

Use ONLY the SOFT, SILKY, TOUGH
TOILET PAPERS

MANUFACTURED BY
GAU

Insist on being supplied with one of the following brands—
In Rolls—"Standard," "Hotel," "York," "Mammoth," &c.
In Sheets—"Imperial," "Royal," "Regal," "Orient," &c.

WHY TOAST IS DIGESTIBLE.

Chemical Changes Make it Palatable and Increase Salivary Secretions.

It is the opinion of physicians generally, and they seem to have imbued the general public with a like notion, that toasted bread is much more easily digested than that cut fresh from the loaf. Some are inclined to be skeptical in the matter, however. The doctor, if asked, will probably state that the increased digestibility is due both to a physical and chemical change produced by the toasting process, which results in a transformation of the carbohydrates into more readily soluble forms.

A writer in a government report on the subject gives the results of a series of analysis showing the changes that take place in bread produced by toasting at different temperatures. For instance, bread baked for one hour at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, lost about 34 per cent. of weight, and contained 12 per cent. of material soluble in water. Light-colored, yellow toast, made at about 300 degrees Fahrenheit, was practically of the same composition. Brown toast, made at 338 degrees Fahrenheit, had 1 per cent. less moisture, but the soluble content increased to 26 per cent., while dark-brown toast, made at a slightly higher temperature, had a slightly less soluble content, and brown toast made by the usual household method—that is, at about 320 degrees Fahrenheit—contained only 22 per cent. of soluble material.

The doctors' contention is, therefore, confirmed to a certain extent by the results of these experiments, but it is probable, according to the conclusions of the author, that the increased digestibility of toast is to be accounted for rather on the supposition that its agreeable flavor stimulates the digestive secretions and possibly its physical condition insures a better mastication. The increase in the solubility of the carbohydrates is not relatively great when made by the ordinary household method, since this only affects the outside—that is, penetrating to a very small fraction of an inch.

JUST ONE MORE REMARKABLE CURE

Diabetes is again Vanquished by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Donat Lafamme, of St. Marguerite, Que., the man cured—Further Proof of the far reaching power of the Great Kidney Remedy.

St. Marguerite, Dorchester Co., Que., July 11.—(Special).—That all varieties and stages of Kidney Disease yield readily to Dodd's Kidney Pills has been proved almost daily for years, but when another victory over the deadly Diabetes is scored it is always worthy of mention. Such a case has happened here.

Donat Lafamme is the man cured, and the cure was quick as well as complete. Speaking of his cure Dr. Lafamme says: "For two years I was in the hands of a doctor. I was attended by the doctor but all his remedies did me no good. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and two boxes cured me completely."

What will cure Diabetes will cure any Kidney disease is an old saying. And no doubt remains that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

One-third of the people who become lemented recover their senses.

The most picturesque and ancient looking river is the Rhine. It has 725 venerable castles on its banks.

A Russian is not of age until he is 26 years of age. Until that time at least four-fifths of his earnings must go to his parents, if they are in existence.

Hares are never eaten by Spaniards, because in Spain there is a superstition that hares in the night visit churchyards, burrow into the graves, and eat the dead bodies.

The Japanese are encouraging the growth of "real" pearls by forcing a grain of sand into the oysters and planting them until the pearl is formed by a deposit around the foreign substance of the material from which the shell lining is formed.

The original indictment of Aaron Burr for treason was recently found in the Archives of the Federal Court in Richmond, Va. It was long supposed to have been lost. The document is signed by John Randolph, of Roanoke, foreman of the grand jury.

A London postman was mean enough to steal stamps from the letters he collected from boxes. Finally stamps marked with in visible, sensitive ink, were posted for his benefit. He was caught with some of them upon him, and they were "developed" in his presence.

The green ants of Australia make nests by bending leaves together and fastening them with a kind of natural glue, which exudes from them. Hundreds have been seen on one leaf drawing it to the ground, while an equal number waited to receive, hold and fasten it.

In most of the Japanese cities there are young women who earn a living as professional entertainers. When requested they visit the home of their patrons, and make themselves agreeable. They are well educated, sing songs, play the guitar and dance.

A white elephant is considered sacred in Siam, and when one shuffles off this mortal coil it is given a funeral grander than that accorded to princes of royal blood. Buddhist priests officiate.

STRANGE WAY OF SUICIDE.

Holding the Breath With Fatal Result Is a Possibility.

That it is possible to commit suicide by simply holding one's breath has been clearly proved by a despondent Norwegian, who killed himself in this very unusual manner. When he determined to die he closed his mouth and nostrils, and by mere force of will prevented his lungs from doing their proper work. This case is the more remarkable as there has long been a popular notion that no human being could by mere will power stop the action of the lungs for more than one or two minutes. For this reason it attracted much attention, and a French writer, commenting on it, says:

"To persons of good taste who are weary of life this method of committing suicide will certainly commend itself, one reason being because the body is not disfigured thereby and another because the act can be committed in any place and at any time. It is true that sensitive or nervous persons will never be able to kill themselves in this manner, for, simple as it seems, the act of retaining one's breath until death comes can only be performed by one who is either unusually phlegmatic or endowed with a very strong will."

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Oxford, N. S., R. F. HEWSON.

I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Yarmouth, N. S., FRED COULSON, Y.A.A.C.

I was cured of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Inglesville, J. W. RUGGLES.

TO KEEP A PIANO IN GOOD ORDER.

A piano is as sensitive to cold and heat as an invalid. It must not be put too near a fire, or the wood is drawn by the heat.

Never leave it near an open window, if it is raining, or in a damp room without a fire, as this not only takes off all the polish from the case, but rusts the keys and wires and moulds the inside.

It should not be put close against a wall, or the tone will be deadened. And you must have it tuned every three months, and choose your tuner as carefully as you choose your piano, or your instrument will be ruined.

Always keep the piano closed when not in use. Dust the case and keys and never wash the keys with soap, or the ivory will be discolored. If, however, from neglect, they get very dry, rub with lemon juice and a little whitening; when dry, brush off, but do not let the dust fall between the keys. In cold weather put a soft cover over the keys.

Be careful never to lift up your keys to dust or wipe them, except in the gentlest manner, as this will spoil them. If the case gets clouded and furniture cream and a chamois leather.

Never put too many ornaments on your piano. You will spoil the tone, and put the whole instrument out of proper harmony. Never leave a piano too long without playing on it; this is apt to stiffen the keys and spoil the tone.

And remember that in a room overcrowded with furniture and draperies a piano can never be heard to the best advantage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

QUEER ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following copies of queer advertisements have been collected and printed by club women:

"Build for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted—A boy, to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"A widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons."

"Annual sale now on; don't go else where to be cheated; come in here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor."

"Lost—Near Highgate Archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."

"An airy bedroom for a gentleman 22 feet long and 11 feet wide."

An exchange contains the startling news that "a carload of brick came in for a walk through the park."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

CAN'T HEAR HIMSELF.

That a man does not hear his own voice as all the rest of the world hears it is shown by an interesting experiment described by Dr. L. Laloy in La Nature, of Paris, says a translation for Literary Digest:

"If a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period, it generally happens that he easily recognizes his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that everyone hears his own voice differently from others."

THE ALAKE'S JOY.

Received by the King at Buckingham Palace.

"The greatest day in the life of the Alake of Abokuta," as one of the dusky monarch's retainers described it, commenced long before the average decadent Londoner was awake.

By 9 o'clock his Majesty from the Golden Court was conducted in his private sitting-room at the Westminster Palace Hotel, a sort of dress rehearsal of his reception by King Edward. For several days past officials more tutored in court etiquette had striven to guide the Alake's steps in the accepted direction, and had trained him to a nicely regarding the inclination of the head when in the presence. By 9 o'clock yesterday morning "His Blackness"—as the crowds have affectionately begun to call him—was pronounced to have acquired as perfect a deportment as any West African potentate can hope for.

All the same, it was a very anxious-looking Alake, who, some hours later, drove in an open brougham through the great gates at Buckingham Palace. Had great gates at the Westminister Palace Hotel, a sort of dress rehearsal of his reception by King Edward. For several days past officials more tutored in court etiquette had striven to guide the Alake's steps in the accepted direction, and had trained him to a nicely regarding the inclination of the head when in the presence. By 9 o'clock yesterday morning "His Blackness"—as the crowds have affectionately begun to call him—was pronounced to have acquired as perfect a deportment as any West African potentate can hope for.

All the same, it was a very anxious-looking Alake, who, some hours later, drove in an open brougham through the great gates at Buckingham Palace. Had great gates at the Westminister Palace Hotel, a sort of dress rehearsal of his reception by King Edward. For several days past officials more tutored in court etiquette had striven to guide the Alake's steps in the accepted direction, and had trained him to a nicely regarding the inclination of the head when in the presence. By 9 o'clock yesterday morning "His Blackness"—as the crowds have affectionately begun to call him—was pronounced to have acquired as perfect a deportment as any West African potentate can hope for.

Spending the summer vacation in a tent is a custom that is yearly growing in popularity in almost every part of this broad land. On the Atlantic coast, especially on the south side of Long Island and along the New Jersey shore, and on the Pacific the tent colonies are increasing in numbers and growing in size.

Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities on the great lakes have thriving summer tent suburbs, where the city dwellers can get close to nature and enjoy lake breezes. The various Chautauqua assemblies, scattered across the continent from the great parent camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., all through the Middle Western States, welcome the camper and provide nearly as much room for tents as for the more permanent cottages.

Hundreds of little inland lakes, all destitute of any such institute as the summer assembly, present inviting sites for summer camps, be they of solitary tents or groups for several families; and town folk, and villagers too, in increasing numbers are realizing this and pitching tents there for a week or a month or longer.

To the city family of moderate means a tent camp often affords the opportunity of getting away to fresh fields and pastures new, which otherwise might not be possible. In a group of New York motorists who were discussing vacation plans the other day, one member of four was enthusiastic about the benefits of tent life to her growing youngsters.

"Yes," she said, "I like to go to our summer in a tent camp. I don't do it for three years, and the whole family has voted it such a success that now we do not even think of any other plan as a possibility."

"Out as soon as the children are out of school we start for camp. I don't know of anything that does my children so much good. You see, they live practically out of doors the whole summer."

"They're seldom in the tent, except when asleep and when it's too rainy to stay out—and that is seldom. They stay out a big fund of good health that lasts them all through the school year in town."

"But one of the greatest benefits from this sort of summering is that it makes them less particular about their food. At home the children sometimes get finicky about the kind of cereal they will eat for breakfast and become too astiduous about the cooking, but they get so hungry when we're camping that they are ready to eat whatever is put before them. They learn to help to cook the food, too, and anything tastes good when they've had the fun of preparing it over an outdoor fire."

"The boys—I have three of them, you know—lead other useful things too. They have to help wash the dishes, and make their own beds, and keep the camp tidy. And there is plenty of time for all these things and for play, too."

"No, I don't take any servants. Ours is a genuine camp. We take care of ourselves, and the family has his own special chores to do."

"This gives each of us just enough responsibility to prevent laziness, and enough work to whet our appetites for a good time, and for good, plain, wholesome food. I am sure my children have been in better health any summer since we have been camping out than they ever were before."

"Another advantage, and one not to be ignored or despised, is the opportunity it affords for nature study. Such opportunities are more intimate and more immediate than any other method of country life offers that I know of."

"My youngsters are all interested in flowers and birds and squirrels and insects, and Benjamin Franklin, jun., always brings home a large collection of rocks and fossils. Never once have I seen any of these fascinating studies, and there is never a dull day all summer long."

"Well, well! Almost thou persuadest me to become a camper," laughed the monarch, while the third added, "I'm going to try it this summer." We all she and the experienced mother-of-four forthwith launched into a discussion of plans and details of suitable places and necessary outfit.—N. Y. Sun.

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Oxford, N. S., R. F. HEWSON.

I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Yarmouth, N. S., FRED COULSON, Y.A.A.C.

I was cured of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Inglesville, J. W. RUGGLES.

TO KEEP A PIANO IN GOOD ORDER.

A piano is as sensitive to cold and heat as an invalid. It must not be put too near a fire, or the wood is drawn by the heat.

Never leave it near an open window, if it is raining, or in a damp room without a fire, as this not only takes off all the polish from the case, but rusts the keys and wires and moulds the inside.

It should not be put close against a wall, or the tone will be deadened. And you must have it tuned every three months, and choose your tuner as carefully as you choose your piano, or your instrument will be ruined.

Always keep the piano closed when not in use. Dust the case and keys and never wash the keys with soap, or the ivory will be discolored. If, however, from neglect, they get very dry, rub with lemon juice and a little whitening; when dry, brush off, but do not let the dust fall between the keys. In cold weather put a soft cover over the keys.

Be careful never to lift up your keys to dust or wipe them, except in the gentlest manner, as this will spoil them. If the case gets clouded and furniture cream and a chamois leather.

Never put too many ornaments on your piano. You will spoil the tone, and put the whole instrument out of proper harmony. Never leave a piano too long without playing on it; this is apt to stiffen the keys and spoil the tone.

And remember that in a room overcrowded with furniture and draperies a piano can never be heard to the best advantage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

QUEER ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following copies of queer advertisements have been collected and printed by club women:

"Build for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted—A boy, to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"A widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons."

"Annual sale now on; don't go else where to be cheated; come in here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor."

"Lost—Near Highgate Archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."

"An airy bedroom for a gentleman 22 feet long and 11 feet wide."

An exchange contains the startling news that "a carload of brick came in for a walk through the park."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

CAN'T HEAR HIMSELF.

That a man does not hear his own voice as all the rest of the world hears it is shown by an interesting experiment described by Dr. L. Laloy in La Nature, of Paris, says a translation for Literary Digest:

"If a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period, it generally happens that he easily recognizes his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that everyone hears his own voice differently from others."

TRY A SUMMER UNDER CANVAS.

Tent Colonies Increasing All Over the Country.

Spending the summer vacation in a tent is a custom that is yearly growing in popularity in almost every part of this broad land. On the Atlantic coast, especially on the south side of Long Island and along the New Jersey shore, and on the Pacific the tent colonies are increasing in numbers and growing in size.

Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities on the great lakes have thriving summer tent suburbs, where the city dwellers can get close to nature and enjoy lake breezes. The various Chautauqua assemblies, scattered across the continent from the great parent camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., all through the Middle Western States, welcome the camper and provide nearly as much room for tents as for the more permanent cottages.

Hundreds of little inland lakes, all destitute of any such institute as the summer assembly, present inviting sites for summer camps, be they of solitary tents or groups for several families; and town folk, and villagers too, in increasing numbers are realizing this and pitching tents there for a week or a month or longer.

To the city family of moderate means a tent camp often affords the opportunity of getting away to fresh fields and pastures new, which otherwise might not be possible. In a group of New York motorists who were discussing vacation plans the other day, one member of four was enthusiastic about the benefits of tent life to her growing youngsters.

"Yes," she said, "I like to go to our summer in a tent camp. I don't do it for three years, and the whole family has voted it such a success that now we do not even think of any other plan as a possibility."

"Out as soon as the children are out of school we start for camp. I don't know of anything that does my children so much good. You see, they live practically out of doors the whole summer."

"They're seldom in the tent, except when asleep and when it's too rainy to stay out—and that is seldom. They stay out a big fund of good health that lasts them all through the school year in town."

"But one of the greatest benefits from this sort of summering is that it makes them less particular about their food. At home the children sometimes get finicky about the kind of cereal they will eat for breakfast and become too astiduous about the cooking, but they get so hungry when we're camping that they are ready to eat whatever is put before them. They learn to help to cook the food, too, and anything tastes good when they've had the fun of preparing it over an outdoor fire."

"The boys—I have three of them, you know—lead other useful things too. They have to help wash the dishes, and make their own beds, and keep the camp tidy. And there is plenty of time for all these things and for play, too."

"No, I don't take any servants. Ours is a genuine camp. We take care of ourselves, and the family has his own special chores to do."

"This gives each of us just enough responsibility to prevent laziness, and enough work to whet our appetites for a good time, and for good, plain, wholesome food. I am sure my children have been in better health any summer since we have been camping out than they ever were before."

"Another advantage, and one not to be ignored or despised, is the opportunity it affords for nature study. Such opportunities are more intimate and more immediate than any other method of country life offers that I know of."

"My youngsters are all interested in flowers and birds and squirrels and insects, and Benjamin Franklin, jun., always brings home a large collection of rocks and fossils. Never once have I seen any of these fascinating studies, and there is never a dull day all summer long."

"Well, well! Almost thou persuadest me to become a camper," laughed the monarch, while the third added, "I'm going to try it this summer." We all she and the experienced mother-of-four forthwith launched into a discussion of plans and details of suitable places and necessary outfit.—N. Y. Sun.

TRY A SUMMER UNDER CANVAS.

Tent Colonies Increasing All Over the Country.

Spending the summer vacation in a tent is a custom that is yearly growing in popularity in almost every part of this broad land. On the Atlantic coast, especially on the south side of Long Island and along the New Jersey shore, and on the Pacific the tent colonies are increasing in numbers and growing in size.

Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities on the great lakes have thriving summer tent suburbs, where the city dwellers can get close to nature and enjoy lake breezes. The various Chautauqua assemblies, scattered across the continent from the great parent camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., all through the Middle Western States, welcome the camper and provide nearly as much room for tents as for the more permanent cottages.

Hundreds of little inland lakes, all destitute of any such institute as the summer assembly, present inviting sites for summer camps, be they of solitary tents or groups for several families; and town folk, and villagers too, in increasing numbers are realizing this and pitching tents there for a week or a month or longer.

To the city family of moderate means a tent camp often affords the opportunity of getting away to fresh fields and pastures new, which otherwise might not be possible. In a group of New York motorists who were discussing vacation plans the other day, one member of four was enthusiastic about the benefits of tent life to her growing youngsters.

"Yes," she said, "I like to go to our summer in a tent camp. I don't do it for three years, and the whole family has voted it such a success that now we do not even think of any other plan as a possibility."

"Out as soon as the children are out of school we start for camp. I don't know of anything that does my children so much good. You see, they live practically out of doors the whole summer."

"They're seldom in the tent, except when asleep and when it's too rainy to stay out—and that is seldom. They stay out a big fund of good health that lasts them all through the school year in town."

"But one of the greatest benefits from this sort of summering is that it makes them less particular about their food. At home the children sometimes get finicky about the kind of cereal they will eat for breakfast and become too astiduous about the cooking, but they get so hungry when we're camping that they are ready to eat whatever is put before them. They learn to help to cook the food, too, and anything tastes good when they've had the fun of preparing it over an outdoor fire."

"The boys—I have three of them, you know—lead other useful things too. They have to help wash the dishes, and make their own beds, and keep the camp tidy. And there is plenty of time for all these things and for play, too."

"No, I don't take any servants. Ours is a genuine camp. We take care of ourselves, and the family has his own special chores to do."

"This gives each of us just enough responsibility to prevent laziness, and enough work to whet our appetites for a good time, and for good, plain, wholesome food. I am sure my children have been in better health any summer since we have been camping out than they ever were before."

"Another advantage, and one not to be ignored or despised, is the opportunity it affords for nature study. Such opportunities are more intimate and more immediate than any other method of country life offers that I know of."

"My youngsters are all interested in flowers and birds and squirrels and insects, and Benjamin Franklin, jun., always brings home a large collection of rocks and fossils. Never once have I seen any of these fascinating studies, and there is never a dull day all summer long."

"Well, well! Almost thou persuadest me to become a camper," laughed the monarch, while the third added, "I'm going to try it this summer." We all she and the experienced mother-of-four forthwith launched into a discussion of plans and details of suitable places and necessary outfit.—N. Y. Sun.

TRY A SUMMER UNDER CANVAS.

Tent Colonies Increasing All Over the Country.

Spending the summer vacation in a tent is a custom that is yearly growing in popularity in almost every part of this broad land. On the Atlantic coast, especially on the south side of Long Island and along the New Jersey shore, and on the Pacific the tent colonies are increasing in numbers and growing in size.

Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities on the great lakes have thriving summer tent suburbs, where the city dwellers can get close to nature and enjoy lake breezes. The various Chautauqua assemblies, scattered across the continent from the great parent camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., all through the Middle Western States, welcome the camper and provide nearly as much room for tents as for the more permanent cottages.

Hundreds of little inland lakes, all destitute of any such institute as the summer assembly, present inviting sites for summer camps, be they of solitary tents or groups for several families; and town folk, and villagers too, in increasing numbers are realizing this and pitching tents there for a week or a month or longer.

To the city family of moderate means a tent camp often affords the opportunity of getting away to fresh fields and pastures new, which otherwise might not be possible. In a group of New York motorists who were discussing vacation plans the other day, one member of four was enthusiastic about the benefits of tent life to her growing youngsters.

"Yes," she said, "I like to go to our summer in a tent camp. I don't do it for three years, and the whole family has voted it such a success that now we do not even think of any other plan as a possibility."

"Out as soon as the children are out of school we start for camp. I don't know of anything that does my children so much good. You see, they live practically out of doors the whole summer."

"They're seldom in the tent, except when asleep and when it's too rainy to stay out—and that is seldom. They stay out a big fund of good health that lasts them all through the school year in town."

"But one of the greatest benefits from this sort of summering is that it makes them less particular about their food. At home the children sometimes get finicky about the kind of cereal they will eat for breakfast and become too astiduous about the cooking, but they get so hungry when we're camping that they are ready to eat whatever is put before them. They learn to help to cook the food, too, and anything tastes good when they've had the fun of preparing it over an outdoor fire."

"The boys—I have three of them, you know—lead other useful things too. They have to help wash the dishes, and make their own beds, and keep the camp tidy. And there is plenty of time for all these things and for play, too."

"No, I don't take any servants. Ours is a genuine camp. We take care of ourselves, and the family has his own special chores to do."

"This gives each of us just enough responsibility to prevent laziness, and enough work to whet our appetites for a good time, and for good, plain, wholesome food. I am sure my children have been in better health any summer since we have been camping out than they ever were before."

"Another advantage, and one not to be ignored or despised, is the opportunity it affords for nature study. Such opportunities are more intimate and more immediate than any other method of country life offers that I know of."

"My youngsters are all interested in flowers and birds and squirrels and insects, and Benjamin Franklin, jun., always brings home a large collection of rocks and fossils. Never once have I seen any of these fascinating studies, and there is never a dull day all summer long."

"Well, well! Almost thou persuadest me to become a camper," laughed the monarch, while the third added, "I'm going to try it this summer." We all she and the experienced mother-of-four forthwith launched into a discussion of plans and details of suitable places and necessary outfit.—N. Y. Sun.

TRY A SUMMER UNDER CANVAS.

Tent Colonies Increasing All Over the Country.

Spending the summer vacation in a tent is a custom that is yearly growing in popularity in almost every part of this broad land. On the Atlantic coast, especially on the south side of Long Island and along the New Jersey shore, and on the Pacific the tent colonies are increasing in numbers and growing in size.

Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities on the great lakes have thriving summer tent suburbs, where the city dwellers can get close to nature and enjoy lake breezes. The various Chautauqua assemblies, scattered across the continent from the great parent camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., all through the Middle Western States, welcome the camper and provide nearly as much room for tents as for the more permanent cottages.

Hundreds of little inland lakes, all destitute of any such institute as the summer assembly, present inviting sites for summer camps, be they of solitary tents or groups for several families; and town folk, and villagers too, in increasing numbers are realizing this and pitching tents there for a week or a month or longer.

To the city family of moderate means a tent camp often affords the opportunity of getting away to fresh fields and pastures new, which otherwise might not be possible. In a group of New York motorists who were discussing vacation plans the other day, one member of four was enthusiastic about the benefits of tent life to her growing youngsters.

"Yes," she said, "I like to go to our summer in a tent camp. I don't do it for three years, and the whole family has voted it such a success that now we do not even think of any other plan as a possibility."

"Out as soon as the children are out of school we start for camp. I don't know of anything that does my children so much good. You see, they live practically out of doors the whole summer."

"They're seldom in the tent, except when asleep and when it's too rainy to stay out—and that is seldom. They stay out a big fund of good health that lasts them all through the school year in town."

"But one of the greatest benefits from this sort of summering is that it makes them less particular about their food. At home the children sometimes get finicky about the kind of cereal they will eat for breakfast and become too astiduous about the cooking, but they get so hungry when we're camping that they are ready to eat whatever is put before them. They learn to help to cook the food, too, and anything tastes good when they've had the fun of preparing it over an outdoor fire."

"The boys—I have three of them, you know—lead other useful things too. They have to help wash the dishes, and make their own beds, and keep the camp tidy. And there is plenty of time for all these things and for play, too."

"No, I don't take any servants. Ours is a genuine camp. We take care of ourselves, and the family has his own special chores to do."

"This gives each of us just enough responsibility to prevent laziness, and enough work to whet our appetites for a good time, and for good, plain, wholesome food. I am sure my children have been in better health any summer since we have been camping out than they ever were before."

"Another advantage, and one not to be ignored or despised, is the opportunity it affords for nature study. Such opportunities are more intimate and more immediate than any other method of country life offers that I know of."

"My youngsters are all interested in flowers and birds and squirrels and insects, and Benjamin Franklin, jun., always brings home a large collection of rocks and fossils. Never once have I seen any of these fascinating studies, and there is never a dull day all summer long."

"Well, well! Almost thou persuadest me to become a camper," laughed the monarch, while the third added, "I'm going to try it this summer." We all she and the experienced mother-of-four forthwith launched into a discussion of plans and details of suitable places and necessary outfit.—N. Y. Sun.

TRY A SUMMER UNDER CANVAS.

Tent Colonies Increasing All Over the Country.

Spending the summer vacation in a tent is a custom that is yearly growing in popularity in almost every part of this broad land. On the Atlantic coast, especially on the south side of Long Island and along the New Jersey shore, and on the Pacific the tent colonies are increasing in numbers and growing in size.

Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities on the great lakes have thriving summer tent suburbs, where the city dwellers can get close to nature and enjoy lake breezes. The various Chautauqua assemblies, scattered across the continent from the great parent camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., all through the Middle Western States, welcome the camper and provide nearly as much room for tents as for the more permanent cottages.

Hundreds of little inland lakes, all destitute of any such institute as the summer assembly, present inviting sites for summer camps, be they of solitary tents or groups for several families; and town folk, and villagers too, in increasing numbers are realizing this and pitching tents there for a week or a month or longer.

To the city family of moderate means a tent camp often affords the opportunity of getting away to fresh fields and pastures new, which otherwise might not be possible. In a group of New York motorists who were discussing vacation plans the other day, one member of four was enthusiastic about the benefits of tent life to her growing youngsters.

"Yes," she said, "I like to go to our summer in a tent camp. I don't do it for three years, and the whole family has voted it such a success that now we do not even think of any other plan as a possibility."

"Out as soon as the children are out of school we start for camp. I don't know of anything that does my children so much good. You see, they live practically out of doors the whole summer."

"They're seldom in the tent, except when asleep and when it's too rainy to stay out—and that is seldom. They stay out a big fund of good health that lasts them all through the school year in town."

"But one of the greatest benefits from this sort of summering is that it makes them less particular about their food. At home the children sometimes get finicky about the kind of cereal they will eat for breakfast and become too astiduous about the cooking, but they get so hungry when we're camping that they are ready to eat whatever is put before them. They learn to help to cook the food, too, and anything tastes good when they've had the fun of preparing it over an outdoor fire."

"The boys—I have three of them, you know—lead other useful things too. They have to help wash the dishes, and make their own beds, and keep the camp tidy. And there is plenty of time for all these things and for play, too."

"No, I don't take any servants. Ours is a genuine camp. We take care of ourselves, and the family has his own special chores to do."

"This gives each of us just enough responsibility to prevent laziness, and enough work to whet our appetites for a good time, and for good, plain, wholesome food. I am sure my children have been in better health any summer since we have been camping out than they ever were before."

"Another advantage, and one not to be ignored or despised, is the opportunity it affords for nature study. Such opportunities are more intimate and more immediate than any other method of country life offers that I know of."

"My youngsters are all interested in flowers and birds and squirrels and insects, and Benjamin Franklin, jun., always brings home a large collection of rocks and fossils. Never once have I seen any of these fascinating studies, and there is never a dull day all summer long."

"Well, well! Almost thou persuadest me to become a camper," laughed the monarch, while the third added, "I'm going to try it this summer." We all she and the experienced mother-of-four forthwith launched into a discussion of plans and details of suitable places and necessary outfit.—N. Y. Sun.

TRY A SUMMER UNDER CANVAS.

Tent Colonies Increasing All Over the Country.

Spending the summer vacation in a tent is a custom that is yearly growing in popularity in almost every part of this broad land. On the Atlantic coast, especially on the south side of Long Island and along the New Jersey shore, and on the Pacific the tent colonies are increasing in numbers and growing in size.

Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities on the great lakes have thriving summer tent suburbs, where the city dwellers can get close to nature and enjoy lake breezes. The various Chautauqua assemblies, scattered across the continent from the great parent camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., all through the Middle Western States, welcome the camper and provide nearly as much room for tents as for the more permanent cottages.

Hundreds of little inland lakes, all destitute of any such institute as the summer assembly, present inviting sites for summer camps, be they of solitary tents or groups for several families; and town folk, and villagers too, in increasing numbers are realizing this and pitching tents there for a week or a month or longer.

To the city family of moderate means a tent camp often affords the opportunity of getting away to fresh fields and pastures new, which otherwise might not be possible. In a group of New York motorists who were discussing vacation plans the other day, one member of four was enthusiastic about the benefits of tent life to her growing youngsters.

"Yes," she said, "I like to go to our summer in a tent camp. I don't do it for three years, and the whole family has voted it such a success that now we do not even think of any other plan as a possibility."

"Out as soon as the children are out of school we start for camp. I don't know of anything that does my children so much good. You see, they live practically out of doors the whole summer."

"They're seldom in the tent, except when asleep and when it's too rainy to stay out—and that is seldom. They stay out a big fund of good health that lasts them all through the school year in town."

"But one of the greatest benefits from this sort of summering is that it makes them less particular about their food. At home the children sometimes get finicky about the kind of cereal they will eat for breakfast and become too astiduous about the cooking, but they get so hungry when we're camping that they are ready to eat whatever is put before them. They learn to help to cook the food, too, and anything tastes good when they've had the fun of preparing it over an outdoor fire."

"The boys—I have three of them, you know—lead other useful things too. They have to help wash the dishes, and make their own beds, and keep the camp tidy. And there is plenty of time for all these things and for play, too."

"No, I don't take any servants. Ours is a genuine camp. We take care of ourselves, and the family has his own special chores to do."

"This gives each of us just enough responsibility to prevent laziness, and enough work to whet our appetites for a good time, and for good, plain, wholesome food. I am sure my children have been in better health any summer since we have been camping out than they ever were before."

"Another advantage, and one not to be ignored or despised, is the opportunity it affords for nature study. Such opportunities are more intimate and more immediate than any other method of country life offers that I know of."

"My youngsters are all interested in flowers and birds and squirrels and insects, and Benjamin Franklin, jun., always brings home a large collection of rocks and fossils. Never once have I seen any of these fascinating studies, and there is never a dull day all summer long."

"Well, well! Almost thou persuadest me to become a camper," laughed the monarch, while the third added, "I'm going to try it this summer." We all she and the experienced mother-of-four forthwith launched into a discussion of plans and details of suitable places and necessary outfit.—N. Y. Sun.

TRY A SUMMER UNDER CANVAS.

Tent Colonies Increasing All Over the Country.

Spending the summer vacation in a tent is a custom that is yearly growing in popularity in almost every part of this broad land. On the Atlantic coast, especially on the south side of Long Island and along the New Jersey shore, and on the Pacific the tent colonies are increasing in numbers and growing in size.

Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities on the great lakes have thriving summer tent suburbs, where the city dwellers can get close to nature and enjoy lake breezes. The various Chautauqua assemblies, scattered across the continent from the great parent camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., all through the Middle Western States, welcome the camper and provide nearly as much room for tents as for the more permanent cottages.

Hundreds of little inland lakes, all destitute of any such institute as the summer assembly, present inviting sites for summer camps, be they of solitary tents or groups for several families; and town folk, and villagers too, in increasing numbers are realizing this and pitching tents there for a week or a month or longer.

To the city family of moderate means a tent camp often affords the opportunity of getting away to fresh fields and pastures new, which otherwise might not be possible. In a group of New York motorists who were discussing vacation plans the other day, one member of four was enthusiastic about the benefits of tent life to her growing youngsters.

"Yes," she said, "I like to go to our summer in a tent camp. I don't do it for three years, and the whole family has voted it such a success that now we do not even think of any other plan as a possibility."

"Out as soon as the children are out of school we start for camp. I don't know of anything that does my children so much good. You see, they live practically out of doors the whole summer."

"They're seldom in the tent, except when asleep and when it's too rainy to stay out—and that is seldom. They stay out a big fund of good health that lasts them all through the school year in town."

"But one of the greatest benefits from this sort of summering is that it makes them less particular about their food. At home the children sometimes get finicky about the kind of cereal they will eat for breakfast and become too astiduous about the cooking, but they get so hungry when we're camping that they are ready to eat whatever is