

THE WOMAN MOTOR CAMPER

Auto Touring and Camping Equipment as Told by a "Camperess"

It is interesting to note how many with a strong draw string. These, even though few women have a predilection for camping. By camping the writer means just that particular sort of roughing it that calls for a tent, and involves sleeping on the ground, wrapped in army blankets, and cooking one's food over a blazing camp fire. If wives loved this form of camping as husbands do, half the world would be a-tenting.

One of the greatest blessings of this free mode of living is the emancipation from the things of civilization—all the hundreds of things that have to be swept and dusted and scrupulously cared for, day in and day out, from one year's end to another. To look at flowers, trees and hills instead of rugs, tables and chairs, is a complete rest. For a camping trip to be the greatest success it is necessary to eliminate everything that is not an absolute necessity.

On the morning when the writer and her family departed for a summer of auto rambling, an intimate and lovable neighbor invited them for a farewell breakfast. As they sat consuming innumerable gridlockes and golden maple syrup the guest thought of the waiting car with its compact equipment and casually remarked: "Before we leave, you must see our car all packed for the summer." This remark evidently suggested to the author a most distressing mental picture, for the venturer commiseratedly, "Well, I'm sure it couldn't look any worse than ours when we motor-ed from Nebraska to Georgia." For a fraction of a second the enthusiastic was mollified, but politeness restrained her from heaving the virtues of the pack. An idea of its comfortable simplicity, however, may be gained when it is said that from the time the family gets up in the morning until the car is packed—a period which includes washing, dressing, cooking and eating a hearty breakfast, washing dishes and packing the equipment on the car, all without unduly taxing the nerves—takes less than two hours.

Acquisitions and Eliminations

Those wanderers carry a 933 army officers tent, with fly, which was picked up secondhand at an army store for \$18. Experience has convinced them that this was a wise choice. It has stood firm and whole in a most violent storm when a neighbor's expensive automobile tent was badly torn. Among other qualities it has also the distinct advantage that during the heat of the day the sides may be cleared up. The tent, thus converted into a double awning, affords a delightfully cool shelter under which the camping family may sit, comfortably protected from the blazing sun.

Many people carry folding camp beds, but this party of wanderers chooses to eliminate these as things of no essential comfort, and just too many objects to be cared for. They use copy valuable space. It is surprising how completely comfortable the ground is after the second night out. For sleeping on the ground, a waterproof poncho, as protection against ground dampness, is necessary. Over this poncho should be spread an all-wool army blanket for warmth. Then, if all-wool night clothes, the primitive grims may crawl into an Australian wool sleeping bag (made from the discarded skins of a mountain sheep) or a circular bag made from the Appalachian Mountain Club's 5 Joy Street, Boston), and be snug of sleeping 12 hours.

The Food Question

A folding camp table and collapsible chairs, however, are considered indispensable to camp comfort and convenience even by the writer, who is fond of eliminating. A sporting goods house supplies a complete cutlery set of nesting cups, porringers and plates, including cooking utensils, marvellously housed in a remarkable small khaki suit bag. Incomparable objects in the nature of an egg beater, long-handled spoon and pancake turner, give the bag eventually a strange, yondered contour, but primitive tastes in such matters do not demand aesthetic lines in suit bags!

Two huge canisters, whose original function was to hold lard in a grocery store, made admirable and proof receptacles for grocery supplies and food. To cover these bright canisters, the writer made round khaki bags.

Sunday-school teacher—"What is the most destructive force of modern times?" Little Boy (without hesitation)—"The laundry."



A CHARMING FROCK FOR THE JUNIOR MISS.

Exceedingly attractive is the frock shown here having shirring across the top of the skirt and bodice. The back is in one piece, and there is a round collar, front yoke, long sleeves gathered to wrist-bands, or short sleeves with shaped cuffs. No. 1577 is in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 1/2 yards 39-inch, or 2 yards 54-inch material, and 3/4 yard 39-inch contrasting fabric for collar and cuffs of View B. Price 29c the pattern.

Our new Fashion Book contains many styles showing how to dress boys and girls. Simplicity is the rule for well-dressed children. Clothes of character and individuality for the junior folks are hard to buy, but easy to make with our patterns. A small amount of money spent on good materials, cut on simple lines, will give children the privilege of wearing adorable things. Price of the book 10c the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 78 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Canada's Time Coming

Toronto Mail and Empire (Cons.): A movement of population and capital on an unprecedented scale will come to Canada before she is much older. Let our people have patience a little longer, and in the strength of their faith in their country make preparations for an advance movement such as Canada never had before. There are overseas millions of people who, if they could have the truth about this country so presented to them as to touch their imagination would at once quit their homes and cast their lot here.



Sunday School Lesson

August 23. Lesson IX.—Nathan Leads David to Repentance, 2 Sam. 12: 1-13. Golden Text—A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.—Psalm 51: 17.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE CRIME, 12:1-25.
II. THE REBUKE, 12:1-14.
III. THE PUNISHMENT, 12:15-25.

INTRODUCTION.—The Biblical historians are not blind to David's faults. It is true that in some passages they dwell upon and display his virtues, his courage, his magnanimity, his capacity for friendship, his generous treatment of his personal enemies, and above all his piety, and all that, no doubt, quite justly. But they frankly tell us also of his weaknesses and his sins, the falsehood by which he secured for himself and his country the hospitality of the priests of Nob and thus brought upon them the vengeance of Saul (1 Sam. 21:1-9; 22:1-23), his cruel treatment of prisoners taken in war (2 Sam. 8:2; 12:31), the multiplication of the inmates of his harem (1 Chron. 14:3), and consequently uncontrolled disorders in his family life. The deepest stain upon his character is the crime recorded in our lesson, and the only relieving feature of the tragic and shameful story is his apparently genuine confession and repentance upon the rebuke of Nathan (12:13). The great penitential Psalm 51 is assigned by its title to this occasion and may represent David's prayer for God's mercy.

I. THE CRIME, 12:1-25.
The sins referred to in verse 1, "after the year was expired," or "at the return of the year," must have been the spring time. After the cold and wet weather of the winter was past, the army under Joab went out to war with the Ammonites, east of Jordan, and besieged Rabbah, their capital city.

The name of Bathsheba is given somewhat differently in 1 Chron. 2:35. She is famous in the later history as the mother of Solomon. Uriah, her husband, was one of David's select company of thirty honorable and valiant men, named in chap. 23. His character appears in this story as that of a brave and loyal soldier, steadfast in his duty, and a man of honor and military duty. The selfish cruelty of David stands out in dark contrast.

For the reference to Abimelech, who was killed by a millstone thrown upon his head from a city wall, see Judges, chap. 9.

The comment of the historian is significant—"But the thing that David had done displeased the Lord." Compare Psalm 51:4.

II. THE REBUKE, 12:14-14.

The Lord sent Nathan to David. Not once only but many times did the Lord send a prophet to rebuke a king for wrong-doing. See 1 Sam. 13:13; 14:15-16-31; 1 Kings 21:17-29. Nathan tells the king the story, which is in reality a parable, of the poor man and his one ewe lamb. David, supposing the story to be literally true, becomes very angry and declares that the man that hath done this thing shall surely die. The answer of Nathan is swift and fearless, "Thou art the man." God had done great things for David, or which the prophet reminds him. The reference to his master's wives does not imply that he had actually taken any of Saul's wives in marriage, but only that as king and as Saul's successor he had the right to do according to the custom of the time. Nathan does not spare David in his rebuke, "Thou hast killed Uriah," he says, "with the sword of the children of men." He alone is the murderer, and the dread penalty of his crime is that the sword shall never depart from his house. The word of the prophet was fulfilled in the murder of Amnon (8:28), the rebellion and death of Absalom (18:14), and the execution of Adonijah (1 Kings 2:25).

David's repentance under the scathing denunciation of his friend and counsellor was undoubtedly sincere. It wins Nathan's assurance of God's forgiving grace, "The Lord also hath put away thy sin." For "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; A broken and a contrite heart, O God, Thou wilt not despise."

Verse 14 should read, "Howbeit, because thou hast despised Jehovah in this thing," the meaning probably being that he had brought the name of Jehovah, his God, into men's scorn and contempt by the crime which he had committed.

Summer Breakfasts Out of the Ordinary

It is very easy to fall into a rut when getting summer breakfasts. Yet, even then, breakfast should be a good repast which will speed the wage earner happily on his way.

Why not try serving the first meal out under a tree in the back yard some early morning, as a surprise? Or, if that seems too public, use the coolest porch. Set the adults facing the house if there are no vines to screen them from passers-by; the children will not mind facing the street.

Or, pack into the car the night before everything that will be needed for breakfast, as far as possible, and take the family off to some secluded spot in the morning, to finish its preparation and eat it.

A simple stove for outdoor cooking should be part of the summer equipment in every automobile belonging to a family. Some are of such size that they may be carried under the back seat along with a small shovel, a hatchet, a poker and supplies of kindling and charcoal. If these are always on hand, by packing at night a package of cooked cereal, bread, eggs and sliced bacon, one has a good start toward a substantial breakfast consisting of berries or other fruit and cream, cereal, bacon, eggs, bread, butter and milk.

Berries should be looked over the night before serving, put into a glass fruit jar and left in the refrigerator overnight. Put the milk, cream, butter and berries into the car along with picnic supplies for serving and utensils necessary for frying.

Even those who possess no picnic stoves may indulge in such breakfasts if they are within a short ride of a state park or other camping or pleasure grounds where there are charcoal stoves for the public. One might have difficulty in getting the use of such a stove in the afternoon, but never in the morning for the preparation of a breakfast.

If circumstances will not permit going so far afield for coolness' sake, perhaps the dining room and the table there may be made to yield a particularly refreshing atmosphere. All the windows in the room may be raised so the morning breeze stirs the

curtains. The shades lowered to the top of the bottom sash reduces the light to that of a grove in early morning. A bit of greenery on the table helps to carry out that effect, too. For the tablecloth that is associated with heavy dinners, substitute table runners, or even a pretty paper napkin between the plates at the table, and see how cool is the general effect.

China which is different from that usually on the breakfast table lends an element of surprise, and a flower in the garden laid on the service plates says "good morning" lovingly. Fruit different from any served the previous week or two, attractively prepared and icy cold, makes a good beginning for the day. In most households, watermelon cubes, heaped on individual glass dishes are a novelty. Prepare 1/2 inch cubes the night before, removing the seeds from each, and leave them over night to chill near the ice in a covered fruit jar. Berries or other fruit sliced or cubed may be chilled quickly by putting them in a small fireless cooker vessel and setting that into the larger vessel with 1 part salt to 3 parts of chipped ice between the walls of the containers. Keep them in the fireless as long as possible before serving, stirring the fruit around once or twice to chill it uniformly. With electric refrigeration it is only a matter of putting the prepared fruit into the drawer compartments, as in making ice cream.

Packed cereals are especially welcome during the hot weather, but remember that to make them palatable, they demand considerably more hot milk or cream than the cooked foods. A few berries, raisins or sliced dates sprinkled over the top of each dish make it look different and, consequently, more attractive.

On another morning, a change may be rung on the hot bread. The rule of Graham gems or baking powder biscuits may well be broken occasionally by dainty yellow popovers that always delight the children. Buttered toast or cornmeal gems. Every homemaker knows that these are just as easy to make. The idea is that in hot weather one particularly welcomes a cool, dainty and "different" breakfast.

III. THE PUNISHMENT, 12:15-25.
As so often happens the sin of the parents is visited upon the child. The babe was very sick, and David again and again (such is the meaning of the verbs used) went in to his chamber, and lay all night upon the earth, fasting and praying to God for the life of his child. The elders of his house, his oldest and most trusted servants, were concerned for him and feared to tell him in the end of the child's death. When he was told, however, he laid aside all signs of mourning, went into the tent sanctuary and there worshipped, submitting himself to the hand of God, "I shall go to my kin," he said, meaning to the grave, "but he shall not return to me."

Why Keep on Advertising?

If the same people always lived in the same place and kept on doing the same things, then it might not be necessary to keep on advertising day after day, month after month and year after year. But they don't. Part of America's market dies every day, and a new part takes its place. Families not only change their living habits, but they change their buying habits. The pay envelope of to-day is not spent exactly the same as the pay envelope of five years ago was spent, nor will the pay envelope of next year be spent exactly as the pay envelope of this week. One advertising man has these figures about the changes that take place in our markets in a single year: "2,500,000 babies start their earthly careers; 400,000 school students discover that a diploma is no onenessome to a job; 1,250,000 couples decide that two can live cheaper than one; 2,000,000 families get the windiest; 1,400,000 people shake off the 'Mortal Coil.'"

To play a bigger part in the markets of tomorrow you must keep in front of the public your wares to-day—and every day. Your goods will not interest the public unless you see to it that they do. How can you do this without keeping on advertising?—Editorial in Forbes Magazine.

The above editorial applies equally to Canada, to Ontario and Quebec and to your home town and every home town paper. Every day starts a new era. Everyone is looking forward

Farm Notes

SIDE DRAFT ON THE BINDER.

Side draft on a binder becomes very annoying, and may interfere seriously with its proper operation. Side draft may be caused by a dull sickle, or by anything which causes excessively hard cutting, such as guards out of line, worn and rounded ledger, or cutting plates on which the sickle sections work, and so on. The remedy here is to keep the sickles sharp. If the boarded sections are used, they should be replaced with new sections when they become worn. In fact, most farmers use these sections much longer than they should for efficient service.

Likewise, the guards should be kept properly aligned, so the knife sections will rest on the ledger plates as the knife moves back and forth. These ledger plates are extremely hard and will break almost like glass, hence it is a waste of time trying to file them. They could be removed and ground and will give service for quite a while; but as they cost only a few cents apiece, it doesn't pay to grind them. In putting on new ledger plates, one must handle them very carefully, and quite frequently the amateur repair man will give the rivets just one stroke too many and crack the plates. Hence it is well to get an experienced man to put them on, or else get two or three extras to guard against such accidents.

Another cause for side draft is a grain wheel bearing which is badly worn, or which is not properly lubricated. The remedy is obvious. To locate causes of side draft or excessive draft of any kind, block up the machine so the main wheel can be turned by hand, and all the different parts operated independently. Turn the wheel carefully until you feel the pull increase, then test the different parts until the part that binds is located. Look for bent guards that cause the sickle to bind; see that gears mesh properly; see that chains are not too tight and are not riding upon the sprockets; see if the main wheel is set square in the quadrants, as quite frequently it will be started into the quadrants on one side a notch higher than the other; see that all bearings turn freely and are properly lubricated; and avoid tight rollers, too tight convancers, or elevators that are not square. It is a very simple matter to test the squareness of the elevators by measuring the diagonal distance between rollers both ways with a couple of light sticks held together in the hand. If the two diagonals between any pair of rollers varies more than one-fourth inch, the proper adjustment should be made.

TRACTOR RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY.

This season has brought out more sharply than ever, the great advantages of tractors in taking care of heavy power work. The least attempt to crowd horses is apt to knock them out, especially in hot, humid weather; but many farmers are putting in sixteen to seventeen hours per day with their tractors.

By putting a headlight on the tractor, the working hours can be extended throughout the night. Often a kerosene or gasoline lantern with a reflector is all that is used, it being clamped to a board so as to throw the light where needed. In other cases an old acetylene or electric light from a discarded automobile is used. An acetylene tank or a fully-charged automobile battery will give several nights' lighting if carefully used. Some tractors can take the light of the magnet.

Failure at Geneva

Saint John Telegraph-Journal (Ind.): There is a moral lesson at Geneva, and the process of assessing responsibility is perhaps as inevitable as it is fruitless. We must recognize, however, as the British did, that impairment of Britain's security could in no way serve the cause of peace, and that a friendly acceptance of the facts as they stand is much better than that Britain should have made a sacrifice which was not demanded of either the United States or Japan, and from the very discussion of which France and Italy chose to stand apart.

Motor Killers

Toronto Globe (Lib.): (Sir Thomas White, in a letter to the Globe, writes "Unless a halt is speedily caused to the motor-killing which goes on on the highways of Ontario, motorists who value their lives and those of their family will hesitate to make use of their cars for a day's outing.") This is a view of the case too often overlooked. It will be a serious blow to the motor industry, and a matter of deep regret for that large body of motor owners who derive so much joy from their automobiles, if the day ever comes when people are afraid to use their cars because of the perils which lurk on our highways. The future success of the motor industry and the future comfort, safety and happiness of motorists demand that something shall be done, and that soon.

"MUTT AND JEFF"—By Bud Fisher.



Are They Sitting Pretty in Florida? Look and See.