

It was like bringing powder! I was ripe; I had leisure, I had country, and I had time. How busily I took up the to my walks a new to fishing, or camping with my resources. At once I wrote about the birds, my first paper. "The birds," that fall, and Washington, whither I and where I lived

he evolved quickly "whom we know," not only of the birds and the frogs, and the wild animals. His cle about birds ap- "antic" in the spring 864, while in Wash- Wake-Robin," based of the country, but book was "Walt and Person" (1867), later, as "Whitman,

"Winter Sunshine," "Wild Honey," "h Brownings," "A The Long Road,"— these awaken a thrill? If so they are a the works of John of which should be erary section of the

is now seventy- at he still writes, study at Slabside, y-mow of the barn near the Popacton, out towards "Old beloved old fields own his bare boy- Mr. Burroughs, eed, who was able off the old farm he family, and it ically strange that ily has ever taken is writings to read t feel a bit sorry for not in the least ing one of his Hiram, who lived at Slabside, with was the first off ork of four years. n, and went on le with his fingers. s does not want rers, among them as John Muir, party on the trip Mr. Burroughs Near." Wherever is read his books because he writes because he writes And everywhere ctly honest—, but as naturally brook flows. As -creates for each t, with our own xperiences in- for us, however, ers."

mmendation, for ven to the work JUNIA.

ooks: "Locusts pacton," "Wake- endril," "Winter and Poets," Seasons," "Time of Nature," rrels and Other Catskills."]

eries.

father has taken me, I read the I find it very find it a great ipes. It teaches s. I now come about a July f flowers would you think that tables in the of the way? uld be suitable edding dinner? cold, as it will by that time, be over a hot ed in the even- er a dinner or

supper? Please give some suggestions on setting the table. Should the bride or the bridesmaid cut the cake? And should it be passed around by itself? What kind of fruit would be suitable?

Bruce Co., Ont. SILVER BELL.

You may, of course, call upon any flowers and fruits that are "in" at the time, but as both are plentiful in July there will be no trouble about that. It is better to use one—or at most two—kinds of flowers rather than a variety. The effect is better.

It would be very nice, indeed, to have the ceremony in the orchard—provided it does not rain—also to set the tables there.

Why not do with just two courses?—first, sandwiches, salads, pickles, cold meat, salted almonds, olives; then cakes, ice-cream or fruit-salad, and bonbons. Set the tables as prettily as possible, with flowers in the center of each, and white flowers only on the bride's table. Remove all the eatables except the almonds and olives after the first course before bringing on anything for the second.

As a rule the bride puts a knife with a white ribbon bow tied on the handle into the cake, or cuts the first piece from it. Anyone else may finish the cutting. No other cake is placed on the plates of bride's cake.

I could not send you a private reply, "Silver Bell," because you did not sign your name. Anyhow, it is against our rules to send private replies unless in unusual circumstances. I hope your wedding will be very delightful, and wish you the best of weather.

Re Sunday Knitting.

For Ingle Nook Friends.—This is my first visit to your corner. In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I read the enquiry, Re Knitting on Sunday. Also a request for opinions. As I am interested, and, have thought so much along this line, I have ventured to give my humble opinion.

In the first place I note that this is a "question which everyone must settle with her own conscience." Is it wise to always trust one's conscience? I do not think it is. We might compare our conscience with a compass which is to be found on all vessels travelling on the ocean. The pilot consults the compass from time to time, but does not trust it entirely, knowing that some very little attraction may put it wrong. What does he do? He seeks something higher. We may call it heavenly consultation; the stars are a more sure guide. May it not be equally true with oneself? Conscience is a good monitor, but for the safe guidance we need to consult the only rule given us, and that is the Bible. If one faithfully searches the scriptures it is surprising how much is written in regard to keeping holy the Sabbath day, and our Saviour taught that only the works of necessity and mercy should be done on that day.

I do not understand why it is necessary to knit socks on the Sabbath day. If we have our knitting conveniently near and whenever we have a little time, if only five minutes to knit, it is surprising how much may be accomplished. There are so many ways of conserving time if one tries, perhaps a little less reading or some of our work which we think necessary may, in a time like the present, be left off and no one will suffer, and that time used for knitting or other work to help the soldiers. Perhaps at the beginning of the war there was need, but now the Red Cross and different other organizations have gotten the work well under way, and lots of factories are turning out hundreds of pairs every day, so I do not think our boys are suffering for the want of socks. I do not think the work of doctors or nurses is a parallel case at all. I fear there is a danger of our drifting from the good old law of keeping the Sabbath.

One great lesson we learn from Bible history is that so long as the people walked with God and obeyed His commands they were blessed, and in time of war they conquered. Another is that their defeats came when they forsook Him. How did they forsake Him? They forgot His day, His house, His tithes. As a country, an empire we must plead guilty along these lines. If by disobedience to the law of Sabbath keeping the war is prolonged, causing

the slaughter of so many useful men, where will rest the responsibility? Knitting is one act of disobedience, there are many others. One call of the war is to each one to examine how far there has been a forgetting of God, and to get back to Him. Then may we pray with clean hands and true hearts for victory, and truly our prayers will be answered, and the time of suffering and sacrifice of our brave boys at the front will be shortened.

Port Perry, Ont. MRS. BAIRD.

*Laundering in Summer.

With July usually comes the "hardest" laundering season. Not only are more clothes soiled during the hot

Next day wash, using a little brush, when necessary, rinse through two waters, blue as usual, and hang out,—not a drop of hot water for the whole process, except when making the boiled starch. This should be quite thick for underwaists, but very much thinned out for waists, table-linen and under-skirts.

When boiling must be done, the following is recommended as a good method: Soak the clothes over night in soapy water. In the morning wring them out and put them in the boiler, which is half full of water to which a quarter of a bar of good soap dissolved in boiling water and about 2 table-spoonfuls of washing powder have been added. Boil the clothes 20 minutes, then wash out a little, rinse through two waters and finish as usual. A small brush will always be found of great use in saving strength.

Laundering colored clothes presents more difficulty. In the first place it is well to "set" the color each time. The easiest way to do this is to keep some turpentine on hand. Add one tea-spoonful of it to each half gallon of water; wet the goods in this before washing, and dry in the shade. If the odor of the turpentine is unbearable use salty water instead, soaking the articles in it for 20 minutes. Afterwards, when rinsing green, lavender and pink materials, add a cupful of vinegar to the water.

Strong soap should never be used for colored articles; use a mild, white soap. Also remember that it should not be rubbed on; the better way is to shave it into a little boiling water and let it dissolve, then add to the washing water and make a lather. Never leave colored things long in water, and be sure to dry them quickly in a shaded place where the wind blows. While they are still a little damp bring them in and iron at once.

White starch is ruinous to the appearance of black or navy wash goods. For a stiffener use the following: Dissolve 1 oz. gum arabic in cold water and pour over it 1 quart of boiling water. Dip the articles and iron them if possible while still slightly damp, ironing on the wrong side with an iron that is not too hot.

A few wrinkles that may be of use are the following:

To iron a rough, dry garment at once, as is sometimes necessary, dampen the garment, roll it tightly in an old clean cloth, then in paper, and put in the oven while the

irons are heating. At any time using hot water rather than cold for sprinkling will make the clothes ready in less time.

If a linen suit or dress is crushed but not soiled, it may be made to look perfectly crisp. Moisten a little starch with water, dip a cloth in this and squeeze it out, then rub on the wrong side and iron.

Black cotton and lisle stockings are much nicer when washed in bran water. The bran should be tied in a cheesecloth bag.

If white clothes have become yellowed with age add a little coal-oil to the rinsing water.

To dry clean a thin, white silk blouse rub it with a mixture of $\frac{1}{4}$ starch and $\frac{1}{4}$ fine salt. Shake out, rub in some pure starch, leave 24 hours, then shake out again.

Fruit and tea stains should always be removed before laundering, and many methods are recommended. Often it is sufficient to pour clear, cold water through a stain just as soon as possible, using plenty of water in a steady stream. Hot water should never be used as it sometimes "sets" the stain. Fruit and tea stains often succumb to a good rubbing with butter. Leave for a while, then launder as usual. Or glycerine mixed with egg-yolk may be rubbed on tea stains. For coffee stains rub on pure glycerine. Another method for fruit stains on table linen is to rub as soon as possible with a little methylated spirits.

To remove rust soak the article a day, or two or three days in buttermilk. Ink stains succumb to the same treatment.

Always boil a new clothes-line before using. This will keep it from shrinking and sagging.

Hot Weather Complexion Hints.

It is much harder to keep the skin in order in very hot weather than at any other time of the year—March, perhaps, excepted.

In the first place, there is dust everywhere, and dust is hard on the complexion. But the skin must be kept perfectly clean, or a certain griminess is very soon evident, especially when the pores are large. All the beauty specialists say, however, that soap and water should never be used immediately after coming in from the sun and wind. The better way is to smear the face first with cold cream, leave it for about ten minutes, then wash with warm, soft water and good soap, rinsing finally with cold, soft water.

Every day a bath should be taken, and every night all the year round the face should be washed with warm, soft water and a pure soap, scrubbed on with a wash-rag or camel's hair face brush. Afterwards all the soap should be rinsed off with clear, soft water and face-cream may be applied. In the morning it is not necessary to use soap at all. Some people who have very fine-grained skin scarcely ever use soap at all; but for the majority it is absolutely necessary.

During summer one of the best face-bleaches known, "cucumber milk," may be very easily made, as follows: Cut up a large cucumber and cover with water. Let it simmer, then strain and add enough water to make a pint. Finally add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon boracic acid and 10 drops tincture of benzoin. If the skin is very dry use less boracic acid. . . . Lemon juice, or lemon juice mixed with glycerine, is also a very good face bleach. So also is butter-milk let dry on the face. Some mix it with grated horse-radish.

Some "Frozen" Delicacies.

The following rules will be found of use in making frozen dishes successfully:

Have the mixture to be frozen thoroughly cold before placing it in the freezer-can.

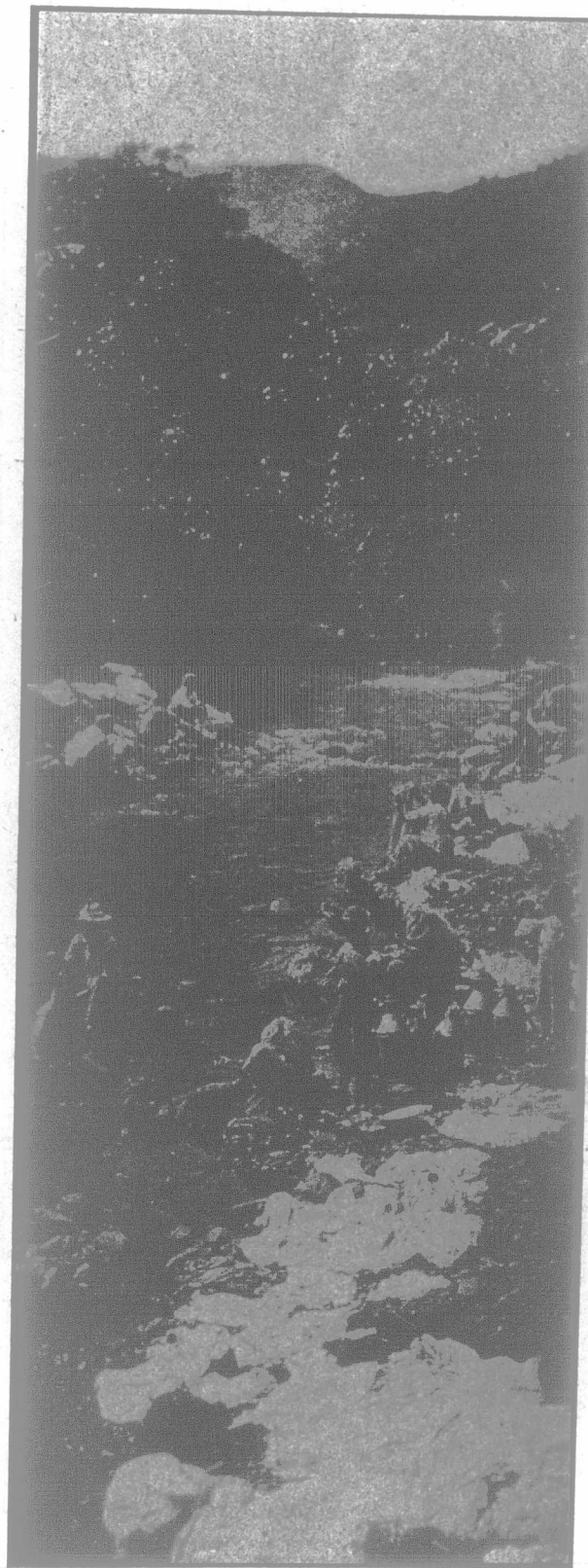
Have the ice and salt in proper proportions—one part salt, three parts ice—and let them be thoroughly mixed.

Do not draw off the salt water from the freezer until the work is completed, as the brine formed by the melting ice and salt assists the freezing process.

If fresh fruit is to be added to the ice-cream, partly freeze the cream, then add the fruit, and see that this is finely crushed before being added to the frozen mixture; otherwise it will become so hard as to be almost uneatable.

See that the most scrupulous attention is given to the freezer after use, that it may be in perfect condition next time it is needed.

Plain Ice-Cream.—There is no ice-cream better than that made with pure, rich, sweet cream, slightly sweetened and flavored with a dash of salt and a little vanilla. Any kind of fruit may be added during the freezing, or a little cooked fruit may be served on the dish with the ice-cream.



Laundering at Porto Rico.

The women rub the clothes on the round stones of the river bed and dry them on the bank.

weather, but the clothes seem to become dirtier than at any other season. Add to this the difficulty of doing hard work during boiling July days, and the necessity for simplifying methods is at once apparent.

In the first place, if the clothes are not too much soiled, it is not absolutely necessary to boil them every time. Sunlight is the best disinfectant in the world, and in bright weather the white articles will bleach perfectly well without boiling, and become sweet as need be, too. Just soak them over night in soapy water to which you may add a little ammonia, rubbing plenty of soap on the most soiled portions.