

PREPARATION FOR CAMPING OUT.

BY

HOWARD HENDERSON.

NOTE.—Camping out is one of the most healthful ways of spending a vacation, and may be made one of the most inexpensive as well, though of course the expense depends on how much of roughing it and absence of luxury the campers are willing to put up with. Mr. John M. Gould, in his book on "How to Camp Out," relates that three boys, including himself, once went on a twelve days' camping trip and spent but one dollar apiece during that time. They "carried" coffee, sugar, pork, and beef from home, and ate potatoes three times a day." Frank E. Clark, in an account of three weeks' camping on the seashore, gives the following list of expenses for six persons:

Tent for three weeks	\$ 9.00
Provisions taken with us	22.00
Stove and cooking utensils	15.00
Fresh provisions bought at the beach	15.00
Incidentals	20.00

Total

or \$4.50 per week for each camper. \$81.00

The camper-out will know what to do when he sees this notice on a farmer's fence: "Any person entering these inclosures will be shot and prosecuted." Or, at the entrance to a wood: "No Gunners Aloud Here."

A RECENT writer has well said that the genuine camper divides the year by the 1st of January. Up to that time his talk is all about the last camp he had, and after that it is all of the next camp. The old adage "Seize time by the forelock, for he is bald behind," applies as well to pleasure as to business. Double is the enjoyment to the lover of woodland life if he knows weeks ahead just when, and just where, he is going to spend his vacation. Nor can he too early in the season look over and perfect his kit. Many an hour's dearly bought pleasure has been marred by simply not preparing in time. The camper should always bear in mind that homely phrase, and "get a good ready." Make out a full inventory of all you have on hand which you may want for the next vacation. Put down everything; not only usual cooking utensils, clothing, tent, and fishing tackle, but also the little odds and ends of things, such as a chain, a hook, a piece of wire, etc. Often these little trifles prove a most valuable part of your inventory. Put down each article in a line by itself. Do not jumble three or four items together. Having completed your inventory, make out a supplementary inventory of all those things which past experience has taught you the necessity of, or which you think you require, and you have not already on your list. Leave nothing to memory; put every article down. Next read everything you can find referring to camping; and especially is this important if you are a novice, for good camping is an art to be acquired only by experience and careful attention to every detail. One man will have twice the comfort, twice the pleasure, and at one-half the expense, that another man will,

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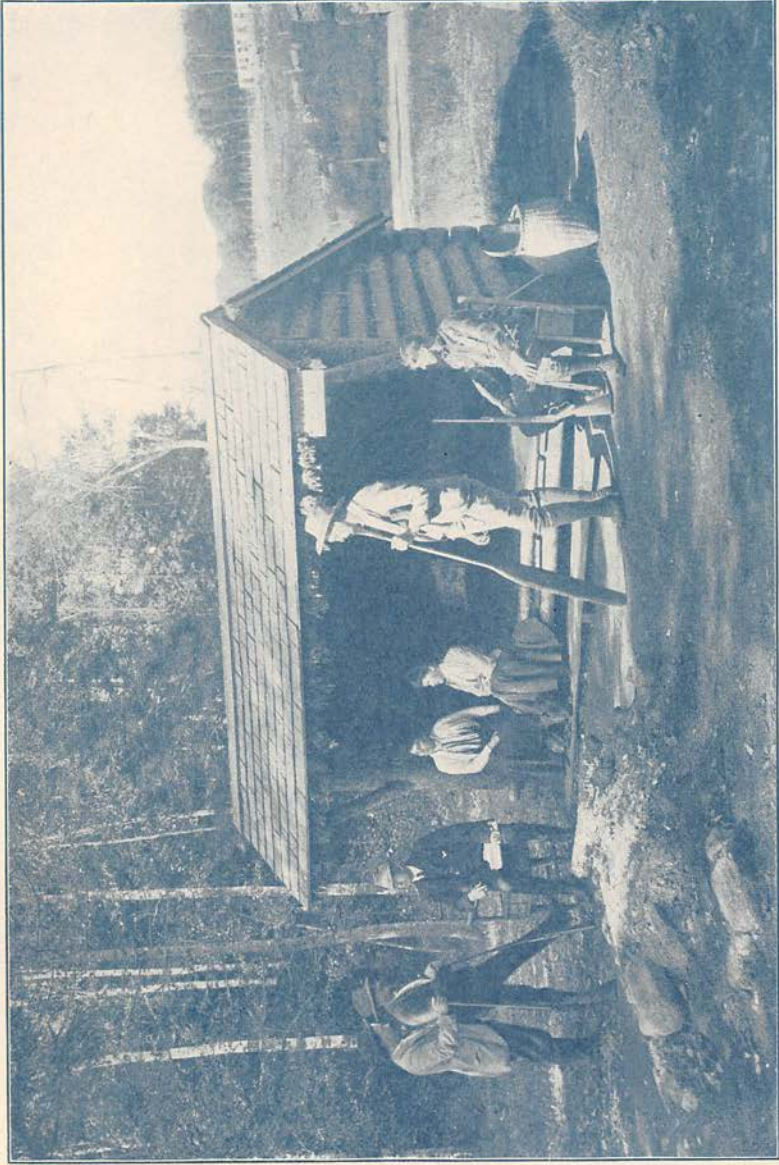
simply by knowing how to camp. As you read, make notes, and add to your supplementary inventory such articles as you find you have overlooked.

Examine your lists carefully and strike out everything you think you can get along without. Simplicity should be your constant aim. Dispense with all the requirements of city life as far as possible. If you are inexperienced, you probably will find after one or two seasons out, that of the articles you took with you into the woods the first time, you could have left two-thirds of them at home, and still have been very well provided.

While accumulating information, decide how you are going to carry your things. Much of your stuff can be packed as well at once as later. Often the first care of an old camper after his return, is to put everything in order for the next season. Every article relating to camp life, except perhaps clothing, should be kept by itself. How to pack is a problem each must settle for himself. Boxes with hinged covers will be found very useful, though perhaps good strong trunks are better than anything else. They are more easily handled in camp, and go as personal baggage en route; thus obviating the necessity, at times, of sending part of your kit ahead by freight. You will find it convenient to know the weight of each piece of baggage, and it will assist you in making future plans.

Travel as light as possible, but be sure you have sufficient clothing and bedding to keep warm. A heavy double blanket, and two rubber blankets, one beneath you and one over you, will generally be found sufficient for the night. Besides usual clothing you should have one suit of light summer, and one set of heavy winter underwear. A light flannel wrapper, or vest, should always be worn.

Provisions should be packed entirely by themselves. Do not undertake to do it yourself, even for small purchases. Go to some large grocery house, and the packer will put up your things neater and better than you can. They will furnish a suitable box, and see that it is properly marked. You can also generally obtain from them a printed price-list, which you will find advantageous in helping you decide what you want. But—beware—take care—make it a condition precedent to your purchase that you are to oversee the wrapping up of every package, and to check off yourself every article as it is put in the box. Be not deceived by any assurances whatever. This is important, and something you must attend to yourself. It is no slight matter to be from ten to forty miles from a settlement and find you are minus the fish-sauce, or that the pepper or salt has been forgotten. Have everything double wrapped. Better still, use small bags. Coin bags of different sizes, such as bankers use, will be found for many things very convenient. Do not forget to ask for an old meal bag. It is one of the most serviceable articles in camp. Take a bill of your purchases, and examine it carefully and preserve it. Old grocery bills are frequently valuable to refer to.



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CAMPING OUT

(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH)

Here is an ideal spot for a camping ground on the verge of a forest near a stream; and with plenty of game of every kind to be found. Note the construction of the cabin—strong, commodious and comfortable. It can be closed up in the winter when the occupants return to city life, so as to be snug and dry when they take to the woods again. In such a cabin and in such surroundings, if the ladies do not object to roughing it a little, a delightful, healthy and invigorating family life may be led in summer.

Provisions can be left to the last, but all other purchases should have been completed days before. Allow ample time for every preparation. Do not fly around town the last morning like a decapitated hen. You will find enough to annoy one in camp; and you should start out as calmly and quietly as you go down to your business.

A cheap flexible blank book, which can be carried in the side pocket, will be found very convenient. It should be of about twenty-four pages, the ruling narrow, and the page wide. Such a book which came under our notice was filled out as follows:

INVENTORY OF ARTICLES BELONGING TO A. B.

- Clothing.
- Camp Equipage.
- Hunting Outfit.
- Fishing Tackle.

Under this last head were enumerated the different lines, giving size and length of each, the number of hooks, and sizes; the number of flies, giving the kind, size, color, and price of each, etc., etc.

- Miscellaneous Articles.
- Private Expense Account.
- Expenses in Common.
- Memorandum.

Left.....on a camping expedition.....189..at...o'clock
 . M., via..... Party numbers..... as follows:
 Reached camp at...o'clock . M., on the...day of....., 189...
 Broke camp..... Reached home....., 189... Time ab-
 sent..... Total cost of trip, \$.....

NOTES.

Here follow various entries; such as notes of travel, observations, practical hints, a running diary of the trip, etc.

Such a book, by properly checking off the inventory, may last for two or three seasons; or if preferred you can get a new one each year for a few cents, and thus have an interesting volume relating to each expedition.

Avoid dressing "loud." Buy a cheap suit, or better still, wear your old clothes. Dark colors are preferable, being less liable to attract the attention of game, and easier to take care of. Rubber boots, except for ladies, are not recommended. For rubber blankets take the government poncho. It will be found very convenient. A rubber coat is very serviceable at times, but is not indispensable. Boots should be very easy, and take along an old pair of slippers. A hammock will be found enjoyable. A cheap one will do, but do not take the smallest adult size; it is not quite large enough for real comfort.

Be sure you take with you a large stock of patience and good nature. Camping out tests the character. A good camper accommo-

dates himself to circumstances, and is too much of a philosopher to condescend to quarrel. Make no rules, if you can avoid it, and break none that are made. If you are appointed a leader, shift the office upon the shoulders of another man if you can; and if not, then govern by tact and quiet influence, rather than by arbitrary regulations.

SCHOOL CRICKET.

BY

THE HON. R. H. LYTTELTON.

[As Cricket is a game of purely English origin, the National Game of Englishmen—although it has now become thoroughly at home in this country, and is growing in popularity—we have thought it well to go to an English source for an article on the subject. The English point of view is interesting, and suggestive; and it illustrates the thought which underlies the famous phrase, "The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing grounds of Eton College."]

YOUTH is the time to learn and to be taught, in cricket as in everything else—how and what to teach is in every case entirely dependent on the boy. Some will never be taught; there is something wrong; hand and eye never can be made to agree. On the other hand there are others, very few in number, who want practically no teaching; they see the ball, judge its length, and play accordingly. My own belief is that if you were but to ask Mr. Mitchell of Eton—and the late I. D. Walker would have said the same—"What did you teach Maclaren, Jackson, Forbes, Ottaway, and a few more?" he would have replied: "Nothing; the right principles were born in them, all they required was practice, and not half as much of this as boys of less skill." A little advice on matters that experience alone can give, such as judging a run or the peculiarities of a sticky wicket, may be given with advantage.

I have heard it said of a wonderfully successful headmaster—successful I mean in his boys getting scholarships—that his success is the result, not as may be imagined of his own teaching of the sixth form, but of his practice of taking classes and prowling about among the lower forms. This master had an eye, and an unerring eye, for youths who were likely to become scholars. He caught these boys when young and taught them himself, and in due time he passed them on to his most learned and experienced masters to be finished; they had the scholarship gloss put on them, and University rewards poured down. It might be the same, I believe, if a master or some other coach who had the same gift, could, by observing lower boy cricket, spot the boy who had cricket in him. Such a boy need not be taken away from his surroundings, but there are sundry hints that may be given him. If he is a fast bowler and is left to himself he will probably overbowl himself; it may then be possible to prevent

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