are of the highest kind.

We go a step further when the corn clubs conquer insects and fungi, and control the soil and the seasons for the glory of their county or district, for soon the interest may be extended from the mere "beating" of the rivals to the increased contribution to the corn crib at home. The same kinds of results morally are obtained when we utilize the group rivalries in a "Clean-up Contest." The girls will make their streets and yards and porches as attractive as possible, at first for the purpose of making a better showing than those of the next street. Presently, however, the interest may be directed so as to centre upon the chasing of Dirt as the villain of the drama.

Now the older children can be led to abandon the group rivalries as they had already out-



"The more victorious forms of athletic sports are quite the equivalent of good fighting."



"... interest may be directed so as to centre upon the chasing of Dirt as the villain."

grown the individual rivalries, and the object of attack can now be made some impersonal enemy rather than some particular person or group. There is enough to fight for and to fight against. Boys and girls who have learned to work together in the various kinds of contests need not abandon the fighting motives, and the powerful organizing influences that these motives exert upon our activities. But they must learn to fight real enemies, and for larger and larger groups. Disease still remains to be conquered, and the best physicians and nurses approach their work in the spirit of the soldier. Fire prevention and fire destruction call for as much thought and effort as the best can put forth. The vast engineering and economic and social problems furnish worthy foes for the fighting instincts of our boys and girls.