

## Auto-Camping Equipment

By F. E. Brimmer

Automobile camping has become the vacation of thousands. Auto-camping is really not a mere hobby or a whim; it is a firmly established institution. For the help and assistance of readers who plan to auto-camp this year, I will briefly list the kind of equipment that will make the adventure successful. I might say here that we began auto-camping several years ago when there were no de luxe outfits like those offered to-day, and indeed we were forced to learn the lessons of living in the outdoors, because the specialists said it was the only cure for psychasthenia—if you know what that is. So our whole family chose camping beside our automobile, and we can thoroughly recommend it as a first-class neurotic.

In the line of equipment you have a remarkable latitude. Your outfit may be almost anything, provided it passes two rigorous tests. One is the test of compactness, which makes for portability; and the second is utility, which frequently calls upon the same article not only to serve its purpose well, but to serve for more than one purpose.

I have said that one lives in route just as at home, and now I must explain. Suppose we begin with the food problem. Auto-camping is not living on canned milk, messy butter, smoked or salted meat and fish, dried fruit, dehydrated vegetables and hard-tack. Indeed, for the last two years we have had, anywhere that we wished to stop for a meal in the heat of August, plenty of fresh cow's milk, hard yellow butter, fresh-cut steak or fish, fresh fruit, crisp garden vegetables, ice-cold drinks, and often ice cream. "Ice cream camping?" you ask. Certainly! Ice cream 100 miles back in remote country, far from a delicatessen headquarters.

The secret is our refrigerator lunch-basket. Each morning we stop at the first town we pass through and fill the little ice compartment in this basket, and all day we carry any perishable food we want, just as we would keep it at home in the kitchen ice-box, and our camp menu is just as varied and appetizing, indeed, more so because we are on our vacation than at home. Besides, our appetites are sharper if anything. And the little refrigerator basket, or ice-box, or ice-chest, makes our family larder just as fresh and cool and wholesome as the best hotel. Many is the time we have purchased in rural communities butter before it was churned, and milk that came frothy from the pail.

Sleeping along the roadside or in the motor-camping park is easy on any one of dozens of portable beds. To-day there have sprung up literally scores of vast concerns that are building nothing but camping equipment, many of them nothing but auto-camping outfits. You may select restful air-beds, tonneau cots, folding wooden beds, collapsible iron cots with springs; beds that are made up inside your car, or with one end attached to the running-board, or independently of your automobile; or beds that are part of those new tent-bed combinations.

### Question of Tents.

The question of tents is not difficult; and if you already have a good wall tent, one that allows you to carry the tent-poles, then you may use that. Much to be preferred are the wonderful auto-tents that co-operate with the car in making a cozy roadside home. Tents may be selected in balloon silk, silkette, airplane cloth, emeraldine, canvas, and a great many other styles of cloth; most of them depend for their wet-repelling virtues on a very exacting process of waterproofing. Make sure your tent does not have cumbersome tent-poles, is well ventilated, screened and curtained; has plenty of headroom—that is, standing room—and is large enough. Perhaps you will carry two auto-tents, pitching one each side of the car; some tents come in sections, as many sections to be used as needed.

The favorite stove among auto-campers, East and West, is the little gasoline vapor-burner, which uses the same fuel as your automobile; a close second, if indeed not an equal, is the compressed gas-tank stove specially built for motor-camping. Both gasoline and gas-stoves are popular, because the fuel is handy and instant. Wood stoves are popular where you are sure to find a fuel supply handy each night when you pitch camp. All of these stoves fold or collapse into surprisingly small space. Some have pipe and elbows, others are pipeless

and so can not be used inside a tent. Then there is the solidified alcohol stove, that serves most simple culinary purposes, and the open camp-fire. Some simple folding grates, grills, and grids are excellent, as are the remarkable reflector baker ovens. With our gasoline stove there is the kitchenette of fry-pans, bread-pan, roasting and baking oven, etc., all to make cooking easy. Wood stoves generally have some form of oven too.

### Lighting the Camp.

Camp illumination may be accomplished with candles, electric lights from your car battery, gasoline lanterns, oil lanterns, or with compressed acetylene gas specially made for camping. The gas is not generated by the camper, but he obtains a refilled tank, when needed, at any city or town, and with this gas jet a 500-candle-power white light is supplied in camp for the evening reading, writing, mending, or indeed anything needing illumination. Unless one is in a motor-camping park for several days he will not need much evening illumination.

There are many other items: battery-less flash-lamp, requiring absolutely no battery and no replenishing; some kind of pack-basket; luggage carriers; a camp ax and knives all in sheaths; cooking utensils nesting compactly and light in weight, preferably of aluminum, specially built just for the purpose of auto-camping; maps, folding table and chairs; wash-basin and cupboards; fishing-tackle and fire-arms; extra clothing, including at least one pair of rubber boots for the party; camera to bring home record of the trip; first-aid kit, and many others. Of course, every single party does not need absolutely everything listed. Perhaps many items of equipment may be taken from the home kitchen or tool shop. However, one should never sacrifice on a really comfortable outfit, because the saving of the first excursion will pay for everything.

### Clothing Is Of Major Importance.

Clothing should be given careful consideration. Nothing but woolen, either light or medium weight, ought to be worn next the skin when camping. The outer clothing should be a good waterproof material that really does shed water. For the feet, moccasin boots are ideal. Wool shirts for men and wool middie or blouses for women are best. Many women to-day are wearing the same outfits as their husbands and brothers, a practice that is general in the West, and certainly most sensible. If you object to riding breeches, Mrs. Auto-camper, then wear knickers. The divided skirt and bloomers are popular, too. Any tough clothing may be forced into service. Small children wear just the same clothing as at home. Those above five may be outfitted with the same waterproof material as adults, but I find that most campers prefer to have growing children outfitted with unionalls.

Automobile camping equipment should be selected carefully, because the proper outfit will make this new avocation Elysium, while a hodge-podge equipment will as surely make it most anything else. Take the least amount possible that will serve your real needs, and leave a hundred and one things that might be "nice" right at home. Under the rear seat of our car we carry tent-poles, folded wood stove, tools, and other small articles. We always take out the foot-rail from the tonneau and in its place put a folded double cot-bed. Our wool sleeping blankets, which are in the shape of bags, roll into compact cylinders and carry on the running-board inside a luggage carrier. Our double air-bed is carried there, too. The refrigerator basket and gasoline stove are on the floor of the tonneau, while the other things—packed in a pack-basket or duffel-bag—like-wise ride on the running-board. We keep one side of the car free from equipment so that the doors can be opened. The tent goes on the running-board or a luggage carrier in the rear.

Perhaps you may prefer a camping trailer, of which you have over a dozen to select from. Each of these carries two folding double beds, gasoline stove, folding furniture, bedding, electric lights, ice-chest, and other standard equipment, all covered by a waterproof tent. There have come on the market this year camping car bodies that are fitted to chassis. The field of equipment is unlimited. The main consideration is intelligent forethought.

## Canada's Fruit and Vegetable Prospects.

Last year 885,065 barrels of apples were produced in Ontario as compared with 1,600,000 barrels in 1920, a decrease of 714,935 barrels. This year, according to the July report of the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the prospects favor a thirty percent increase, although the indications are that the crop of Spy, Greening and Baldwin will be light. In the other apple-producing provinces the crop is expected to be only 75 per cent. of what it was last year. Peaches, plums, cherries, and currants all promise well in Ontario. Grapes and raspberries look like a fair crop, although the latter will probably be less than last year. Pears will be below the average.

British Columbia prospects can be regarded as about the same. A slightly lower acreage has been devoted to potatoes this year in all the provinces excepting Quebec, where there is an increase of six per cent. Both in Ontario and British Columbia there is an increase of thirty per cent. in the acreage sown in onions, but in the far western provinces serious damage is being caused by maggot.

Transportation notes in the report referred to place particular stress upon the importance of greater care in packing fruit for shipment, and also tell of special arrangements that have been made with the express companies for the carriage of fruit. Summaries of the fruit prospects in the United States and England are given; also the provisions of the recently passed Sale and Inspection Act, as they affect potatoes and onions.

## Experimental Work With Bees.

Bees were kept at sixteen of the Dominion Experimental Farms last year. Although the season was hot and dry it proved exceptionally good for honey production, especially in Ontario. In the report for the year of the Dominion Apiarist, some interesting facts regarding the yield are given. The Central Farm at Ottawa, as is to be expected, made the best showing, having in fact a record year, the 47 colonies there producing 9,410 lbs. 8 ozs. of honey, or an average per colony of 200 lbs. 3 ozs. The averages for five years, that is since bees have been kept at the Farms, are given in the report and the average for Ottawa per year is 155 lbs. to the colony, spring count, a showing that is attributed to the fact that Eastern Ontario is an exceptionally good clover honey region. Kapuskasing in Northern Ontario ran Ottawa pretty close for an average. Only two colonies were kept there but they produced two hundred pounds of honey each. Lethbridge, Alberta, has a fruitful farm for honey, the six colonies there producing last year an average per colony of 150 lbs. 3 ozs., and in the five years an average of 115 lbs. With the same number of colonies the Morden, Man., farm had an average yield of 98 lbs. and sixteen colonies at St. Anne de la Pointe, Que., in 1921, the first year of keeping, had an average per colony of 89 lbs. 3 ozs. Summerland, B.C., with 80 lbs. from two colonies as an average, was the next best producer. The work, says the report, is handicapped by a lack of trained beekeepers.

If some fly repellent is used on the cows they will be less restless at milking time and will produce more milk.

Breed the good mares to the best stallion of the same breed available. Good quality horses will never be unpopular.

## Helps in Shocking Grain.

A year or so ago I hit on a little stunt in connection with cutting grain or corn which I believe helps quite a little in shocking. I've never seen anyone else do it, so perhaps some of your readers would profit by this suggestion.

When the bundle carrier of the binder drops all the bundles in a pile, as it should, instead of making one row of bundles as most men do, I make two rows of bundles six or eight feet apart, dropping in one row one round and in the next row the next round. This makes it possible to place the row of shocks right between the rows of bundles, thus saving a number of steps in carrying bundles around shocks started at the side of one row of bundles as is usually practiced. The plan is especially adapted to setting up corn where one is obliged to carry long bundles around the corn horse. But I have also found the idea a good one in putting up heavy grain.

—C. S. L.

## Culling Flocks Early.

Apparently some farmers are this year starting their culling earlier than usual. These days much poultry, other than broilers, can be seen upon the roads going to market. The hens that had occasion to stop laying early perhaps did not realize that they were piling up testimony against themselves that is almost certain to lead to conviction in the court of economy. But such is the case among the more progressive farmers, who take into account the missionary work done along the line of culling by the poultry department of the college and the extension workers, it is pretty apt to be the means of spotting the ones that the farmer will send first to the block.

Keep the calf pails clean. Sour dirty pails induce scours and other intestinal disorders.

## The Sunday School Lesson

JULY 30.

The First Return from Exile, Jer. 29: 10; Ezra 1: 1-8, 11. Golden Text—We know that to them that love God all things work together for good. Rom. 8: 28 (Rev. Ver.)

Lesson Foreword—Under the Babylonian regime the Jewish exiles in Babylonia were allowed considerable freedom but they were not allowed to return home. They dwelt in colonies, had their own houses and engaged in trade and agriculture. When in B.C. 539 the Babylonian Empire gave way to the Persian Empire the Jewish exiles had still more liberty. It was in accordance with their general policy to the subjugated peoples within their empire, that the Persians permitted the Jewish exiles to return to Palestine.

I. The Prophecy, Jer. ch. 29: 10. This verse is from a letter which Jeremiah wrote to the exiles in Babylon, v. 1. His purpose in writing them was to advise them to make themselves against their masters, vs. 4-7. After seventy years; here probably a round number and not any definite length of time. The exiles left Jerusalem in B.C. 587 and B.C. 586 and their return was about B.C. 538. He will visit you, Jeremiah, who before the exile had threatened the people with God's punishment for their sins, now changed his note and proclaimed God's mercy to them.

II. The Decree, Ezra 1: 1-4. V. 1. The first year of Cyrus. In B.C. 559, Cyrus commenced his career as king of Elam, an insignificant province east of the Persian Empire. He conquered the Median Empire and the Persian Empire. Finally in B.C. 539 he captured Babylon. The decree of Cyrus would be issued in his first year after the capture of Babylon, that is in B.C. 538-538. The word of the Lord... fulfilled, vs. 4-7. After seventy years; here probably a round number and not any definite length of time. The exiles left Jerusalem in B.C. 587 and B.C. 586 and their return was about B.C. 538. He will visit you, Jeremiah, who before the exile had threatened the people with God's punishment for their sins, now changed his note and proclaimed God's mercy to them.

V. 2. Cyrus here avows his reason for making the decree. It was because he derived his rule from God and because God had commanded him to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem.

V. 3. The decree of Cyrus was proclaimed throughout all the Persian realms and gave permission to the Jews, wherever they were to be found, to return to their native land. His God be with him; literally, "May God be with him." It was an ancient form of blessing like our farewell: "God be with you."

V. 4. Whosoever remaineth, etc. Ryle paraphrases his rather ambiguous passage thus: "In any place where to be found sojourning, there let the natives of the place, the non-Israelite neighbors, render them all assistance." Cyrus commanded that local assistance should be provided for those Jews who wished to return to Palestine. The assistance was to be of two sorts: (1) Silver and gold, etc.; necessities for their journey and their new home (2) Freewill offerings; gifts for the temple of Jehovah which was to be rebuilt.

V. 7. Ryle says, "The Jews were assisted not only by private individuals, their neighbors, but by the vessels of the house, etc. On two occasions these had been taken as booty from the Jerusalem temple by Nebuchadnezzar—at the first capture of Jerusalem in B.C. 597 (2 Kings 24:13) and at the final destruction of Jerusalem in B.C. 586 (2 Kings 25: 14-16). In the house of his gods, The vessels taken from the Jerusalem temple were set up as trophies of victory in the heathen temples of Babylon.

V. 8. Cyrus handed over these vessels to one of his officials who listed them and then restored them to the returning Jews. Sheshbazzar. This is a familiar proper name among the Persians. It recalls the great Persian sun-god, Mithras. The Greek form of the word was Mithradates. The official mentioned here was "the king's Privy Purse or dispenser of the royal treasury." Sheshbazzar. In all likelihood this was another name for Zerubbabel, a prince of the house of David and the leader of the returning exiles. (See 3: 2, 8; 4: 2-3; Hag. 1: 1; Zech. 4: 6.)

V. 11. The expedition, well equipped with valuables both for the journey and for their arrival in Palestine, set off with Sheshbazzar or Zerubbabel at the head. The journey would require several months. In all likelihood the route would be north and northwest along the Euphrates at Carchemish, and the south through Syria and Samaria.

Application. Cyrus assumed that if the Jews were really anxious for the restoration of the Temple they would be willing to make some sacrifice. Some could go back to Jerusalem and face the difficulties of those who came before this, could help with contributions of silver and free-will offerings. An Ontario man, much interested in the establishment of churches in growing communities, made liberal contributions, but stipulated that the local church raise a similar amount. Cyrus was "tired out," but he took it for granted that the people were also willing to make sacrifices.

Paul's entrance into Rome was not what at one time he desired it should be, yet he recognized that God's Providence had been over him in a remarkable manner. In a letter written from Rome to his friends in Philippi, he says: "I would ye should understand, brethren, that the things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the gospel." Many centuries before this, Joseph also bore testimony to the wonderful way in which God had taken care of him so that even his afflictions worked out for good. (See Gen. 50: 20.)

In every family there is a good deal of forethought going on about which the children know nothing. Fond parents are always looking ahead and making plans for the little folks, and though the children are scarcely conscious of it. There is an enormous difference between the knowledge and experience of the parents and that of the children, but it is as nothing compared to the vast gulf between us and God. If the children cannot understand our plans, how can we expect to understand God's providence over us.

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**Farm Crop Queries**  
CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops. Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

N. W.: I have five acres of sandy and gravelly soil which I would like to sow to rye and vetch early this fall, for early spring pasture, to be plowed under in June and sowed to buckwheat and seeded to clover. Would it be the proper thing to sow the rye and vetch in the corn in August and cultivate it in before the corn is cut, or wait until the corn is cut and then sow it? How much vetch should I sow to the acre, and can it be mixed with the rye and both sown at the same time? Some of my neighbors have sown vetch, but had trouble with it winter-killing. Is it because it was not sown early enough in the fall? What stage of maturity should rye and vetch be plowed under to be of most value to the ground?

Answer: Rye can be sown in corn to good advantage and worked in by cultivation. I am afraid that vetch will not make sufficient growth if sown in this way. However, it would be an interesting experiment to try it out, especially if you are located in the southern counties of the province. As a general rule about 25 to 40 pounds of vetch seed per acre are sown to a bushel or a bushel and a half of rye. Sow Hairy or Winter vetch. In the spring the rye and vetch should be plowed under just as the rye is coming into head so that neither seed of rye nor of vetch will have matured. At this time you will get a maximum growth of green matter, which is what you want for your soil. In order to help the stand of both rye and vetch I would advise you to sow 200 pounds per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 2-10-2. This valuable plant food will be a great help to the green crop.

M. C.: I must change pasture next for next summer.

Answer: I am afraid that sweet clover sown in corn at the last cultivation would be too late to make sure of pasture for next spring. If it is temporary pasture only that you wish next spring I would advise you to sow a bushel of rye and a bushel of wheat per acre at the last cultivation of the corn. When the corn is cut and removed this crop will make good fall growth and should be ready to pasture in the spring. The addition of fertilizer as advised in the answer above would be a help.

R. F. H.: I have a fine patch of strawberries which are being smothered out with wild morning glory and another weed that forms a carpet on the ground and nothing can grow through it. It has a small white flower with five split petals which form a hull and has tiny brown seeds in. Could I spray this vine and kill it after the berries are through bearing? I have another piece of ground that is covered with this weed and I am plowing it now; will that kill it?

Answer: Wild morning glory is an exceedingly hard weed to kill out. You certainly could not spray it without killing the strawberry plants also. If you wish to attempt a spray, make a mixture of 1 lb. of copper sulphate in five gallons of water, or 10 lbs. of iron sulphate in a similar amount of water. From your description I cannot tell what the other weed is, but my advice would be to plow up your strawberry patch this fall and put it into a cultivated crop such as potatoes or corn.

## Music Stimulates the English Lesson

Not long since, a high school teacher was explaining to a group of fellow-teachers some of the methods she used to make the English lesson more interesting and more effective. One plan was this:

"We have used three experiments," she outlined. "In one the music sets the mood for the poem or story. In another the music would tell the same story as the literature—William Tell. In the third, music is used as one medium through which to express the idea—Spring as expressed by the musician, the artist, and the poet. We have also tried to have the children work out the ideas of the story from music before they have read the story at all. Then we reversed the order—study the story and apply the music. It is fascinating and it is practical, because the majority of English teachers can handle the material. A photograph is indispensable.

"The value of this experiment to the English lesson was shown in the keen desire on the part of the pupils to read the story after the musical interpretation of the ideas had been given—also the attempt to express in words what the music suggested in oral English.

"The experiments which we have been making recently in correlation of English with music, show some very interesting results and untold possibilities. We know that the English lesson is enriched. I frankly admit that in these experiments I have experienced for the first time the feeling that I am really teaching the beginning of the appreciation of music. Formerly I have tried the teaching of form in a simple manner as a beginning, but was disappointed in the results. In this new attempt I foresee an opportunity to teach the love of music, which is, after all, the real appreciation of music."

Accredited Herds.

It has been the policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the past to refuse to accept for a registration pure bred herds containing less than twelve pure bred animals. This appeared to be necessary, in order to utilize to the greatest possible advantage the limited number of veterinary inspectors engaged in the work of testing accredited herds. Just as much time is occupied in testing a small herd as a large herd, and it was, therefore, decided that, unless some limit were placed upon the size of herds, comparatively little progress could be made. The policy of setting a limit of twelve was, therefore, adopted and has been in force up to the present time. It has now been decided, in view of the progress made, and of the many requests, that the minimum number should be reduced from twelve to ten. The Department is now, therefore, prepared to receive applications from owners of herds containing a minimum of ten pure bred animals, included in which must be a pure bred sire.

Kill the Garden Pests With Calcium Arsenate.

Calcium arsenate applied as a dust is one of the most desirable forms of poison for foliage-eating insects and other pests on general truck and garden crops. It is especially effective used against the garden slug while lead arsenate kills slugs so slowly that it is not practical to use in their control. Calcium arsenate should be diluted at the rate of one part to nine of sifted wood-ashes, air-slaked lime, or similar finely divided dust. Small hand-dusting machines may be purchased, but they are not necessary, as a row of plants may be dusted quite rapidly by sifting the mixture through a cheese-cloth bag or old salt sack, shaking the bag over the row as one walks along.

Mosquitoes Dislike These Odors.

Where mosquitoes abound, a preparation combining one ounce of oil of citronella with four ounces of melted vaseline should be rubbed on the face and hands. Persons who object to the odor of citronella could use this: castor-oil one ounce, alcohol one ounce, oil of lavender one ounce. Both preparations were used by workers in the Panama Canal zone and gave great relief until the extermination of mosquitoes was undertaken. Neither preparation should be allowed to get into the eyes.

Give Alfalfa a Chance

After the alfalfa crop has been cut for hay, hogs or other stock should not be turned in too soon. The crooks of the plant are likely to be injured if the stock is given a chance to eat the young tender shoots too closely. Often this close feeding permanently injures, or even kills, the plants. Let it have a good start if you intend pasturing. It is better practice, however, to provide other crops for pasturing and use the alfalfa for hay.

Loes who spends for false pleasures less than he had and gets less than nothing in return.

Dirty fence corners will offset many day's work trying to clean the farm of weeds. Tackle the corners of supply first.