About the Household

Dishes With Cheese.

Toasted Cheese Sandwiches.—Make plain bread and butter sandwiches cut thinly and with very thin shavings of cheese between, then melt a tablespoonful of butter (if not for fasting fare, bacon fat or bacon dripping is better) and toast the sandwiches until a nice even brown; drain well, sprinkle with pepper and salt and serve hot.

Cuban Sandwiches.—Cut the crusts from the bread, do not butter, then lay between the slices first some crisp fresh lettuce leaves spread with salad dressing, then a layer of soft mild cheese, and lastly, some very, very thin slices of dill pickle or cucumber.

Savory Rice Pudding.—Simmer two tablespoonfuls of rice in one pint of milk until nearly cooked, then add one ounce of butter and a pinch of salt. Mix together and put into a buttered pie dish, sprinkle half an ounce of finely grated cheese on top and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

Cheese Fritters.—One egg well beaten with pepper and salt and a little milk. Grate three ounces of cheese, add to it the mixture with a piece of butter and a little more milk. Well butter some patty pans, fill them nearly full and bake in the oven for about 10 minutes. Serve very hot. This makes five fritters.

Scalloped Cabbage.—Butter a baking dish and chop finely four cupfuls of cold cooked cabbage or cauliflower. Grate one-half cup of bread-crumbs very finely and one and one-half of cheese. Make one-half pint of white sauce and arrange the cabbage in layers in the baking dish with the sauce spread beween each layer. Cover the top with the grated cheese and, lastly, put a crust of the bread-crumbs, dotting it over with little dabs of butter. Bake in a moderate oven until the top is a good brown.

Cheese Straws.—Beat one ounce of butter until quite soft and then work into it one and a half ounces of flour and one ounce grated cheese. Season with salt and pepper and bring to the right consistency of a rather stiff dough by adding enough yolk of egg. Generally one yolk is about right for these proportions; but, of course, the size of eggs vary considerably, so it is impossible to be quite exact. Do not roll this paste, but press out until a thin strip about a quarter of an inch thick. Trim the edges straight and cut into little rods or straws no wider than the thickness of the paste and about three or four inches long. Keep the trimmings and as much more paste as you may require, knead up together and press out again so as to make the rings through which the straws will be passed in little bundles of six or seven. Cut the rings with a one and a half inch cutter and cut out the centres with a three-quarter inch cutter. Lay both rings and straws in an ungreased tin, taking great care not to let them break or even bend, and bake in a very slow oven until a pale fawny brown color. When passing the straws through the rings, handle very gently, as they are extremely brittle and consequently easily broken. Of course, the rings are not essential and the straws can be served laid on a doily and piled up log cabin fashion.

Miscellaneous Dishes.

Beef Loaf.—Take one pound of round steak and one-fourth pound of salt pork and grind together until fine. To this add one egg, one pound of cracker crumbs, a dash of cinnamon, salt and pepper to taste and one onion. Mold and bake in the oven for twenty minutes.

Beef's Heart, Potato Dressing.—Wash heart well and salt and pepper inside to taste. Chop three medium sized boiled potatoes and three onions together and add salt, pepper and butter. Fill heart with mixture and lay rest on top. Put in roaster with a little water and beef drippings and roast one and one-half hours. Bread dressing may be substituted, it preferred.

Boiled Rice Custard.—To about two cups boiling salted water add three tablespoons of well washed rice, let boil about twenty-five minutes. When rice is cooked remove from fire, add cold water and drain. Put large cup of milk in double boiler to warm, beat yolks of two eggs, add three teaspoons of sugar, stir these into milk and add rice and stir until mixture thickens. Remove from fire and let cool. Whip two whites of eggs, add one teaspoon of either lemon or vanilla to custard and mix whites lightly through custard. Tapioca custard can be made in same way only do not cook tapioca. Soak small cup of pearl tapioca over night, then go ahead as with boiled rice.

Houshold Hints.

Bureau scarfs of scrim do not soil easily and are quite pretty.

Always use tools in cleaning which absorb rater than scatter the dust.

Ammonia water, instead of soap, for cleaning white paint, will clean it perfectly without dulling.

A bit of butter put into the top of the apples before they are baked will give them a richer flavor.

When making a boiled pudding be sure that the vessel is full to the top. If there is any space, water will get in and the pudding will get heavy.

To string beans perfectly, wash them, plunge them into boiling water, let them stand for three minutes and drain, then every particle of string will come off.

Automobile or other kinds of grease will come off washable materials if a small piece of butter is rubbed into the spot. Wash with soap and rinse.

Vegetables which grow below the ground should be put in cold water for cooking, those which grow above the ground should be plunged in hot water.

A slice of bread put into the cake or cookie jar will preserve the contents. You have probably noticed the glass of water which is used in the same way by the baker.

Hard cheese is more digestible if grated. Certain people can eat cheese prepared in this way, who cannot digest it in any other form.

The young should be not only encouraged to save out of their small allowances or earnings, but they should also be taught how and when to spend.

When new shoes pinch immediate and lasting relief can be obtained from the application of a cloth wet with hot water, and laid across the place that is giving trouble.

Patent leather shoes should be carefully wiped off with a soft cloth when they are removed, and then a few drops of oil should be rubbed into them. This will keep the leather soft, and prevent it from cracking.

Bait your mouse trap with fresh bacon. The mice are not so surfeited with this as with the commonplace cheese usually offered them as a diet. The bacon works wonderfully, and does not crumble and dry up like cheese does.

Can you tell a moderate oven from a quick one? Here is the cook's test: Place a teaspoonful of flour in the oven on a pan. If it burns while you count 12 the oven is quick. If it burns while you count 30 the heat is moderate.

When you are ironing round doillies or luncheon clothes, place a piece of heavy flanel or a bath towel on the board; then lay the linen so that the threads are parallel and at right angles to the board. If placed in this way the iron will naturally move in the way the threads of the linen are woven, thus saving a considerable amount of wear and tear on your linens. Embroidered pieces should always be ironed on the wrong side of the goods.

THE KIND OF MEN THEY'RE KILLING

SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF BRITISH MANHOOD.

Flower of the Nation Have Laid Down Their Lives in the Great War.

Under the title of "The Kind of Men They're Killing," Mr. J. F. Collins, the London correspondent of the Boston Transcript, has a very fine tribute to a couple of young British officers whom he happened to know very well, and who have fallen at the front. Their names are by no means as famous as many who have laid down their lives in France and Flanders, but what Mr. Collins writes of them should be long remembered. They are by no means obscure persons. One of them was one of the finest Rugby players of his day, the other almost equally illustrious as an exponent of soccer; but they were not better known than hundreds among the twenty-five thousand British officers who have fallen in this war. They were, in the opinion of Mr. Collins, just fine representative specimens of British manhood, brave and cultivated gentlemen who neither sought nor shrank from death, whose careers were just beginning, and who, had they been spared, might have become great among the great, for they lacked nothing of the equipment of greatness.

Bentley Blair.

One of them was Lieut. P. C. B. Blair, of the Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action in Ypres. He was ordered to attack, and had leaped from the trench to lead his men, when a shell fell at his feet, and the next second was his last. Mr. Collins says:

"Gone in a flash was all the noble promise of his life, leaving nothing but a memory and grief and pride behind. The one bereavement which alone had the power to daunt and to depress him a month before—his mother's death—now seemed almost a mercy. She had made the crowning sacrifice in giving up her only son for the supreme cause of the Motherland and liberty, and it was well that she was spared this final blow. To us who mourn him—his lonely father above all—these memories I have touched upon, and many more besides, are infinitely precious and abiding. There is no occasion to paint the waste and pity of it all, for these are of the essence and the irony of war. All we can say is that where danger was, there went Bentley Blair, and no death could be so apt for him as this, perishing in a noble cause. His college and his university will honor him, and the annals of manly sport will keep his laurels green, but if he had had the choice he would have preferred (next perhaps to a spot in that green hillside of his native shore) his lonely grave at Ypres with his comrades, and a simple cross above it, to any other fame the world has in its gift."

Great Athlete, Fine Scholar.

The writer had met him first as a guide on some of his pilgrimages in the Lowlands of Scotland. He was the minister's son, and a boy that everyone loved. Later on at school and college he had distinguished himself for his athletic prowess and for his scholarship. He played for Fettes for three years, and in the last year his school team was the Rugby champion of Scotland. He went to Cambridge with several scholarships, and played for his university against Oxford for four years. In 1913 he was an international player. Bentley Blair was a young giant, as gentle as he was strong, and he mastered his studies as easily as he mastered his sports. He distinguished himself in the Classical Tripos, and after leaving Cambridge studied for the Egyptian Civil Service. After having written his papers he was summoned to meet the Board of Examiners, and there, to his amazement, instead of testing him on academic subjects, they asked him his opinion of the plays of Shaw. It appeared that he knew as much about them and about contemporary literature as he did about Rugby, and convinced the examiners that here was a cultivated man, whose mind was to him a kingdom, and that he could amuse himself and others even in the lonely stretches of a civil year in Egypt.

A Fine Officer.

He received his appointment, but in the meantime war had broken out, and he had become a fine recruiting officer, training not fewer than 800 men. He applied for a commission, but was told that he had to go to Egypt. Thither he went, but as soon as his first leave came he returned to England and enlisted. He proceeded to the front and met death at Ypres, but not before his men had learned to regard him as the best officer in the British Army. A few days after Bentley Blair was killed by a shell another man, hardly his inferior in mental and physical gifts, Lieut. Cyril Bussy, another friend of Mr. Collins, met his death somewhere in France. His father was the Nestor of the British Parliamentary press, famed, too, as an athlete, but in later years noted for his mastery of chess.

From China to Fight.

Lieut. Bussy was employed by a great bank in China when the war broke out. He immediately resigned his position and returned to England. He made an exceptional name for himself in handling and drilling volunteers, and was kept at his task long after he had begged to be sent to the front. Finally the permission came, and it seemed as though his dearest wish had been granted. He carried into active service the same soldierly thoroughness and efficiency that had marked him in camp. He was, as Mr. Collins says, "a genial and handsome giant, as good as he was great, unwearied in his service of others and in attention to his men." He, too, was stricken down suddenly. It is of the very nature of things, as the writer says, to such as he must leave behind them troops of friends to lament their loss, and that such as he should die in war who never had an enemy except the enemies of their race.

Caller—"How is your new office boy getting along?" Lawyer—"Oh, fine! He's got things so mixed up now that I couldn't get along without him."

Lady—"There's no need to be frightened, my little man. My little dog is only wagging his tail to show how pleased he is." Tommy—"But that's not the end I'm afraid of."

AMERICAN VIEW OF POLAND

Sorrowing Poland. The people left without shelter or food as the German armies overrun the country.
—King, in The Chicago Tribune.

The Fashions

The Latest Smart Features.

For those of us who have, as it were, stacks and stacks of passe frocks to be remodeled, this should prove of banner season. Fashion has been very lenient with our little economies for several seasons past, but this Spring, whether it is the war, with its consequent deprivations to many, which has turned her in this direction, or just because she fancies evolving the odd little conceptions and combinations one sees on every side, certain it is that economy just now is being made very easy and very fascinating.

Girdles, Bretelles and Jumpers.

Let us suppose for instance, that one has a dark blue serge dress of last season. It may not be worn to any great extent but nevertheless it needs something to make it look more up to date. We may add a deep skirt yoke and a high girdle with perhaps a bretelle over each shoulder, of black satin or moire.

Cuffs and collars, too, add greatly to the effect. When cleverly done, the frock has none of the made-over appearance it would have had some seasons back, but is a delightfully chic little costume in the new deep waist effect, for shopping and general daytime wear. Coatee-peplums, quillings, bands, and insets of contrasting material may work wonders, too, with slightly worn frocks, suits, and blouses. Should a hem be slightly frayed or worn, whether it be the lower edge of blouse or skirt, one of those stiff, qaint little quillings, or a contrasting band may be set on to cover it most attractively. Around the bottom of a sleeve, which has not just the most becoming curve or finish, a double ruffle of picot edged Georgette, banded through the middle with a narrow black velvet ribbon may be added, the ribbon being drawn as tightly as desired and

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The Sport Skirt and Jabot Blouse

tied in a perky little bow. Deep cuffs of satin or taffeta with a matching collar may be attached to a blouse which has an unbecoming or old-fashioned sleeve, or an ugly neck finish. When these deep cuffs are used the sleeve, if sufficiently full, may be gathered into the cuff, thereby lending another modish touch, for much fulness is noticed in the new sleeves.

Sleeves Offering Interesting Possibilities.

Long, short, and three-quarter-length sleeves will be worn this Spring and Summer. There is still a strong tendency to the transparent effect of the Fall and Winter. That this should be so for Summer is quite logical. Net is nearly as popular for sleeves and bodices as chiffon and Georgette, and it wears equally well. Many a pretty or satin frock is made with net sleeves and upper bodice, and many a last season's taffeta or satin dress is being remodeled in this way.

Color Combinations.

Blue serge naturally takes to black blue faille combines effectively with black, many shades of grey, the greenish, copery tones, orange, terra-cotta and similar shades. These dark combinations of course are correct for the street; for the indoor dress or afternoon gown, one may allow the color fancy a little freer rein. There are some wonderfully vivid touches of color brought in now and then in a sombre frock, quite transforming it. As a general rule, however, pale tones will predominate this season. This is owing to the present condition of the dye market; naturally pastel colored fabrics require much less dye than deep shades. It is most timely that this should happen in the Summer season when we are all of us inclined toward white, pale pinks, blues, mauves, and lavenders which are so particularly fascinating this season. By Fall, if the war is not at an end, perhaps we shall all take to white,

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A Smart Use of Blocked Broadcloth.

but we will not anticipate anything so extravagant unless we may take the present vogue of white shoes and spats as forerunners.

A Word About Shoes.

While speaking of shoes, it might be well to say a word or two about the new pumps for the dainty, airy frocks of the girl of Spring and Summer, 1916. She will wear the old-time Colonial pump again with its accompanying buckles. And these buckles will be real buckles not mere pretenses, some of them measure as much as two and one-half inches across. They range from the conservative leather covered buckles to the glittering novelty in rhinestones or colored semi-precious jewels.

The high white shoes with white stitching, heel and toe will be a general favorite for the simple afternoon dress or the white flanel or serge suit. A pair of sport shoes should be found in every wardrobe, and for those who enjoy skating a pair of skating shoes may also be included in the Spring outfit, for it is promised that the indoor rinks will remain open well into the warm weather.

These patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or at this office, 70 Bond St. Toronto, Ontario.

ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR

2,000 Merchant Vessels Taken From the Seas.

The European war has taken from the seas more than 2,000 merchant vessels of nearly 4,000,000 tonnage, according to figures published by the United States Department of Commerce. Germany, with 600 vessels sunk, captured or detained, heads the list of losers.

Tow hundred and twenty-five of the 500 British vesels lost were sunk by submarines. Great Britain's allies lost 167 ships. Austria lost 80 and Turkey 124. The total of neutral losses is put at 736, but most of these were released after being reported captured.

Ninety-two neutral vessels have been submarined and 94 sunk by mines. Twenty-three have been damaged by submarines and mines.

"What an awful cold your husband has. He coughs and sneezes all the time." "He does, but it amuses the baby splendidly."

MELTING SOVEREIGNS.

Britain Alarmed at Danger of New Drain on Gold Reserve.

The practice of melting British gold sovereigns to mix with other metals and thus make jewelry to sell to suddenly rich munition workers and their wives is said to have become so alarming that an effort may be made during the present session of Parliament to pass a law to prohibit it. There are not many sovereigns in circulation in England, they having been recalled shortly after the outbreak of the war, but they can be obtained readily in exchange for paper notes at the Bank of England.

The gold reserve in the Bank of England at the present time is estimated at about $255,000,000. There are other gold reserves, of course, in the hands of other joint stock banks. One of the aims of the Government is to prevent sovereigns going out of the country to keep up the reserve gold supply and to prevent the gold from reaching the enemy.

For the past six months, or ever since the munition workers began to work night and day and draw greatly increased wages, they have been having gold coins melted for jewelry. The practice is said to have become especially noticeable in Birmingham, where many of the large jewelry manufacturers are located. There is no law against the practice of melting Government moneys.

Hume Williams, a member of Parliament from Nottingham, who thinks the Government should make it a crime to melt sovereigns down to make jewelry, said:

"As the law now stands a man can take a five-pound note to the Bank of England and demand sovereigns for it. He can take the gold coins to his factory, melt them down, mix the gold with certain other metals and make jewelry. The mere squandering of the munition workers' money in this way, in a time of national stress, when the surplus is needed for silver bullets and for a support for the worker and his family in possible days of need to come, is a bad thing.

"There is another serious side to it. The State spends money in converting bar gold into sovereigns, and anybody can go along and get the sovereigns and melt them again. Also, if a man wants to take golden sovereigns to Germany he cannot do so, as there is an embargo against taking sovereigns out of this country. There is no regulation, however, against his taking gold in other forms.

"Therefore, if a man wants to supply Germany with British gold he can take notes to the Bank of England, get sovereigns for them, melt them down and take the gold, say, to Holland and then get it into Germany. As our gold reserve in comparison with that of Germany is small, it becomes a serious matter to allow this golden drain."

RECORDS ARE KEPT.

Volume Appears Containing Words of Dying Heroes.

The first published collections of heroic words and actions of the war on the Franco-Belgian front has appeared in France in a volume of 300 pages, edited by Paul Souchon. There are remarks of soldiers leaving for the front, in battle and in the trenches, anecdotes of generals and other officers, the talk of the wounded, and the words of dying heroes.

Well toward the beginning is the reply of a soldier marching through Paris, to a news vendor who offered him the latest extra, saying: "Here, my brave boy, is the latest news."

"News?" replied the soldier. "It is we who are going to make the news."

Four young artillery men of the contingent of 1913 passed along the Avenue Trudaine, in Paris, on the way to the station. A pretty woman on the arm of her husband stopped on the sidewalk and cried: "Poor boys. Good luck to you," while a tear rolled down her cheek. One of the artilleryman saluted, then took off his cap, twirled it in the air and cried: "Come now, my dear lady, just a little smile please."

Two sergeant-majors chosen from a number of volunteers left the French trenches near the Vesle for an abandoned farm, where, climbing to the garret, they were able to discover the situation of German batteries that were causing considerable losses to the French troops. The French three-inchers soon forced the Germans to change their position to the very spot where these two sergeant-majors were in observation. The French gunners ceased firing until this message came over the telephone: "The guns are in position. Go ahead—you may fire, aim at us, commandant, go on, fire." The commandant hesitated to give the order, but the German battery must be silenced, and finally the three-inchers struck up again, destroying the battery and annihilating the farm with the two sergeant-majors.

Souchon tells a similar story of a lieutenant posted in a tower a few hundred meters from the German trenches, from where he telephoned to the French artillery the positions of the enemy. During a half-hour he continued sending indications and then finished with the words: "I hear the steps of Germans who are coming up the stairs. Believe nothing more that is said to you over the wire. I have my revolver, and shall never be taken alive." Nothing has ever been since heard from this officer.