

(a handy though not altogether necessary article), a knife, fork, spoon and tin cup, and some matches, which must be kept in a waterproof covering.

A tent will weigh in pounds, about 5, blankets 8, flour 10, meat 14, sugar 3, tea $\frac{1}{2}$, salt $\frac{1}{2}$, fruit $\frac{2}{3}$, beans say 4, rice 1, meal 1, coffee $\frac{1}{2}$, baking powder $\frac{1}{2}$, milk 1, giving a total of 52 lbs. for one week, the weight of the pick and axe not being added, as these are usually carried in the hand.

A very good plan, if a horse or canoe can be used, is to take a large quantity of provisions as far as possible by that means, and at this furthest point establish a base of supplies from which to make trips of three or four days at a time with light packs. This enables one to stay out from town a much longer time.

Now let us take up the subject of camping. This is one which is very important to the prospector, because he can work harder and accomplish a great deal more when he is comfortable at night, and has the food kept in good condition, than where this is not the case.

In pitching camp one should, if possible, choose a spot where the ground is fairly level and where plenty of wood and water are handy, although sometimes it is by no means easy to find such a situation. I remember an occasion on which a party of three of us toiled up a steep stream all day long, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon began to look for a level spot to pitch the tent; but such a place was not to be found. We kept on and on in hopes of seeing something better until about 5.30, when tired out and hungry we gave up the search and dropping our packs right where we were, began to dig a hole in the side hill in which to pitch the tent.

This was finished by dark and then the tent had to be set up by candle light. A hole was also dug for the fire place to keep the fire from rolling down hill.

I just mention this incident to give an idea of the difficulties a prospector will sometimes get into. Ever after we called that spot, "Camp Hole-in-the-Mud."

Having pitched our tent, we now decide upon the position the fire is to occupy; this depends mainly upon two things, the evenness of the ground and the wind. The most common situation is in front of the tent about 15 feet away, but if the smoke is liable to be blown into the tent it may be placed to one side, although smoke is a very