

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

PREPARING GAME



Now that game is in season, a fat haunch of venison, a brace of wild ducks, either broiled or roasted; a quail or partridge pie, or even a plump rabbit or pair of squirrels, will furnish a delicious dinner if they are properly prepared and cooked.

Wild Duck.

All wild ducks, of whatever variety, should be served rare, so that the blood will follow the knife. Very few of them require stuffing or high seasoning. The redhead is best stuffed with celery to bring out the flavor; the mallard also needs celery, with just a suspicion of onion and raw apple. Any birds having a strong fishy odor should be parboiled before roasting, with a tiny pinch of baking soda added to the water, and then have a couple of onions roasted in them, to remove any possible taste.

Canvasbacks should be neither washed nor stuffed. Wipe with a damp cloth, dust lightly with salt and pepper both inside and out, and brush over the outside with either 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 require only fifteen minutes. Squares of fried hominy and black currant jelly are the proper accompaniments.

Jugged Hare or Rabbit—An English Recipe.

Cut one large hare or two rabbits into suitable pieces for serving; wash well and soak in salted water for ten minutes, then drain and dry, and after rolling each piece in flour fry to a rich brown in clarified beef dripping. Lift the browned portions into a kettle, pour over just enough boiling water to cover and add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, half a glassful of currant or tart grape jelly, two or three stalks of minced celery and a small cheese-cloth bag containing a bay leaf, three cloves and two allspice.

Simmer very gently until the meat is tender, and ten minutes before it is cooked season to taste with salt and paprika and thicken the gravy with one tablespoonful of browned flour that has been mixed with the same quantity of dripping, in which the game has been fried. Allow the gravy to boil after the thickening is added and flavor with a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and the same of Madeira. Arrange the meat on a hot platter, surround with a border of toast points and after removing the slice bag pour the gravy over it.

Roasted Pheasants or Prairie Chickens. Cut out all the shot and wash thoroughly but quickly after the feathers have been removed and the birds have been cleaned and singed. Use a pinch of soda in the water in which they are washed; then rinse, dry thoroughly and fill with a highly seasoned force-

meat, crossing. Truss in the same manner as chickens, and if you are in any doubt as to their age it will be better to steam them until the meat can be easily pierced with a fork. Remove to a dripping pan, sprinkle with pepper and salt, dredge with flour, and while they are cooking baste frequently with a little melted butter. They should be cooked to a rich, dark brown. Serve with either a tart apple sauce or cranberry or currant jelly.

Roast Saddle of Venison.

This is the royalty of game, but as the meat is inclined to be dry when cooked it should be liberally larded with fat, salt pork. Wipe the meat with a damp cloth, lay it in a baking pan, sprinkle liberally with salt and paprika and dredge with flour. Roast the meat in a very hot oven and baste frequently with the fat that forms in the pan. Serve slightly rare and very hot, as delay in serving after it comes from the fire will spoil even the choicest cut of this delicious meat. Wild grape jelly is the correct accompaniment.

Delicious Rabbit Pie.

Cut a pair of rabbits into eight pieces and wash and soak in cold water for fifteen minutes. Then stew gently in boiling water until tender. Ten minutes before taking them up, add a minced onion, one teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper to the water in which they are cooking. Meanwhile chop finely one quarter of a pound of fat bacon, and cut into slices three hard boiled eggs. Lay some of the bacon in the bottom of a deep, buttered pudding dish and on this a layer of the rabbit. Over this arrange a layer of sliced egg and chopped parsley, sprinkle with salt, celery salt and paprika and dot with bits of butter. Continue with alternate layers of the materials until all have been used. Thicken the strained gravy, add a little ground mace, the juice of half a lemon and pour over the ingredients. Cover with a good pie crust and make several slits in the paste for the steam to escape. Bake in a rather quick oven, and if it browns too quickly cover with a buttered paper.

Virginia Brunswick Stew.

After cleaning and skinning, cut up three or four squirrels into joints and lay in cold water to draw out the blood. Put on the fire in a good sized kettle three quarts of salted water and boil for five minutes, then add the pieces of the squirrels, one pint of canned tomatoes, the same of canned corn, one sliced white onion, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley and two stalks of chopped celery. Cover the kettle closely and simmer until the meat is very tender. Half an hour before it is cooked season to taste with salt, paprika and one teaspoonful of sugar. When cooked thicken the gravy and add additional seasoning in the form of one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and half a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet. Dish on a heated platter and surround with a border of crisp, sweet potato croquettes.

SMART ATTIRE FOR THE HORSEWOMAN

Each Garment Must Be Correct in Cut and Material for Every Occasion

THERE is no portion of a woman's wardrobe which requires such careful selection as her sports' clothing, for each activity calls for its own particular models and fashion permits no makeshifts. Every garment must be correct in material and cut for the purpose for which it is designed.

For instance, the riding habit is subject to several changes. For evening wear (exhibition work), the Shadbelly coat is worn with a white vest over a safety skirt, which fastens with snap catches that will release it quickly in case of accident.

For hunting a safety skirt is worn, which buttons with one button and fasteners, so that it may be easily slipped off if one wishes to ride without it; the coat, a two button, three-quarter length model, is worn over a vest of orange or red, the buttons to be initialled with the name of the club to which the rider belongs, to be absolutely correct. The knicker-



The Correct Riding Costume and Some Necessary Accessories

buckets worn under the skirt are so well cut that they are not objectionable without the skirt in hunting or hurdlings, if one desires to discard it. In cross-saddle riding the trousers with Prince Albert coat are correct apparel, with vest, soft flannel shirt and four-in-hand tie. Silk shirts are preferred by some and are correct. Riders from eight to twelve years

old wear the trouserettes, which do away with the use of leggings. As children are constantly outgrowing their clothes, ready made habits are considered quite as good until they are grown. A rather new costume for the polo player consists of white cloth breeches, a white silk shirt, with four-in-hand tie. The coat is single

breasted, sleeveless and falls to the knee; it is full enough around the bottom to ripple slightly. The vest is of white or tan cloth and has a rather snug coat sleeve to match the coat. High boots and spurs and a white leather hat complete this very smart costume. One could wear this suit for other occasions also, by having extra breeches made to match

scarf folded around the crown, and the high boots make the costume quite effective. For shooting, the tweed skirt, opening back and front with buttons from waist to the bottom of the skirt, which reaches below the calf of the leg, is worn with a flannel shirt and the new suede jacket, with knitted collar and neckband of wool.

No Portion of the Wardrobe Demands More Care than Outing Wear

the coat and by using a derby or soft hat in place of the leather one.

The Convenient Shell Skirt.

The shell skirt, which opens down the back and front, is popular with young riders, as it may be unbuttoned to fall like a divided skirt, and may be buttoned into regulation shape again when the rider is ready to dismount. Breeches that match it are made drop front, or they button at the sides and then lace close below the knee; the seat is reinforced to withstand saddle wear. A semi-fitted coat falling to the knees is worn with this suit. Forestry serge, from which the suit is made, is popular, for it stands all kinds of weather, neither shrinking nor wrinkling.

To wear with the tweed golf suits at this season of the year are the mannish Viyella flannel shirts, with high rolling collar and pockets at either side the front pleat. The leather brimmed sailor hat, with silk

\$1,617,693 TO FEED BELGIANS

American Commission Cables Brussels, Louvain and Liege Received Largest Quantities—Dollar Christmas Fund Closes with \$51,074—Chinese Benefit Performance.

Food to the value of \$1,617,693 has already been sent to Belgium by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, according to the official report cabled from the London headquarters yesterday. Fourteen ships carrying supplies have sailed from this country, and eighteen lighters have been loaded in Holland with food loaned by the Dutch government.

Brussels, Louvain and Liege have received the greatest quantities because of their population. Hainault, the most southerly province of Belgium, has received the least, because of the difficulties of transportation. The canals do not extend there and the Germans permit the use of the railroads only when they are not needed for military operations. The people are engaged in mining and steel manufacture, all of which was stopped by the German advance.

The medical stores were not distributed in Belgium, but were used for the immediate necessities of the refugee Belgians in Holland. Owing to the hardships which they endured in fleeing from their homes they are in more need of medical attendance than the Belgians remaining in the country. In the week ended December 4 a special consignment of 704 tons of American corn was sent to Louvain, which was at that time on the verge of starvation.

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians closed its books Saturday with a record of \$51,074. The \$50,000 goal was reached Christmas Day, when Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson sent \$1,000 from San Francisco as the result of a benefit performance. He got his reward a few hours later, when he received word that Lady

Forbes-Robertson (Miss Gertrude Elliott) had presented him with his fourth daughter.

The money will be spent for food and clothing for the Belgians. The American Committee included Henry Clews, treasurer; Melville E. Stone, George T. Wilson, Dr. William T. Hornaday, Colonel George Harvey, Percy Bullen and Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn.

The Lafayette Fund is to co-operate with the Vacation Relief Committee, thus making two kinds of relief flourish where but one did before. The woollen garments and blankets for the Lafayette kits are to be manufactured by the girls employed in the work-rooms of the Vacation Committee, which gives employment to those out of work. Miss Anne Morgan, treasurer of the Vacation Committee, was very much pleased yesterday with the new arrangement.

The Lafayette Fund will send its third shipment of comfort kits within a few days. In the cargo will be 3,000 blankets made by the Vacation Committee.

The Committee of Mercy is giving the children a chance to do something for the war relief by attending a Chinese benefit performance at the Hotel Plaza this afternoon. Ah Sin and Chin Toy, child magicians, will be the stars. There will be Chinese legends and songs in a setting out of the Arabian Nights. Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell, Mrs. Norman Haggood and Miss Alice Lewisohn are among the patronesses.

The Polish Relief Fund has received \$250 from Eugene Delano and \$200 from an anonymous sympathizer.

GIRLS IN CLUBS TO LEARN CANNING

General Education Board's Report Shows 30,000 Pupils Now in Movement.

The General Education Board, to prove that its activities do not belie its name, issued an instalment yesterday of its forthcoming report, which deals with the girls' canning club movement. In fourteen Southern states, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, the board has increased its contribution from \$5,000 in 1911 to \$75,000 in May, 1913. Last year more than 20,000 girls were enlisted in the movement, which attracted 325 the first year.

"The method is simple," says the report. "Each girl takes one-tenth of an acre and is taught how to select the seed, to plant, cultivate and perfect the growth of the tomato plant," tomatoes having been chosen as the most available garden vegetable. "Meanwhile, portable canning outfits have been provided, to be set up out of doors, and trained teachers of domestic science instructed the local teachers in the best methods."

"When the tomatoes are ripe, the girls come together, now at one home, now at another, to can the product. It is done in the most up-to-date fashion. The girls are taught the necessity of scrupulous cleanliness; they sterilize utensils and cans, seal and label and, indeed, manufacture an easily marketable product."

Average profit made by girls reporting in twelve states was \$21.98. Accounts are carefully kept and everything is reckoned in. It is told of one girl in Mississippi that she produced 200 cans of tomatoes at a net profit just under \$100. A neighbor got \$77.73. Over in South Carolina a girl received \$60.51 for her work. "The intangible, indirect gains are certainly not less important," the report goes on to say. "Canning club work is a social occasion. Mother prepares something a little extra for luncheon, and asks the aid and instruction of the teacher in charge of the Canning Club."

"The home is tidied up, tables are properly set and decorated, and properly set of wild flowers appear here and there about the rooms. The boys come; mothers and fathers come; the neighborhood is there! "Thus social interest is kindled about the doing of something worth while. There follows a spirit of mutual helpfulness, mutual concern, mutual affection. This sort of thing lays the foundation for cooperation in large and more important things—in the church, in the school, in charities, in business."

GIFTS FOR POOR FAMILY Police Receive Aid for Woman and Her Children.

Gifts of money, food and clothing for Mrs. Carlotta Adams and her eight children, who were found starving on Christmas in an unheated room at 2101 Dean st., Brooklyn, poured in yesterday at the Brownsville police station. Captain Isaac Frank, in charge of the collection, announced that the gifts received amounted to \$77, while the groceries and clothing made a good sized heap.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Seabury, of Colonial Heights, Yonkers, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Richmond Seabury, to Alden L. Littlefield, of Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. Littlefield is a graduate of Dartmouth College and a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Mr. Seabury is a Manhattan gas engine manufacturer. Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Hitchcock, of 780 North Broadway, Yonkers, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Hitchcock, to Henry Zyrrup, of Muskegon, Mich. He was graduated from Michigan University, and is employed by the Otis Elevator Company in Yonkers.

MISS BASS BRIDE OF LEO ROBERT COLLIER

Couple Change Spring Wedding Plan for Quiet Ceremony at Dobbs Ferry.

Instead of waiting until spring, when, according to announcement, their wedding was to take place, Miss Marchenel Overton Bass, of 700 West 178th st., and Leo Robert Collier, a nephew of Peter Collier, founder of the Collier Publishing Company, were married yesterday at Dobbs Ferry.



MRS. LEO ROBERT COLLIER.

terday at Dobbs Ferry. The Rev. John Talbot Smith, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Dobbs Ferry, performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Collier is nineteen years old and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Madison Bass. The bridegroom is twenty-nine. Their engagement announcement, made early this month, was accompanied by a statement that the wedding would take place in the spring. Last night, however, members of the bride's family, declared that a house at 55 East 93d st. had been furnished, and that to wait until the time originally set for the wedding would, in the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Collier, be postponing happiness. They left for Washington last night, to return about February 1.

The wedding took place at 10 o'clock in the morning in the Sacred Heart rectory, and was witnessed only by a few relatives. Mrs. Penrose Nev-Milsted, a sister of the bride, was her only attendant.

Mr. Collier is a member of Squadron A, and is associated with the Collier publishing interests.

FROM COURTS TO ALTAR

Mrs. Lape, Probation Officer in Queens, to Wed To-day. Mrs. Lillian Lane, for more than a year attached to the magistrate courts of Queens as a probation officer, will be married to-day to Edward Thompson, a business man of Brooklyn. Mrs. Lape's resignation as probation officer takes effect to-day. The attaches of the Long Island City magistrate's court, where Mrs. Lape has served, will present her with a wedding gift.

Before "Mother's" Judgment Seat



"His clothes dripping a trail of water."

By SIDONIE MATZNER GRUENBERG. HERBERT knew no fear. But he had a great deal of curiosity. The prospect of a novel experience did not make him hesitate. On the contrary it was an irresistible temptation. Therefore, when he came into the house one sunny summer day, with his clothes dripping a trail of water, his mother was sure that he had ventured into the lake in quest of a new sensation. And she was accordingly ready to punish him for doing such a foolish thing.

But Herbert protested he was not to blame. "They pushed me in," he kept repeating. "I didn't go in myself." "Who pushed you in?" asked the mother. "Why, Joe and Stephen did; they pushed me 'way into the water from the beach," Herbert explained. This looked serious. While the shore sloped so slowly that a child would have to go out a hundred yards to get into dangerous depths, pushing children into a lake is no joke, and the mother would have to be investigated. So mother sent to the neighbors' houses to bring Joseph and Stephen before the bar, and while they were coming she changed Herbert's clothes.

The boys looked a bit scared. It took some little time for them to compose themselves sufficiently to tell a connected story. But Joseph, the oldest, finally made it clear that they had indeed pushed Herbert into the lake, but—

For there was a but. Herbert had asked them to do it!

Now, of course, it was very foolish for them to push their companion into the lake—even if he did beg them to do it. But as they did not originate the devilry, the mother thought that they needed no more than an admonition and a sermonette; and she reserved the punishment for Herbert. The mother having acted as jury and discovered the facts found Herbert guilty. She then assumed the role of judge and condemned him to solitary confinement for the rest of the day; he was to remain near the house and play without any companions. She then proceeded to carry out the sentence of chief executioner.

The following day Herbert started off on the new round of adventures as gayly as ever, but apparently chastened. The punishment had had its effects, thought his mother. She was therefore greatly shocked in the middle of the afternoon to see that young person come up the drive as thoroughly soaked as a dipping in the water could make him. "Why did you go into the lake?" she asked, before he had time to put in a defence. "They made me do it," came the answer. "They told me to." This did, indeed, seem hard to believe, and the mother felt quite certain that there was more to be told. She again sent for his companions and again she restrained all punitive proceedings until she could give the culprit a fair hearing. In the meanwhile



The parent in most cases is jury and judge.

the change of clothes and the towel were put into service.

The Eyewitness Tale.

With the arrival of the accused and the witnesses—for the boys were to tell their own story—came also an unexpected guest who happened to be passing when Herbert took his plunge. Stephen, Joseph and Edward admitted that they "told him to go into the lake," but they added that they did not think he would do it. The onlooker, however, testified that the boys had urged Herbert on by challenging him to walk into the water until he felt that his self respect demanded that he accept the "dare." The boys admitted that they had done more than "tell" him to get his clothes wet; they had really dared him to risk another punishment from the parental authorities—perhaps a whipping.

These disclosures put a different color on the situation. The jury found that Herbert had indeed walked into the lake foolishly, and had done certain injury to his clothes, and had violated the injunction not to go bathing except in the bathing suit and at the prescribed time. But she also found Stephen and Joseph guilty—Edward was too young to get more than the impressive reflection of the proceedings—of having tempted their companion to do what they all knew was considered wrong.

The judge decided that Herbert should be discharged with a warning about letting other people make his decisions for him; and she remanded the other boys to their respective parents for further judgment.

Parent Tempted to Punish Child. Whenever anything goes wrong with



"They challenged him to walk into the water."

the children the parent is usually tempted to apply some punishment in proportion to the damage done to the feeling, or in proportion to the damage done to the materials with which the child comes in contact. But since the parent is in most cases jury and judge and executioner rolled into one, it is well to delay execution until sentence has been carefully pronounced, and to suspend judgment before pronouncing sentence until all the facts have been ascertained. It is well worth while to be deliberate in all our dealings with the young people, rather than to let our indignation run away with our judgment. For by taking pains to inquire into the circumstances to be considered in our efforts at dealing justly with them. Even if we do occasionally misjudge a deed, as we no doubt shall, the child will come to feel that we are trying to be fair.

Must Be Fair to All.

It is particularly difficult to deal fairly with a child when situations are complicated by the presence of other children; but then it is particularly important that we should make the greater effort, for we have to be fair to Stephen and Joseph as well as to Herbert.

NEW TRAVELLING WRAPS

Literally "Great Coats" Are the Mannish Wraps Which Have Superseded the Travelling Suit.

EASILY whisked on as a man's overcoat are the newest models in travelling wraps. Nowadays a suit is rarely seen on a long distance train—speeding Florida-ward, perchance, or to Southern California. The one-piece frock of light weight serge or of satin proves most comfortable in winter worn under what is literally a "great coat," which is warm without being over weighty and voluminous without being shapeless.

Shepherd Plaid Travelling Wraps.

The clan and shepherd plaids in worsted weaves, which every woman secretly adores, but which many women believe too conspicuous for general street wear, make up into very fetching-looking winter travelling wraps. That the best models should consist of a three-quarter or full length loose coat and a cape or a series of capes is not at all remarkable, since the "really worth considering" travelling wrap should be one which can be adapted to changes of climate or of temperature.

Adaptability to changing weather conditions is a striking characteristic of an ulster-like wrap of Macgregor checked worsted, for it has a double cape, the lower portion of which drops half way to the knees at the sides. It falls a few inches deeper at back, where its centre seam is in line with that of the coat, as with that of the circular-cut upper cape, which scarcely covers the hips at its longest part. What this upper cape lacks in length, however, it makes up for in width, for it covers the arms and the chest and may be worn independently of the ulster.

On the other hand, the lower cape,

which is chiefly intended to break the silhouette, is too narrow to be worn independently, and, in fact, is not correctly shaped for that purpose. The sleeves of this ulster are especially commendable, because, although wide above the wrists, they band-fasten closely about them and effectually prevent the wind from reaching the forearms.

In common with most of the winter travelling wraps, this model has a fur collar. It is an exceptionally broad affair of civet cat, which not only extends half way to the waist at back and front, but turns high about the neck. The coat is particularly good in black and white shepherd check. In fact, it is best in the smaller plaids, as the large blockings are not well adapted to the double tier of circular capes, nor yet to the three seams which successively overlap each other down the centre of the back.

Follows Present Silhouette.

Faithfully following the fashionable silhouette of the hour is a travelling wrap whose boldly blocked Scotch pattern is in darkest blue and green. To the waist line the back of the coat is loosely shaped to the figure, while neither dart nor seam mars the straight cut fronts. These, closed with black ball buttons from the throat to the waist, are single-breasted and lie flatly against the figure all the way to the ankles, although at the sides and the back the skirt portion of the coat stands out from the figure in extra folds. The introduction of this extra fullness is concealed by a five-inch wide self belt, which encircles the hips and button-fastens at front-centre in line with the wrap's closing.

Wide in proportion to the coat's skirt is a cape which, fitting smoothly upon the shoulders, drops far over the hips at back and over the elbows at sides. It starts under a high rolling collar of nutria, and as it blows about it reveals a tan satin lining which is immensely smart in contrast with the dull tones of the worsted material.