

CAMPING AND CANOEING

A black and white illustration of a person in a canoe, positioned diagonally across the upper half of the cover. The person is wearing a hat and a backpack, and is holding a paddle. The canoe is pointed towards the top right. The background of the illustration is a dark, circular shape.

(BY)

James Edmund Jones



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CAMPING AND CANOEING

WHAT TO TAKE

HOW TO TRAVEL

HOW TO COOK

WHERE TO GO

By

JAMES EDMUND JONES, B.A.

With Forty-two Illustrations.

TORONTO
WILLIAM BRIGGS

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To my Comrades
of
Aura Lee Camp.

PREFACE.

THE following book had its origin in the requests of the members of Aura Lee Camp that the "Chief" would jot down the many items of useful knowledge which had been acquired, tested and approved by long experience, and which they wished to be made accessible in some convenient form. It covers concisely ground which, so far as the writer is aware, has not been occupied before. As no studied order has been attempted, a Table of Contents and also an Index have been supplied to facilitate references when preparing for a cruise or *en route*. Special thanks are due to the following experienced canoeists who kindly perused the manuscript as the book was passing through the press, and made many valuable suggestions: George M. Kelley, Alexander D. Crooks, B.A., B. Morton Jones, Harold B. Lefroy and Frederick C. L. Jones, of Toronto; Dr. Edward M. Hooper, of St. Catharines; and to J. N. McKendrick, B.A., of Galt. For the Notes of Route No. 23 the writer is indebted to Mr. Kelley, and for Routes Nos. 6 and 24 to Mr. Thomas Stewart, of Lindsay. For the use of several valuable photographs grateful acknowledgments are due to Rev. Dr. Withrow, H. B. Lefroy, George M. Kelley and Robert Parker. I am indebted particularly to my father, Rev. Septimus Jones, for his loving interest in the work and for many valuable criticisms.

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PRACTICAL HINTS

ON

CAMPING AND CANOEING.

"To the North ! to the North we go !
To the North, where the pine trees grow."

"I love the song that my paddle sings."

CAMPING and cruising by canoe, like everything else, can only be learned by experience. My father used to divide mankind into three classes : The first, a very limited class, who learn by other persons' experience—the wise ; the second, an inconsiderable number, who learn by their own experience—the mediocres ; the third, the large majority, who never learn at all—the fools. There are many persons that have never seen any manual of the art of camping, and have never had any opportunity to travel with those who have not only had experience, but have learned by it. To such the following practical hints may be of some service.

What to Take.—This is a more important question than where to go. A properly

constituted camper is happy wherever he is, but it is only fair that he should not start out with the idea that "roughing it" is the only method of making camp life smooth. The most carefully managed camp is rough enough without any attempt being made to add to its rugged attractions. It is true that some wealthy



A ROUGH PORTAGE.

voyageurs go to the other extreme, and are seen sitting lazily propped up with cushions in canoes while the overworked guides paddle the cumbrous flotilla up the swift current, and that these luxurious "sports" will carry nothing over the portage but a fishing-rod or a cigar, while the guides toil like beasts of burden. But these hints are addressed to those whose

virility would scorn such pampered ease, for "the men of the North are stalwart" and well able to sustain the stress and strain of paddle and portage.

Check Lists.—To those intending to start off on a cruise it may be useful to suggest making a list of the various matters and things to be attended to and provided for. If each item is afterwards marked off as the article is purchased or packed, or as the case may be, the camping party will find that fewer things have been forgotten than otherwise would have been the case.

Canoe.—A sixteen foot "Peterborough canoe" will carry two campers and their "dunnage." A fifteen foot six inch or even a fifteen foot nine inch canoe is too small for safe travelling, especially where rapids have to be run in laden canoes. Some canoeists, however, consider a fifteen foot six inch canoe large enough when the crew average 140 pounds each. Although Peterborough is the home of the Canadian canoe, Toronto and other places also supply the ever increasing market. A basswood canoe, when new, has some commendable points, and is cheaper than a cedar canoe, but it so easily absorbs and retains water that before long it becomes almost waterlogged. Therefore, if you can afford it, get a

varnished cedar canoe, and *keep it varnished*. Varnish it on the outside even more than once a year if a rocky shore or rough usage make it shew the slightest sign of wear. Basswood, however, is tough and cedar is more brittle. Many cruisers therefore prefer basswood to cedar. Undoubtedly a birch bark canoe is lighter, but owing to its shape and rough exterior it is slow and hard to paddle. It is, moreover, easily damaged, and only an expert can mend it. On the other hand, ordinary cracks or breaks in a Peterborough canoe can be made watertight by means of "marine glue." As this is not a much used article of commerce, it is well to apply for it very early in the season at some large hardware shop, so that if it is not in stock it may be procured from England. Sometimes one can purchase it at a drug shop. LePage's Glue is also very serviceable and is easily applied.

To mend an ordinary break, press the cracked or broken wood back into its place and lay upon it a thin layer of marine glue. Heat one end of the detachable frying-pan handle in the ashes and press it upon the glue, which is thus melted and flows into the cracks, where it hardens and makes the damaged part strong and water-

tight. It is well thus to rub on some glue both inside and outside. If marine glue cannot be obtained take some white-lead instead, though this is not so satisfactory. It is well also to take some small strips of tin and some tacks to provide against more serious damage.



MENDING A CANOE.

Do not attempt to take a sail in a travelling camp. There is always much river work where a sail is of no use, and upon the portages a sail is an intolerable nuisance. When the canoe is travelling before a good breeze on an open stretch of water it is great fun to improvise a sail. A leafy

branch held up by the man in the bow is picturesque and will answer, or a rain coat may be rigged up on a paddle. If, however, a sail is taken it is useless without lee-boards. The latter are made of iron or wood. The best wooden lee-



AN IMPROVISED SAIL.

boards are made of butternut. The blades, which are fastened to the cross-bar by hinges, are not so long as the canoe is wide, so that they may be folded in when not in use. The blades are usually nine inches wide in the broadest part. A drop rudder

is an assistance in keeping the canoe from making leeway. A paddle is sufficient, however, for steering purposes. If one is paddling alone in rough weather lee-boards are a great help, as without them the wind blows the bow from its course and makes the canoe drift. If lee-boards are not available, a heavy stone in the bow serves to keep down the bow and thus give the wind less play ; or the paddler may sit on the bow thwart and propel the canoe stern foremost. Iron lee-boards have the following advantage, that, as they swing upon the crossbar like a wheel on its axle, they need not be unlashed when the canoe is passing over a shallow or landing on the shore. Many canoeists have galvanized iron water-tight compartments in the bow and stern of the canoe, which without them when "swamped" is not sufficient support for two men ; but these interfere greatly with the carrying capacity and add to the weight of the canoe. Be sure that the bottom boards of the canoe are securely fastened down before you leave home, for it may be difficult to do any carpentering in the wilds, and it is exasperating to have the bottom boards batter you on the head when the canoe is turned upside down as you carry it on the shoulders across a portage.

A "rib canoe" is the strongest kind of canoe, and is usually made of cedar strips two or three inches wide, which are tongued and grooved.

The open canoe, which has little deck, has many advantages, of which the following may be enumerated:

1. It is lighter than the ordinary sailing canoe, and thus is more suitable for cruising, especially where there is much portaging to be done.

2. It draws very little water, and therefore the most diminutive streams may be navigated in it.

3. It is the roomiest of all canoes, and so is the canoe best adapted for hunting, fishing and cruising.

4. One can sleep in it or under it.

5. As there is no deck, it is more easily handled in portaging.

6. It is easier to paddle, as the absence of decks enables the paddler to sit over quite close to the side on which he is paddling. In decked canoes, however, double paddles are commonly used.

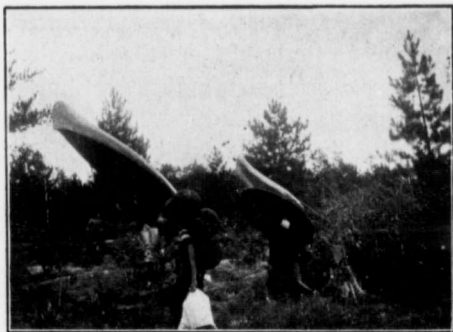
7. A prettier or more graceful craft was never dreamed of.

8. It may be fitted with outriggers for those who prefer rowing. Indeed, some of our northern Indians now-a-days propel

their canoes with oars—a most unromantic alteration.

9. It is the most sociable of all canoes. Like an omnibus, there is generally room for one more. A sixteen foot canoe holds three persons easily.

10. With the exception of the birch-bark it is the least expensive of all canoes.

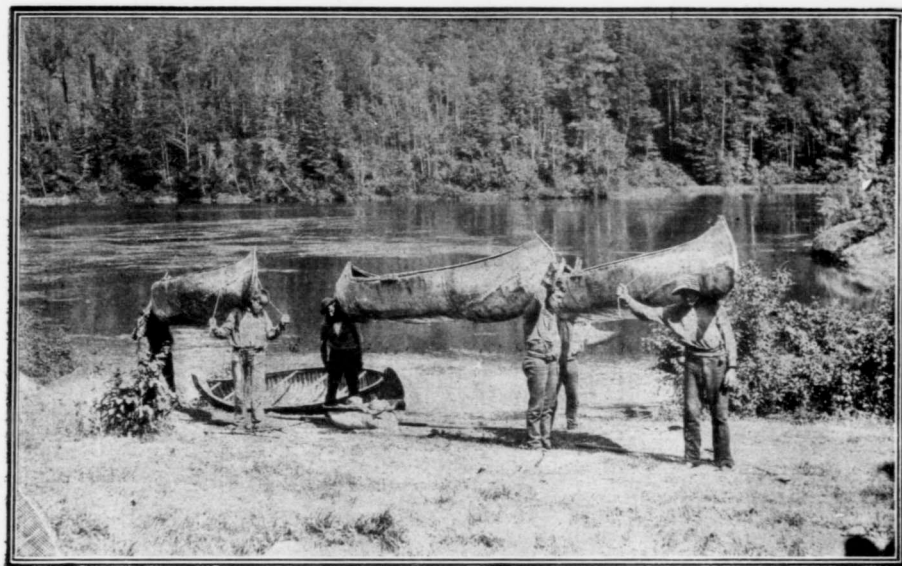


ON THE PORTAGE.

How to Carry a Canoe.—Do not on any account make the mistake of thinking that two persons can carry a sixteen foot canoe more easily than one. One experiment is sufficient to prove the fallacy. If two men each take one end of a canoe on the shoulder, the jolting caused by the impossibility of keeping step, and the strain of holding one hand and arm up to balance

the canoe on the shoulder, soon make the portage a wearisome task. Moreover the second man may be much more profitably employed in carrying over some of the load, thus saving time and strength.

Take good cord and tie it so as to make loopholes upon the top of the middle and forward "thwarts," as the seats of a canoe are called. Then insert into the loops the paddles, which are thus prevented from slipping when the load is on the shoulders. Insert the paddles with the handles towards the bow, so that the load will rest not on the handles, but on the first broadening of the blades, thus easing the shoulders. The paddles thus serve as rests on which the canoe is carried bottom-side-up. The canoeist, or rather the portager, stands in almost the centre, with the bow of the canoe slightly elevated, so that he can see where he is going. The upper parts of the blades of the paddle rest on each shoulder close to the neck, the loops on the middle thwart being so tied that the paddles can be spread and drawn closer together again upon inserting the head in the yoke. Some stalwart portagers are able to carry a bag together with the canoe, but as a canoe with "insertions" weighs nearly one hundred pounds, an ordinary portager is



PORTAGING LARGE BIRCH-BARKS.

content to leave the bag for his mate. One can insert in the stern of the canoe, before hoisting it upon the shoulders, a tent-pole, an axe, a tripod, or a fishing-pole, and a spare paddle, while at either end he wedges firmly under the gunwale a water-proof coat. From the thwarts dangle the canoeists' cups and perhaps a spare pair of boots, which would be too bulky to pack in the dunnage bags. It is, of course, less exertion to have help in mounting the canoe on the shoulders; but an ordinarily muscular person can lift it up alone and get it into the right position, if, standing at one side, he faces the stern and grasps the canoe with one hand on each gunwale just in front of the forward thwart. He will then find that he is facing the right way.

The blades of the paddles grinding upon the unprotected shoulders would become intolerable. But the writer has found that this discomfort is avoided by a "portaging cushion," which is a well-padded leather cushion hooked horse-collar-like round the neck. If one's cap is padded on top one may occasionally ease the shoulders by lifting the canoe on his head. A small air cushion, very slightly inflated, has been found even better than a cloth pad. Better still, fasten tump line to thwart.

Japanese air cushions are the most portable, as they are so thin that they can be carried in the vest pocket and can be inflated sufficiently large to make a good pillow. But they cannot always be found in the shops, and are not so durable as more bulky cushions. It is a great mistake to take ordinary bulky cushions. Portaging cushions, bags, clothes, hemlock and other articles may be used in making pillows, and one soon learns to require but little to rest the knees on while paddling. In permanent camp a delightful pillow may be made by stuffing a pillow case with balsam or hemlock.

The "open canoe" affords special scope for "fancy races" and aquatic sports. One favourite race, which requires a great deal of skill and practice, is the "gunwale race." The paddler stands with one foot on each gunwale, as the ash strip around the top edge of the canoe is called, and, as can easily be imagined, such a race often becomes as amusing as it is exciting, owing to its liability to become involuntarily an "upset race."

In a "crab race" each canoe is manned with only one racer, who kneels in the bow of the canoe and tries to send his ill-balanced craft forward as straight as possible by paddling with his hands or with a paddle.

As a trial of strength the "vis-a-vis race" is a good one. The paddlers kneel in the same canoe face to face, and paddle against one another. The race is usually fifteen or twenty yards, the winner of which is then matched with the successful member of another similar couple. Both paddle on the same side, for otherwise the canoe would turn round and round. As the man who is paddling on the right has usually an advantage over the other, it should be paddled twice, the men reversing their positions.

The "upset race"—a term usually applied, however, to a race in sailing canoes—is a very useful one, as a canoeist may sometimes be called upon to be proficient in emptying his canoe while he is in the water. The ejected occupant, while he treads water, grasps the swamped canoe by the centre of the gunwale with both hands, and, giving it a series of short, sharp jerks, dashes a quantity of water out of it at each side alternately, until the canoe is sufficiently empty to enable him to get in over one end of it, and bail out with his hands. It is not well to push on until a considerable amount of water is bailed out, as otherwise the canoe is very heavy and the slightest unsteadiness will cause another

"swamp." Even getting from the water into an empty canoe requires some skill.

A race in which there are two persons in each canoe is called a "tandem race." Sometimes four persons (in bathing costume) paddle in a canoe intended at the most for three, and in such cases *festina lente* is the best rule of action. If the canoe be propelled too swiftly, the bow is liable to disappear, and four men after it; or if the paddlers rise to their strokes too vigorously, the stern is liable to disappear with a similar effect. Those who have watched water-polo know the pleasure which people in such cases take in the misfortunes of others.

A "tug-of-war" in canoes is very exciting, but the most amusing "event" at a canoe regatta is a "tournament." The bow-men stand armed with spears, which consist of long sticks, generally of bamboo, with large pads on the "business end." The stern men propel the canoes to the charge, and in the conflict which ensues reeling bow-men improvise many new attitudes in taking to the water.

It will be easily understood why, with races and sports like these, canoe regattas, which usually include a grand torchlight canoe procession in the evening, are popular in Canada.

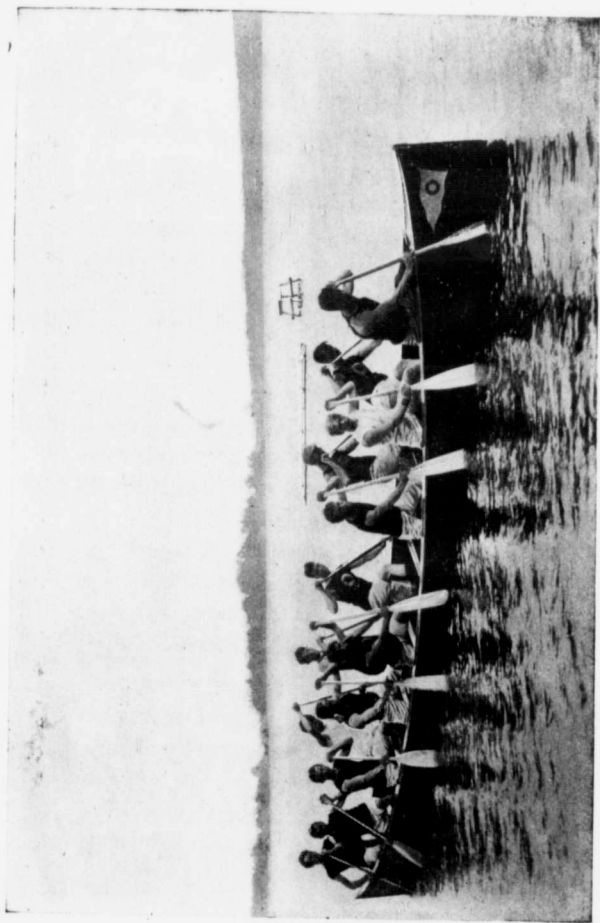
When travelling with guides in the uninhabited and wild lake region of the North it is often found best to use a large birch-bark which accommodates all the party and the dunnage. Throughout the northern parts of the continent the Hudson's Bay



A HUDSON'S BAY CO. CANOE.

Company have a large fleet of huge canoes, which, manned usually by six men each, bring out furs to the frontier and carry back supplies.

Boating clubs often own what is called a "war canoe." As many as sixteen paddlers man this merry monster.



A "WAR CANOE."

A "painter" (of rope) should be attached to each end of the canoe, which should have two rings for that purpose. This will be found especially useful when the canoe has to be let down a swift current where wading becomes necessary. The painters should be fairly long, and certainly should not be so short that in portaging they cannot be tied to the thwarts.

Paddles.—Let your paddles be not too light, for they will have to stand more strain than when you are paddling about quietly at home. They must be strong enough to bear the weight of the canoe upon the portage, and strong enough to stand rough usage in the rapids and "poling" up swift current. Some river work, such as that upon the Moose River, which flows into the James Bay, requires long, strong poles as well as paddles, but the latter are sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Spruce is lighter than maple, and there are many points to notice in a paddle. But, as tastes differ, it is hard to give any advice upon this subject. It is interesting to note that the Indians, who in the use of the paddle are more skilled than white men, use a much narrower paddle and have a very quick stroke, so that it is easy to distinguish an Indian even at a great dis-

tance. Always have at least one spare paddle or more for four men, for there are many ways in which a paddle may be lost or rendered unfit for service.

What Clothes to Take.—Take as little as possible, and take nearly all wool. It is really cooler, and dries more quickly. A dunnage bag weighing more than thirty pounds is heavy for most people, so that the recollection of every pound and almost every ounce left at home is a continual source of satisfaction. In ordinary summer weather vests are unnecessary, and on a short trip each man need not take two coats and two pairs of trousers. A few “spares” for the party are sufficient, especially if it is well equipped with rain coats. Some campers consider rain coats and “sweaters” sufficient without other coats. It may be found convenient to have two large inside pockets in the skirt of the coat for bulky articles, lunch, reel, etc. Sweaters are a great comfort, especially at nights, which in high altitudes are liable to be cold. Take as light rain-coats as possible, for otherwise the canoes will be heavy on the portages, the rain-coats, when not in use, being carried in the bow and stern. It is very annoying to have even one member of the party turn up

without a rain-coat, for this invariably means that in rainy weather he will not do his fair share of the work. A heavy overcoat is worse than nothing, for it gets saturated with water, weighs more than anything else in camp, and takes days perhaps to get dry. It is well to have buttons on the pockets of at least one garment, as in camp the contents of pockets are very apt to get spilled and lost.

A name for a camping party helps to cultivate *esprit de corps* and to hold the party together for more than one season. If sweaters, shirts and caps are of the same pattern, the party usually looks neater and more picturesque, and the camp name or the initial thereof may be worked on the sweaters by obliging hands of the fair. As caps are apt to be sometimes lost, a few extra ones should be taken, for most persons are not able to endure the strength of the rays of the summer sun when they are outdoors all day long.

Do not take it for granted that a belt is the proper thing. Some people, without being aware of the cause, are occasioned much indigestion by the use of a belt, when they are in the habit of wearing suspenders. Knickerbockers are a great comfort under ordinary circumstances.

Woollen stockings dry very quickly and short trousers are much more convenient when wading has to be done. On most canoeing trips there is a good deal of wading. Boots, not shoes, should be worn when wading, as otherwise the ankles suffer much. Wading should not be attempted in bare feet, not only on account



WADING ON BLACKSTONE RIVER.

of the discomfort, but because in swift current one is apt to lose control of the canoe if one's attention is too much occupied with the safety of tender feet. Some campers take "beefs"—heavy waterproof foot-gear, made of beef-skin—but these, especially if long, are inconvenient when wading, for the water gets in over the tops and fills them, in which case it

becomes necessary to take them off each time to empty them. A good old pair of boots with a convenient hole or two is therefore preferable. Rubber boots are too hot for summer.

Take warm stockings for nightwear. Some cold-footed campers take moccasins also. In the north country, even if the days are warm, the nights are liable to be cold. Moccasins are more comfortable in the daytime if provided with leather in-soles. Rain-coats are useful auxiliary bed-clothes on a cold night. A long, warm flannel nightshirt is as great a comfort to one's bedmate as to the wearer, for one is then less tempted to appropriate more than a fair share of the bedclothes. Linen and other city wear is a distinct disappointment in camp. The owner worries his companions and himself by his constant fears for its safety, and only a few hours suffice as a rule to make it unrecognizable.

Some enthusiastic gymnasts take dumb-bells or Indian clubs, much to the disgust of their companions. After the first day's work it is found that a camp, and especially a travelling camp, furnishes plenty of exercise to an honest worker without recourse to clubs or bells.

Duck trousers dry quickly and are cool.

They get wet, even soaked, very easily, but this is more than compensated for by the fact that they dry very quickly. In mosquito season long trousers are a necessity to those who are susceptible to mosquito bites. In June, and sometimes early in July, in a year when mosquitoes are "bad," it is well nigh impossible to find any pro-



EXERCISE FOR THE HONEST WORKER.

tection against them. They seem to consume with avidity the various kinds of oils which desperate summer trippers smear upon their faces and hands. But under ordinary circumstances a tent can be cleared of them by lighting a "smudge" of the insect powder that is put on dogs to drive away vermin. A little pile the size of a silver dollar and about a half inch or

more deep is placed on a stone, and with a match and a gentle blowing a good smudge with a not unpleasant smell is produced. Sometimes it is found necessary to relight the smudge about three or four o'clock in the morning. The early morning effort is in such case well worth making. It is important not to leave the embers of the smudge where they will do any damage. The writer was once in camp when considerable damage was done by fire while the campers were asleep, and only one of the party woke of his own accord in the thick smoke that filled the tent. If nothing else is available for a smudge use cedar bark. The tent door must be kept closed on nights when mosquitoes are particularly troublesome. It is not wise to light a candle or fire in or near the tent, as this only serves to attract mosquitoes where they are least desired. It is well to pitch tent where the breeze will help to keep the mosquitoes away. Ordinary baking soda, dissolved in water, is a good thing to rub on bad mosquito bites; witch hazel is also soothing. Some druggists sell "mosquito oils," with which susceptible campers can experiment. Some persons are quite ingenious in erecting a shield of mosquito netting over their faces

and heads while they are in bed. A thing resembling in shape a diver's bell is sometimes sold in the shops. If this is used in the day time it is soon found that if the netting is not unusually close, black flies, worse in many respects than mosquitoes, can get in and exhibit no desire or ability to get out. These pests usually, however, give up work at sundown, whereas the tuneful mosquito "keeps it up," and keeps the weary camper up when the black fly has rested from his labors.

The following recipes have been found effective for warding off mosquitoes. The concoction is smeared on the face and hands and exposed parts. To three oz. of pine tar add two oz. of castor oil and one oz. of pennyroyal. This, it has been said, will ward off burglars! Mix stockholm tar and tallow, spiced with pennyroyal. Boil to about the consistence of treacle. This, it has been said, will keep a grizzly at bay! It may be heroic treatment, and the cure may appear at first worse than the disease, but anything is better than mosquitoes, which soon acquire a relish for milder concoctions.

The sand-fly, or "no see-um," as the Indian calls it, is the most inconspicuous biter extant. It flourishes usually, how-

ever, only in certain kinds of locality. The best cure for the sand-fly is to move camp. No other cure or preventive has, I believe, yet been found.

Our ills or discomforts always seem greater when we allow the mind to dwell upon them and conversation to revert to them. Mosquitoes are not nearly so maddening if as little as possible is said or thought of them. In one camp we had an amusing and profitable diversion by a contest in which the camp member who spoke of or referred to mosquitoes the least seldom was the winner. This served the double purpose of keeping the mind off the pests and imparting some fun to a subject which most persons would be puzzled to see a humorous side to.

The tent should have an ample "sod-cloth" along the bottom edge of the wall, for by placing the ends of rubber sheets and other articles upon it, a very easy means of ingress is thus barred and the mosquito problem simplified. If the summer home is in a building, mosquito netting on the window or draped over the bed by means of the four posts is a most satisfactory guarantee of undisturbed slumber.

Dig a trench round the outside of the tent so that rain water may be drained off.

How to Pack the Dunnage and Provisions.—The most important consideration is protection from rain. Everything should be carried in waterproof bags. Small bags of some strong material, like duck, should be made for the provisions. Bags in which banks carry coin are a convenient size. Bags of paper or thin cotton are liable to burst, and the provisions then become one heterogeneous mass. The bags should be tightly tied with tape or strings attached to the bags. It is convenient to label the bags of provisions, although some kinds may easily be guessed by the touch. Indian ink is indelible, but pencil writing is usually sufficient, for the smaller bags are kept inside large waterproof bags, and are therefore not liable to get wet. For coffee, tea, Edward's soup, salt, corn starch, etc., use small bags of good black waterproof cloth, which keep the articles quite dry and prevent flavor from evaporating. The pork merchant should be asked to pack the bacon in special paper, which should then be carried in a duck bag. Each waterproof heavy duck dunnage bag should have a canvas handle at the bottom and one on

the side. The bag in which the blankets are carried should also have two handles at the mouth to assist in packing the blankets tightly. The handle at the bottom is convenient for emptying the bag, and the handle at the side for lifting it in and out of the canoe, etc. These handles also serve to encourage the baggage-smasher on the railway to deal more tenderly. The most convenient method of packing blankets is to roll them in one large roll about the length of the bag, and put the slippery black side of a rubber sheet on the outside of the roll, so that it will slide more easily into the bag. If the sheet does not extend beyond the roll sufficiently to fold over and protect it from the weather when the roll is in the bag, another sheet or a small piece of rubber sheeting may be placed in the mouth of the bag to ensure the absolute dryness of blankets, which may thus be safely carried in the wettest weather.

If the camp supplies include bottles of lime-juice, raspberry vinegar, etc., these, or some of them, may be safely carried in the centre of the blanket roll, which, if not too large, may include the night-clothes of the party, for this is a natural and convenient combination. Even if the blanket bag

weighs as much as forty pounds, it is perhaps the pleasantest (or least objectionable) bag to carry on the portage, for it is soft, and its bulk is really an advantage.

One rubber sheet, six feet by four feet, should be taken for each couple of campers. This is placed on the ground, so that the dampness of the earth may not reach the blankets. One double length blanket and one single blanket is usually enough for each couple in summer, one-half of the double being placed under the sleepers, whose feet are thus not liable to get uncovered during the night, the uncut end of the double blanket being put at the bottom of the bed. Some campers prefer to sew the sides of the blanket together, thus making it a bag, in which you will not get uncovered, and a restless mate cannot deprive you of your half of the covering. On a hot night, of course, this may be a drawback. The sides of the blanket, however, might be connected by hooks and eyes or buttons, instead of sewing, but the hooks might be closed up and rendered useless by being stepped upon. Hunters, surveyors and others camping in cold weather often have fur-lined bags. Avoid heavy coverlids, which do not furnish warmth proportionate to

their weight. The blanket tump is quite heavy enough without them. The nearest thing to eiderdown for lightness and warmth is best. In permanent camp an empty bedtick is convenient, and may be filled with balsam. If the blankets are too narrow there will be nightly struggles and misunderstandings. The warmest way to sleep is in couples, and this is also most economical in the matter of bedclothes. A small extra piece of rubber sheeting may be made use of to put on the ground at the head or foot of the beds to place things on at night. On a very cold night remove the embers of the camp-fire and pitch the tent over the warm ground.

As the most convenient tent is one with the fewest poles, the roomiest tent is one hoisted on two poles, thus, T, the longer eight feet, the shorter four feet nine inches. Six campers can conveniently sleep, two on each side of the upright, and two (the shortest) across the end of the tent.

Some campers carry neither poles nor pegs. They suspend their tent from a stout guy rope sewn to the ridge of the tent and hung between the two most convenient trees or saplings, or passed over two forked poles (cut each time for the purpose) outside the tent, and fastened to

the ground by pegs, saplings or rocks. Stones may be used instead of pegs. This lessens the load on the portage, but is liable to restrict one's choice of locality and of floor space. Sometimes the tent may be made more shapely or roomy by cutting a little off the upright pole or sinking it a little in the ground.



AN IMPROVISED TENT.

Grey blankets do not show soiling so easily as those of a lighter color. A generous supply of rope should be included in the camp furnishings, so as to supply a line on which the blankets may be hung to air, and for other useful purposes.

Muscular members of the camp may test their force of resistance by playing catch with the forty-pound bag of blankets. But

if that sport be engaged in, avoid rocky ground, for if the bag fall on a sharp or jagged point its waterproofness, and consequently its usefulness, will be gone. And here it cannot be laid down too strongly that there should be no throwing of things in camp. It is only the lazy camper who is unwilling to take an extra step to get what he wants or hand it to his comrade.



A LITTLE GAME OF BALL.

And who can tell how many pieces of soap, how many cups, how many indispensable things in camp have been lost in deep water, how many provisions spilt or spoiled, how many things broken, how many bags wet, how much damage done, by the fatal lazy habit of "pitching." Make the hard and safe rule of "no pitching," and camp furnishings will be much more secure.

Carry the principle further. Don't throw fish, cans, refuse, etc., where they will offend those that come after. Good camping grounds are scarce, and should not be spoiled.

The carrying of tinned goods comfortably is a puzzle. On the portage everything must be suspended from the head and carried on the back. A portage would indeed be long and painful if an irregular mass of angular tins were boring scores of holes in one's back, or even if only one tin were grinding from a convenient corner of the blanket tump. Take an ordinary grain sack and sew it lengthwise in three compartments, so that the tins will fit in and not become displaced. The sack is then tightly tied and carried upon a soft tump like the blanket bag.

The camp clothes and miscellaneous articles may conveniently be kept separated by each member having a pillowslip or other bag in which he keeps his own belongings. It is then much easier to pack and unpack the large waterproof bag in which they are all contained.

The provisions should not all be carried in the same bag. They are not bulky compared with their weight, and if packed all together make an awkward heavy tump.

Moreover, in case of an upset, the bag would certainly sink, and all the supplies would be lost.

Flour is safe from damage by wet. The worst that can happen is that a hard crust forms next to the bag, while the contents remain quite dry. Always try to pack the tent dry, not only because this tends to preserve the tent, but because a wet tent is a very heavy load. Tent pegs can, as a rule, be conveniently carried. It is a great nuisance to have to cut pegs every night, and it is often difficult to find suitable wood for this purpose. When a guy rope is taken off a peg it is well to remove the peg and put it in the tent bag, as otherwise it is liable to be forgotten. Soft wood pegs suffice if carefully handled, and are not so heavy as hardwood pegs. It is so easy to forget or lose camp furnishings that it is well to count not only the tent pegs at the beginning of the trip and every time camp is "struck," but also spoons, knives, plates, etc. The list of camp utensils is not so large that an inventory cannot be made at each packing. If each camper has a good-sized jack-knife ordinary table knives need not be taken, thus saving some weight. Forks are usually a useless luxury in travelling camp.

Three graniteware pots or pails made to "nest" (that is, to fit inside one another) are usually sufficient for cooking purposes. These may be carried in a larger pail, large enough to carry also the plates (one only for each camper, and one or two extra), the frying-pan, spoons, etc. If the handle of the frying-pan is made removable it is much more easily packed. One small extra cup should be taken for measuring, helping, mixing, etc.

The pepper casters should have a contrivance to stop the holes when not in use, and each camper should be fined who omits to close holes after using.

A small egg-shaped bag of gauze in which to place the tea to be infused is very convenient. It may be bought at any hardware shop. The leaves cannot escape from it. Lacking this, it is necessary to throw cold water on the tea after it is made, in order to make the leaves sink to the bottom of the pail.

Do not forget to put also in the "cookery" pail a can-opener, a corkscrew, at least one really sharp knife to cut bacon, bread, etc., and a long spoon to stir the pot with.

A great deal of annoyance at the camp fire will be saved if the covers of the pails are shaped so as to merely rest on top and

do not fit in, as a tight-fitting cover cannot be easily put on or removed, and at such times the smoke is apt to plague you.

Inside the smallest pail may be carried with comparative safety various small articles for which it is difficult to find a convenient spot elsewhere—fish-hooks, a pot of vaseline, witch-hazel, a candle, some matches, etc. A small wooden box is convenient for medicines, etc., and may be safely carried in a dunnage bag. Take a good bandage or two in case of accident, and some court-plaster. Take arnica and witch-hazel for bruises, burns, etc.; some purgative medicine, and medicine for summer complaint; some simple remedy for indigestion, such as podophyllin, and vaseline for sunburns. If you value your self-respect, carry whiskey or brandy only for use as a medicine in case of emergency. The man who desires stimulants while he is living a pure and natural life in the open air ought to be ashamed of himself. It is illegal as well as immoral to treat or debauch an Indian, and it is not only a mistaken kindness, but it is a cruel wrong, to reward a backwoodsman's services by treating him to his greatest temptation. It is said that the only cure for a rattlesnake bite is to drink whiskey untiringly and to

keep walking. Some writers assert that if a rope is coiled round a tent a rattlesnake will not cross it, and that a rattlesnake has been known to starve to death rather than cross the rope coiled round it.

Sometimes a pair of goggles is useful when the glare of the sun on the water hurts the eyes. If matches are carried in each bag as well as in the campers' pockets, a supply of dry matches will always be assured. A reserve stock may be kept in a well-corked bottle.

A flour-shaker is a great convenience for cooking fish, and if the camp is furnished with one the flour bag need not be opened so often.

Coal oil, lanterns and such abominations should be avoided, though sometimes it is convenient to throw a little petroleum upon wet wood if there is difficulty in lighting a fire. It is hardly necessary to warn persons against the danger of pouring coal oil upon a burning fire, especially from a can.

Candles answer all lighting purposes in camp. If the camp is not travelling, a neat little candle lantern may be used, and indeed, even when travelling, may be safely carried in the bow of a canoe. A good candlestick may be made out of a chip of wood by turning a lighted candle upside

down, dropping wax upon it, and then sticking the bottom of the candle on the melted wax, where it hardens and adheres.

If the handles of the pots are made with a loop at the top it is easier to lift them on and off the fire. A duck or cotton hood over the outside of the pot when not in use helps to keep the pot-black from soiling other camp furnishings.

The large outer covered pail should be a strong one, with a tight-fitting lid, which serves as a good bread plate. Packed in a bag, the whole cooking outfit is carried like any other "tump."

Axes should not be carried with the edges exposed. A strong leather hood will prevent many an accident. A heavy axe is no doubt best, but its weight is against it. A smaller axe serves most purposes. It is well to take also a hatchet to drive in tent pegs, etc., for, especially when the tent must be pitched in a hurry, it is very inconvenient not to have one axe at the fire and another at the tent. Start with sharp knives and keep them and the axes sharp if you want solid comfort. Some carry a whetstone.

A piece of Brooke's soap or Sapolio will help to make pot-washing, etc., more easy.

"Ivory" soap or some other floating soap is less liable to be lost than ordinary soap.

Although it is more satisfactory to buy bags already waterproofed, one can paint ordinary grain sacks with boiled linseed oil in which a little beeswax has been mixed. But do not forget that a bag thus treated takes many days to dry, and if too heavily coated remains clammy, though clean. If, when the bag is hung up to dry, it is left too long in the same position, the waterproofing mixture is apt to run down to the lower portion.

The bread tump should be carefully guarded from damp, as it is simply impossible to do anything with wet bread. On the other hand, dry bread may always be eaten. After a few days, especially in hot weather, the bread will not taste exactly like the fresh article one gets at home, but a judicious toasting makes it impossible to ascertain its age, and, even after a week, bread, if toasted, is wholesome and tasty.

Having thus packed all the camp equipment, it is an easy matter to accommodate it in the roomy canoes ; but when laid out on the bank ready for a portage, it is indeed a formidable array.

The best "tump lines" are of leather.

Sometimes they are made of canvas. A tump line is about sixteen feet long and three-quarters of an inch wide, but for one foot nine inches in the middle it broadens to two and one-quarter inches. The broad band thus formed passes across the forehead and over the back of the shoulders. The ends of the tump line are tied round the dunnage bag near the top and bottom of the bag, which is thus suspended upon the back and hangs from the forehead, the head being thrown slightly forward. Indians and all voyageurs have found this the best mode of carrying loads. Instead of having the tump line in one piece some campers have the tump lines attached to both ends of the head piece by means of buckles, which afford an easy method of adjusting the length of the tump line when attached to the tumps without having to untie them. Some men can carry over 400 pounds in this way, but the ordinary camper will be satisfied with anything under one hundred. Tump lines should be packed when the camp is travelling by railway or steamer, as they are liable to be pulled off or lost.

Two or three bags may be carried one over the other, and indeed it is easier to carry the weight thus distributed. Of

course there is a certain knack acquired by practice, and the first two or three portages are not enjoyable affairs. But an ordinarily developed boy of sixteen can carry a fair load and can even carry a canoe, so that the following description by my friend and fellow-camper, John D. Spence, the log-writer of *Aura Lee* 1897, of "The delights of tump carrying" need not be taken too seriously, and should not frighten intending campers from adopting the only proper method of portaging :

"Briefly speaking, the method of it is as follows: Your canoe companion (from whom of course you conceal any misgivings you may entertain) starts on ahead with the canoe with a briskness and ease born of long experience, having first given you what pointers he thinks necessary as to your part of the load, and assured you you will find it quite easy, as we are travelling light, and the tump-lines are a great convenience. Not wishing to give a public exhibition of your powers, you let him and the others get well ahead. Then you make a bold effort. There lie your tumps—three of them—just clear of the water, ready. Gripping the tump-lines firmly, a hand on each side, you spread your feet apart for better balance, hold your breath a moment,



PREPARING TO LOWER AND LAUNCH HIS BURDEN.

and swing. The mischief take it! It's heavier than you thought. It swings too low, wavers a moment, and comes down with a splash and thud half on rock and half in water. Happily, the bag is waterproof. Once again, one, two, three. You put all your strength into it, and the heavy tump whirls around you with a sudden, unexpected jerk that carries you off your balance, so that you and it come down in one ignominious heap together. All right, though—you're learning. Perhaps, you conclude on reflection, a better way than swinging the tump from side to side would be to jerk it straight over the head from front to rear. Try it, anyhow. Now then, one, two, three! No go that time. Again, one, two, three! Up she goes! Sure enough, up she goes with a vicious swing, jerks on the leathers at her zenith, dislocates your shoulder joints as she turns, and flops into the small of your back with a bump that drives the breath from your body in a single puff, and doubles you backward till your spinal column strains like a taut cable. You gasp a moment, then smile in grim triumph. You knew you could do it. No blamed old load of provisions was going to knock you out. You've got the knack of it now. The rest

ought to be easy. In a proud and defiant mood you reach out for the next section of your load. It is lighter than the first, but a moment of experiment convinces you that in trying to get it up the weight of the tump already on your back is a serious handicap. Every time you jerk on the second the first jerks backwards on the broad leather band across your forehead, so as to stretch your throat and cause a painful crackling of the bones behind your ears. It is plain you can't stand up to it, so you get down on your knees painfully and slowly, preserving with arduous care the delicate balance of the first tump on your back. Ah, that's better; now you can wriggle the second around till it rests upon the first, and you breathe a sigh of relief as you draw the second tump line down upon your forehead. But in a moment it occurs to you (upon experiment) that when you got down you entirely overlooked the difficulty of getting up again. The difficulty is not long in impressing itself. When you attempt to straighten out the right leg, the tumps wobble over to the left. Straighten out the left and they wobble over to the right. Lean over on your hands so as to straighten out in that way

and the upper tump rolls down behind your ears. Clearly it won't do. There must be some way out of it. It was never intended that you should remain there in a kneeling attitude, crushed down beneath a load of bacon, oatmeal, and army blankets. You pause to meditate a moment upon the situation. Ah, you have it. That tree is the solution—a birch fifteen feet away, with the tin tump, your third, just on the way. So you set out cheerfully, crawling on your hands and knees toward it, picking up the tin tump *en route*, and with infinite trouble balancing it delicately upon the nape of your neck. Arrived at the tree, your difficulties are for the moment at an end. Clutching the trunk closely, and straining the muscles of arms and legs at once, you haul yourself up to that proudly erect position which is habitual to man, marking his supremacy over the beasts that perish. Tired, sweaty, grimy, and breathless as you are, you feel a sense of elation. How gallantly have you borne yourself. That birch tree was a stroke of genius. But what—what about that hat? There it lies—confound it—on the rock beside the water. How the mischief are you going to pick it up. You can't leave it behind. You must get it somehow.

You walk unsteadily toward it, cogitating the while. You stand and look at it. Then you circle around it, wondering which is the best side to attack it from. You lean forward, but the instant lunge of the tumps warns you that there is no safety but for the upright. You wonder if you can kick the wretched thing before you across the portage. You reflect that that would hardly seem dignified. But, as no one is here to look at you, you might try and pick it up on one toe and lift it within reach of your fingers. That's all right in theory, but when you put your weight and the weight of those imponderable tumps on one foot, your knee joints creak horribly and you stagger to one side. Clearly you need both legs for other purposes. You pause again. You might pick it up with a stick, you consider. But there is nothing of the kind in sight. Nothing for it but to take chances. Here goes. You crouch down, bending your legs and keeping your body perpendicular. Ha, you have it. You pull it down upon your forehead over the tump lines and try to struggle up. Steady now. For a moment it seems all right; but you are never able to understand what happens next. Without warning, the tin tump rolls around, hits you behind the ear,

and falls over your right shoulder to the front. You make a sudden clutch to steady it. The blanket tump falls to the right, and the provision tump to the left; all the tump lines slip down from your forehead and around your neck, choking you, twisting your head around after the fashion of the garrote, and dropping you gasping to the ground. You are exactly where you started, only more so. At this stage of the proceedings it is customary for the mildest man to wax profane. But deliverance is at hand. Your eye catches a great fallen tree trunk a short distance up the path. Just the thing. Why didn't you think of it before? You drag the tumps over to it, pile them in careful order upon it, and with some few further exertions and objurgations you at last get them all settled as comfortably as may be upon your back. True, you have lengthened the tump lines in your struggles, and the provision tump smites you hip and thigh as you trudge along the path through the bush, but you feel you are getting "forwarder," and try to believe you like it. You try to cultivate an air of ease and indifference, and even begin to concoct a story of a glorious huckleberry patch to explain your delay. The day is hotter, the tumps

heavier, and the portage longer than you like to have them, and you wish that that horrible grinding at the base of your skull would stop just for a minute. But you catch a glimpse of the water at last, and a cool breath of fresh air fans your hot temples. With a careless air you saunter into the open where the others are waiting for you. But, alas! for your assumptions. You fail to notice the slippery moss on that piece of rock, your legs shoot forward, the whole length of the tumps jerks backward on your forehead, your upper vertebrae crack and crunch most horribly, and down you go, tumps and all, at the feet of your fellow campers. Your pride is shattered; you submit to be assisted, and your first portage is at an end."

It is claimed by some campers that the easiest way to carry two bags is one under each arm, suspended in each case from the opposite shoulder.

If the canoes and all the dunnage can be carried over the portage in one trip, much better time can be made, and there is really less fatigue. The "sundries" that are unavoidable sometimes make it difficult to apportion the loads. A camera, a box of photographic plates, perhaps a gun, a basket and other things to be carried in

the hand, cripple the portager in his struggle with his load.

The camera, of course, requires a waterproof cover, but the leather case usually suffices. A good thing in which to carry the photographic dry plates is an empty starch box, which may be made doubly secure with a covering of some waterproof material. It may be conveniently carried by canvas handles or a shawl strap. In the latter case the map and the book of the party may be strapped to the box so as to be always conveniently at hand. As the box is water-tight, other sundry articles may be packed with the photo plates, such as the "changing bag." On a emergency the plates may be safely carried in the blankets.

This most useful article, the "changing bag," the writer has found may be made absolutely light proof by the use of two thicknesses of Italian silk. The mouth of the bag is made large enough to admit boxes of plates and plate holders, and is closed with a double or threefold flap which, if securely hooked, keeps out all light. The hands find entrance by two sleeves, round which are elastic bands that make them fit close. The changing of photographic plates may thus be made in broad day-

light, for one soon learns by the touch to distinguish the film side from the glass side. A bag two feet square is commodious enough even when 5 x 7 plates are used.

A changing bag, in which one can see what he is doing, may be made as follows : The bag should be of farmer's satin, lined with turkey red cotton, four feet by two feet by two feet six inches, or such other size as may be found convenient. At the end insert a pane of ruby cloth (two layers), and canary yellow cloth (one layer). The cloth for the pane may be obtained from any dealer in photographic supplies. The pane may be a foot square. The bag may be hung up by two hooks sewed into the corners. The light from a candle shining through the pane enables the operator to see what he is doing. The mouth of the bag, through which an elastic is run, is drawn over the head and shoulders of the operator. The bag may be packed with the blankets. But it will be found that this is a hotter contrivance than the one first described, and more bulky, though it has some advantages.

A tripod is very necessary, especially in travelling camp, for very often the camera has to be set up in rough, rocky spots, where a good photograph could not be

taken by a "snap" with the camera in the hand. The lightest and most portable tripod made is of aluminum, which, no doubt, in time will become less expensive. The best French article now costs \$5.00.

A 5 x 7 camera, though bulkier than a 4 x 5, has this advantage, that plateholders may be obtained the same size as 5 x 7



SHADOW RIVER, MUSKOKA.

plateholders, yet so made as to hold $4\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ (cabinet size) plates. "Kits," too, may be taken to fit inside the 5 x 7 holders, and these will hold 4 x 5 plates, so the camera can thus take three sizes of photographs. A 4 x 5 camera, however, answers every purpose, and is much more convenient to carry.

A good strong basket, not too large, is a convenience, especially if the housemaids in camp are not too disorderly in their packing methods. Otherwise, the basket is liable to be abused and made the receptacle for things that ought to be packed elsewhere. Its chief value is for carrying the lunch. At breakfast time everything required for lunch can be kept out of the large bags, thus saving much unpacking in the middle of the day. A tarpaulin or other waterproof cover should be placed over the top of the basket.

In ordinary summer weather a gun is not merely useless, but is a nuisance. No one with a proper regard for the laws of his country, or with a proper consideration for the helpless young, would shoot duck, partridge or other birds at a time of the year when their young are dependent upon the parent birds. As for a revolver, leave it at home. It only kills man.

To shoot a deer, moose or other large animal in the summer time is not merely inadvisable, but it is wrong. An ordinary camping party cannot eat more than a few pounds of the animal before it becomes unfit for food. Unless the party is out for nothing but shooting game, and travels quietly accordingly, day after day passes

without any sign of game, and still the weary weight of the useless rifle or gun makes itself felt on the portage. The owner of the firearm usually makes a nuisance of himself by his constant anxiety over its safety and dryness. In the summer time there is no danger from wild beasts. Bears, wolves and other animals, dangerous at some seasons of the year, now fly at the slightest alarm.

How to Travel.—If the trip is to last only five or ten days it is best to change companions each day. If the trip is to be of longer duration, it is better for the crews to keep together for two or three days. This changing of crews is advisable for many reasons. It is difficult to make an absolutely fair division of the loads, and the canoes may not all be equally easy to portage or paddle. Some may find one load more burdensome than another. Some loads, like the provision tump and the tent, vary in weight from day to day.

Besides, paddling for hours day after day together, even boon companions run short of common topics, and when this happens some canoeists make a desperate effort to keep up the conversation, forgetting that at such times a silent man would be more companionable. Paddlers, too,

vary in strength, and if the crews remain the same it is disheartening for those who cannot keep up to the others. Usually, too, one or more members of the party are more entertaining or more attractive than the others, and it is only fair that the enjoyment of their company should be equally distributed. It is best for all the crews to keep together. An occasional chorus may then enliven the voyage. It is then easier for all to follow the map, and there is less chance of error or of division of opinion as to the proper route to be taken.

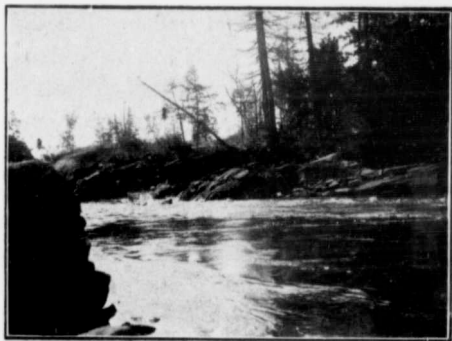
Except in emergencies, in running rapids, or in absolutely clear cases of mistake, the man in the bow should never give directions to the man in the stern, or by word or act interfere with the steering. Nothing is more annoying to the steersman than to have the bowman constantly nagging at him as to the course. The bowman ought not to interfere, and will realize this when he, in his turn, becomes steersman. Elect a "chief" of the party, whose word should be implicitly obeyed, at least in all matters of detail. Discussions and dissensions as to the hour of rising, the course to paddle, the hour to stop and to go on, the various duties of each

member, etc., are apt to become disturbing, and even acrimonious, unless a wise despotism is in vogue. The camp members may take turns in presiding as chief, but at all cost avoid even the opportunity for differences. Never disagree for the sake of an argument, for that becomes very tiresome. Don't blow about your own achievements, or the size of the fish you catch, but gloat over your companions' good luck, and you will all be happy and good friends. In travelling camp it is convenient to have a chief cook and a chief "housemaid." If you are a member of the cooking gang, be sure to wash before working. The "housemaids" will help you to wash underclothes occasionally.

Running Rapids.—If in the slightest doubt, don't. The risk of an upset, involving the loss of even one bag, is too serious to run under circumstances that might mean starvation. Never run a rapid without first getting out and walking to the foot of it along the bank, so as to be sure to know that there is not something more difficult round the corner, or some rock that cannot be seen from the canoe or from the bank above. If there is a portage path one may be sure that it is intended for use, and that most voyageurs avoid the

rapid. Moreover, a Peterborough canoe laden cannot do what a birch-bark can.

Let the canoes keep far apart in running rapids. One canoe should not start till the preceding one is at the foot. A collision in a rapid is very dangerous, and there is always the chance of the canoe grounding on the way down. Some

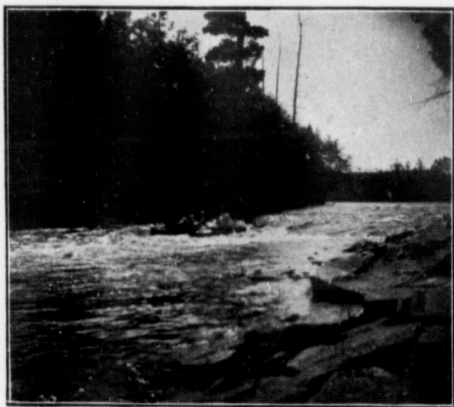


RUNNING A RAPID ON RIVER MAGNETAWAN.

canoeists lash guns and heavy articles to the canoe, so that in case of an upset there may be a chance of saving what would otherwise sink.

Most persons are surprised to find how close one can land (except in spring-freshet times) to the head of a rapid. There is usually a back eddy that carries the canoe up stream. Indeed, there is usually a back

current on each side of a river, and especially on the inner side of a curve. If one keeps close to the shore going up stream, especially on a large river, one can travel almost as fast as down stream. If one canoe paddles up midstream and



HOW NOT TO RUN A RAPID—TWO CANOES
AT A TIME.

another near the land, the difference may be soon perceived.

If the current is not perceptible, observe which way the weeds slope, as they are a guide to going up and down stream.

It is best to start early, so as to have an hour and a half or two hours' stoppage and rest at midday. "Early" means rising as

soon after five a.m. as the camp's inclination will allow. If the chief housemaid of the party is wise he will contrive to have the tent face the east, where it will catch the rays of the rising sun, for if it is hidden in the woods or where the morning sun does not reach it, breakfast is usually a very late function. Packing and moving camp in the hot sun is very tiresome, whereas travelling is pleasant, especially if a gentle breeze is blowing.

No one can enjoy travelling to the full unless he not only loves nature, but also knows something of it. A party is indeed fortunate if one of its members knows the trees, the flowers, the animals and the birds by name. And even if one has not before learned to know the denizens of the forest, one can learn much on a camping trip, and can observe the habits of the vegetable and animal worlds in their wild haunts.

Books have been published which teach the distinguishing marks and characteristics of trees and flowers to those who know little or nothing of botany, and a very little dabbling in such books is sufficient to create a thirst for more exact and systematic knowledge. How to distinguish trees by their leaves and to classify ferns is taught in little booklets by Edward Knobel,

published by Bradlee Whidden, of Boston, Mass. There is also W. H. Muldrew's admirable guide-book on trees and shrubs, "Sylvan Ontario," published by William Briggs, Toronto. Mrs. Dana Starr, in "How to Know the Wild Flowers," makes it possible for one to find the name of a flower if he can distinguish



ON THE MAGNETAWAN—OUR ONLY MIRROR.

its co'lor and compare it with the many carefully drawn figures and illustrations with which the book abounds.

And who will not admit that there is much more enjoyment in, for instance, noticing, as he glides along the stream between Blackstone and Crane Lakes, in Muskoka, that the banks are ablaze with the magnificent cardinal flower, which dots

the bank above and the mirrored surface of the stream below, when he recognizes that it is the scarlet lobelia, an old friend he has met and admired in many another haunt? Who will not take more enjoyment when he traverses some giant forest, if he recognizes his old friends, the huge hard maples, towering above him, and reminding him of "sugaring off" in other spots and under other circumstances. A poplar tree is not merely a tree, but is a Lombardy, a silver, a white, or a large toothed poplar, or an American aspen. He knows that a white pine tree has clusters of five needles (and remembers this perhaps because the word white has five letters), and that a red pine has only two in a cluster. He will take pleasure in learning from the lumbermen he meets the respective mercantile value of white and red pine and other timber trees. Nothing escapes his notice, even if he does not know what it means, and he will be surprised, though pleased, to learn that that cheerful sound he hears, for all the world like a bird, is from a merry little squirrel.

What unceasing delight the intellectually active and observant camper experiences as he glides down some stream where at

one turn he finds the large white water-lily—one of the nobility among flowers—and at another turn the exquisite small fragrant white water-lily, with its neat little pads floating beside it. His canoe companion perhaps never had any idea that there are two kinds of white water-lily, and he may not remember ever having drunk in the exquisite fragrance of the smaller variety.

The pickerel weed, a handsome purple water flower, the arrowhead, the stately trumpet flower (or joe-pye-weed), the great willow herb (or fireweed), are a continuous source of pleasure to the canoeist who knows how to travel and how to gain the most pleasure and profit by it, while many another flower adds interest to the route and encourages him to extend his acquaintance in the kingdom of flowers.

It is not well to get far separated on the portage path, especially if it be a long one, for to get lost in the wilderness is a serious thing. Sometimes the whole party must stop, and two or three make a systematic search for the path. It is advisable for the searchers to break twigs and leave them hanging on trees all along their course, so that if they do not find the path they can easily find their way back to their companions.

Do not forget to take more than one good compass. A field-glass (not a telescope) and a megaphone are sometimes taken by campers. Never start out from camp on an excursion without a compass, a lunch and a hook and line, for there is always the possibility of losing your way and not being able to get back to camp. If you get lost, keep cool from the very first moment. Sit down and study the situation. Walk by the compass, and remember the liability to walk in a circle. Don't tire yourself by running or by calling too loudly or too often. Agree with your fellow-campers on a signal of distress and never use it in jest. If you are hopelessly lost follow down stream, as it will lead you to some habitation at length. Carry a horn for each canoe, but don't get separated. Prevention is better than cure in the matter of getting lost, as in most other things.

Wise campers avoid as much as possible travelling late in the afternoon and evening. It is generally difficult to select a good camping ground in the dusk, preparing a meal is a bore and provocative sometimes of ill-humor, and doing all the camp work in the dark after a long fatiguing day's journey detracts much from the

enjoyment of the trip. Never pass a good camp ground in the afternoon unless you know of one farther on.

On the other hand, if the tent is pitched at about five o'clock one can prepare the



AN INDIAN BIRCH-BARK TEPEE.

meal, and perhaps lay a good balsam or hemlock bed, and still leave time for a jolly hour round the camp-fire before nine or ten o'clock comes. Camp, if possible, near shade trees.

Mouth organs may be easily learned and a camp orchestra quickly trained. Therefore take mouth organs or some musical instruments. Be sure that the mouth organs are all in the same key, and guard them carefully from wet and dirt. Turn them face downwards when not in use, so that the moisture from the mouth may not reach and affect the reeds.

There is usually very little gained by shortening the noon meal hour in order to travel faster. The paddler will become jaded unless he has a good square meal and a proper rest in the middle of the day. Most men who take canoe trips are quite unaccustomed to living all day in the open air, and find that working all day overtaxes their endurance.

The greatest cause of slow travelling is want of smartness in loading and unloading on the portage. The couple that lands and starts with its load most promptly gets through the day's work most quickly and easily.

It is a great mistake, however, to sacrifice enjoyment to speed. A good huckleberry or blueberry patch is more than an excuse for dropping one's load. It is a command. Some travellers are in such a hurry that they have not time to stop to

learn that a huckleberry is darker than a blueberry, and grows on a larger bush. Nor do they know the difference between poison-ivy (sometimes called poison-oak) and virginia creeper, or many other things that an observant traveller stops to learn.

From ten to fifteen miles a day, with a few portages for variety, is enough for most men, though necessity may force a day's journey of thirty miles. But if speed and distance are made the principal objects of the trip, many of the best diversions of a camping party will have to be curtailed or omitted.

Allow plenty of time for the photographer of the party. At times the delays may seem irksome, but the illustrated diary he furnishes at the end of the journey is worth many a halt. The mid-day swim deserves its full allowance of time.

Take postcards and stamped envelopes. Stamps are liable to stick together in hot weather.

Reading aloud, besides being an improving exercise for the reader, is far more enjoyable for the camp members than for each member to read his own book. Some persons when they get interested in a book read it to the exclusion of any other exercise, and it is impossible to get

them to do their fair share of the camp work so long as even one page remains unread. There is far less fun, far less good-natured bantering in camp, if at every spare moment each member buries himself in his favorite book. On the other hand, a book read aloud furnishes standing camp jokes or sayings, provokes many a general laugh, arouses literary and other discussions, and adds to the interests which the travellers have in common. The correct pronunciation of words is discussed, and it is often discovered that words, uncommon in conversation but used commonly in books, have hitherto never been learned to be properly pronounced by readers or hearers, merely because of want of courage to use them in conversation.

Books, too, are heavy, and if each member takes his favorite library, it is a serious matter on the portage. A little discussion before leaving on the trip will result in the choice of one or perhaps two books which will interest all the camp members. Take a book of songs, as most men cannot recall the words of many songs.

Maps.—Draw these on tracing linen which will stand wear. Use Indian water-proof ink, as otherwise, if the map gets

wet, very serious results may follow, especially if the route is through uninhabited country. Try to keep the map only about six inches wide, as it is then more convenient to carry. Fold the map so that it will open like a book, and that only two pages need be exposed at one time. Bind it in board covers. Have elastic bands to hold each side of the book in place, especially if the map be, as it often is, ten feet long or more. In copying maps of rivers, the map may be made more compact by dividing the sheet in two and continuing the course of the river in the lower half. The map may be made neat and strong by binding the edges with thin strips of book-binding cloth.

Put a little tissue paper with the map, as it is sometimes convenient, where there is more than one canoe, to roughly copy each morning the day's course for the canoe that is not carrying the map.

A good map dispenses with a guide. Mark it carefully as you go along, showing which side portages are on, location of camping spots, etc., for you may pass that way again. Keep a record also showing length and character of portages, time of arriving and leaving, and of distances, for

such memoranda may be found most useful to yourself or others on some future cruise. Much of the material for this book was furnished by such notes.

Remember that currency is not plentiful in the backwoods. Take plenty of small change.

“Who yearns for palmy Southern seas?

Who longs to dream the languorous hours—
To fritter in luxurious ease

His vigorous manhood's early powers?
To the North! to the North we go!
To the North, where the fresh winds blow.

“Who would not flee the whirl and strife,
The anxious brow, the ceaseless strain,
To drink again the milk of life,
To feel himself a child again?
To the North! to the North we go!
To the North, from the debts we owe.”

CAMP COOK-BOOK.

Smile not, kind lady reader, at the depth of ignorance that the following notes presume on the part of the reader. You are perhaps not aware that the male ignoramus will be surprised if his directions are so incomplete as not to contain an injunction against allowing the water to burn. Smoked water or water out of a pot that has been burned is very distasteful.

One of the most difficult problems for the cook to solve confronts him *in limine* How much of each article of diet must the camp take? Of course it is much easier travelling if the stores can be replenished from time to time on the trip. The following statement will assist; it shows the amount of various articles consumed by six men in two weeks: 20 lbs. bacon, 2 lbs. ham, 1 lb. spiced beef, 4 lbs. bologna, 70 lbs. bread, 6 lbs. beans, 6 lbs. rice, 24 lbs. sugar, 20 tins of condensed milk, 6 lbs. flour, 6 lbs. raisins, 6 lbs. rolled oats, 3 lbs. cornmeal, 2 lbs. wheatlets, 7 lbs. prunes and apricots, 6 candles, 6 tins salmon, 2 tins sardines, 1 package cornstarch, 2 tins

Java coffee, 1 lb. tea, 5 lbs. cocoa, 1 lb. currants, 4 lbs. sago, 3 tins corned beef, 4 lbs. biscuits.

Tea.—Don't forget it weighs light. Under ordinary circumstances you will take away a pound more than you require.



ONE OF THE "COOKING GANG"

Don't get cheap tea, or green tea, if you value your life and health. Tea should not be boiled. When the water is boiling throw in the tea and take the pot off the fire at once; let it stand for about five minutes; then dash less than a cup of cold water over as much of the surface as possible, which has the effect of making the tea leaves sink. If all the camp

members like milk, pour directly into the pot enough condensed milk or cream, as this is more economical and convenient than pouring into cups ; but don't pour in till after the pot is off the fire, as otherwise the milk may burn.

A more convenient way is to half fill an egg-shaped tea gauze with tea and put it into the boiling water as soon as the pot is removed from the fire.

A teaspoonful of tea for two persons is really sufficient, though some may clamor for more.

Coffee.—Unlike tea, this is boiled. Ten to fifteen minutes suffice. Don't put the coffee in until the water boils. Allow two teaspoonfuls for each person. After the pot is taken off pour condensed cream in, to taste. Then bring it to the boil again.

Cocoa.—Heat enough water, measuring it with one of the cups. It is a mistake to put on too much water, for in that case the cocoa will not be sufficiently rich, or there will be a waste of milk. When water is fairly hot pour in condensed milk—half a one pound can for a party of six—first taking pot off fire. Allow a teaspoonful of cocoa for each person and mix it separately in a cup with cold water, or bet-

ter, with boiling water or boiling milk, until it is a thick liquid, crushing all the lumps so that it is completely moistened. When the milk is boiling pour in the cocoa, and let boil for a few seconds; take it off the fire, put the cover on the pot, and it will keep warm for almost any length of time.

Bulk cocoa is cheaper than cocoa in tins and quite as satisfactory. Moreover, bulk cocoa may be carried in a bag, thus reducing the number of tins. Most persons like a little sugar even in cocoa. It is a magnificent drink at nightfall, especially if the weather be chilly or wet.

Chocolate.—Made in the same way as cocoa. Chocolate is liable, however, to disappear too rapidly, as some persons eat it as a candy, no matter how strong it is.

Lemonade.—Root Beer.—Tablets may be bought which make a first-rate drink. These may be cheaply purchased, and occupy very little space.

Water.—If water is allowed to stand in a pail over night it is usually colder and pleasanter for drinking than if taken directly from the lake or river. Still better, if the pail be not of wood, and is swathed round with wet cloths, whether by day or night, the evaporation serves to reduce the temperature of the contents. The hotter

the day the greater the reduction. Butter left in the water may thus be kept hard.

Oatmeal harvest drink is made by stirring a pint of oatmeal in a pail of ice water. When one is very hot this is a safer drink than cold water.

Lime Juice and Raspberry Vinegar are not very bulky and are very suitable for camp, but only a limited supply can be taken in a travelling camp. Lime juice may be bought which is already sweetened.

Soup.—Don't attempt any soups that require "stock," which is obtained from the juices of meat by slow boiling, for this process requires four or five hours' boiling, and the man who will consent to linger over a camp-fire for that length of time is not generally to be found in the party. Fresh meat, moreover, is very rarely to be obtained in camp.

Lazenby's prepared soups are easily cooked and conveniently carried; also Edward's desiccated soup. Add a few slices of bacon.

Bean Soup.—Soak one pint white beans over night; in morning pour off water, add fresh water, and set over fire until skins will easily slip off; throw the beans into cold water, rub well and skins will rise to the top, whence they may be

removed. Boil beans until perfectly soft, allowing one quart of water to one pint of beans ; mash beans, add a little flour and butter, rub together, also salt and pepper. Serve with toast.

But soups are a nuisance, and canned peas, tomatoes, etc., which may be made the foundation of soups, are better eaten as they are. Take Bovril, Armour Beef Tablets, or something similar if soup is urgently required.

Porridge.—Oatmeal is much less bulky than rolled oats, but it takes much longer to cook, is more apt to become lumpy, and in summer time heats the blood. Rolled oats is therefore the favorite breakfast food in camp.

But it is a mistake to take only one kind of porridge. Wheatlets, or some other preparation of wheat, is easily cooked and may be eaten cold.

Cornmeal porridge is a great success if not made too thin, but it must be watched very carefully. Put in two heaping tablespoonfuls for each person. Don't pour it into the pot too quickly. Stir one handful well before putting another in, and thus avoid lumps. Have the water pretty hot before putting in the meal. Better still, first mix meal in cold water as thick as

molasses, then pour into the boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or more. Rolled oats, on the other hand, may be successfully cooked even if thrown into the pot before the water is hot, though it is better to put meal into boiling water. Any cornmeal porridge that is over from one meal may, if thick enough, be fried in a saucepan for the next meal.



A FEAST OF PORRIDGE.

Pour and stir in condensed milk or cream while the porridge is boiling and just before placing it on the table, as this is more economical. Some prefer to mix some condensed cream in a cup of cold water and pour it over the porridge.

Don't forget to put salt in the porridge. A small teaspoonful of salt is sufficient for

a pot for six persons. Only experience can teach what quantities of each meal are required for a repast, for meals differ, appetites differ, and male cooks' ideas of measurement differ.

Rolled oats cook very quickly. Ten minutes' boiling is sufficient, though longer is better. Most other meals take longer, fifteen to twenty. Your fellow-campers will usually let you know if the porridge tastes raw by reason of having been cooked too short a time.

Don't leave the stirring spoon in the pot. It will get so hot that next time you go to stir the pot you will be sorry. Have a good long stiff spoon. If you take a slender one you will bend it in a few days, for you will probably use it for taking the pot off the fire, and other purposes for which it is not intended.

As soon as the porridge is all served fill the pot at once with cold water. You will be rewarded when you come to wash the pot, for the soaking is a great help.

Of course "Force" or "Grape nuts," or some other prepared food may be taken for porridge and hot milk poured over it, but as campers get their full share of "cold victual," the cooked, warm article is usually preferred.

Bacon.—At camp one can eat with relish much fatter bacon than at home. If the bacon is lean there is very little "dripping" over, and the tyro cook will find that the absence of a good supply of "shortening" is a serious matter. Keep all the unused bacon fat. Pour it when hot into a tin (with a screw-top or other safe cover), which should be specially carried for the purpose, and pancakes, etc. (of which more hereafter), will afterwards be a possibility. Fish cannot be successfully fried without grease of some kind, and it is hard to carry enough lard to last good for the whole trip. Heat the pan well before putting the bacon on. Don't fry it too fast.

A wise man will place his supply of bacon on a piece of bread, and thus avoid the unpleasant duty of washing a greasy plate, for each camper should wash his own plate, etc., and take his turn in washing the pots.

If bacon runs short it may be found necessary to purchase some ordinary lumbermen's pork. In that case be sure to parboil it as follows: Place the slices of pork in the frying-pan, cover with water and leave them over the fire till most of the brine is stewed out. It is shocking at first to see the color the water becomes,

and to find that the water must be changed once or twice.

Bacon may be bought already cut in slices and packed in tins. A tin once opened does not keep well, however. Even those who do not care for bacon at home find at camp that they eat it with relish twice a day.

Bologna sausage is a convenient thing to carry, especially for lunches, but it will not keep for many days. Being ready cooked and easily carried, it is a very satisfactory article of diet.

Cooked ham and spiced beef will keep good for two or three days, and, if the journey is long, serve to put off opening the bacon bag, and thus serve also to further postpone the day when the camp is reduced to lumbermen's pork.

Canned corned beef is "good stuff to work on," and convenient for lunch purposes, and is much cheaper than canned tongue.

The camp steward will, of course, exercise a wise discretion in variety and weight of canned salmon, mackerel, sardines, etc., reflecting upon the weight thereof on the portage, and the small percentage of nourishment contained therein.

Beans.—These should be put on to boil

after the evening meal is cooked. They are the ordinary hard white beans of commerce. The novice will be surprised to find how many hours they require to be boiled. They will probably not be soft by the time the camp retires to bed, so it is necessary to put them on again next morning, when a few slices of bacon thrown into them will give them a delicious flavor, while the bacon itself becomes boiled to perfection. Pepper and salt to taste. A hard working cook will sometimes give them a finishing touch in the frying pan. They are easily carried till lunch time, and, especially if warmed, put new working power into the weary camper.

Potatoes are rather heavy to carry, but the fried article especially is ample compensation for the additional burden. Evaporated potatoes are fairly satisfactory. New potatoes need not be skinned, and it is sufficient as a rule to wash potatoes thoroughly, rubbing them hard with the thumb. Unskilful male cooks are usually very wasteful in peeling, and ought to boil potatoes "with their jackets on." It is best to leave them in cold water an hour before boiling. Be sure to put salt in while the potatoes are boiling. When they are soft, so as to be easily pierced with a

fork, pour all the water off, and put the pot back for a minute or so on the fire, shaking it vigorously so that the potatoes may not get burned. The rising steam will take the wet out of the potatoes, which would otherwise be soggy.

If the potatoes are boiled at night they may be fried in the morning. The bottom of the pan should be kept well greased with bacon fat, butter or lard, or the potatoes will become burned.

Potatoes baked in camp are delicious. Just throw them in the red hot wood ashes, and the cooking is quickly done. It takes about 45 minutes to bake them in an oven.

Rice.—Avoid the cheaper grades. Put in the pot at first enough water to cover the rice, a tablespoonful of rice or more for each person. Add water as the rice thickens. Keep stirring to avoid burning. Boil till quite soft. Put in less than a teaspoonful of salt for party of four. When it is nearly cooked pour in condensed milk. If you add currants or raisins, wash them first. Don't throw away any rice that is over, for most people enjoy eating it cold. Remember that rice, sago, dried apples, prunes and many other articles of food

swell greatly in cooking. One of the writer's camp friends had this impressed upon him when he, usually one of the "housemaid gang," undertook the office of cook in the absence of the rest of the party. He poured into the largest pot sufficient rice in an uncooked condition to amply fill the plates of the party of six. Soon he had to empty the next largest pot to accommodate his ever-increasing store. When his fellow-campers returned for supper they found a distracted man who, having filled one after another every available utensil in camp, was still wildly hunting about for more.

Sago.—A delicious nutritious food obtained from the interior of the trunk of various palm trees, cooks very quickly, and must be carefully watched. Pour in condensed milk or cream when the sago is nearly cooked. Add less than a teaspoonful of salt and some sugar.

Evaporated apples complete the sago dish. They have been dried in an oven quickly, and are superior to dried apples, which are merely dried in the open air. Soak the apples for an hour or two in cold water, boil till they break easily, and then pour them into the sago pot. Do not

forget to put some sugar in the apples while they are boiling, the amount depending upon the sweetness of the apples.

Evaporated apricots, peaches, and other fruits are easily carried and cooked, but it is sometimes difficult to purchase them in July or August, which is the very end of the season.

Prunes.—Unless the best quality is bought, these are disappointing. There is no money saved by buying cheap stuff, which is all stones and does not swell up like the genuine article. These are especially delicious with—

Cornstarch—which is easily made, the directions on the box being usually sufficient to keep the ordinary ignorant male from making mistakes. But as the paper package is liable to get damaged in camp, it is well to add that the method is as follows: Heat sufficient water. Pour condensed milk or cream in, half a pound tin or thereabouts. Add sugar. Mix two heaping tablespoonfuls of corn starch in cold water to each quart of milk, and pour it into the boiling milk, stirring until it thickens. Pour it into a bowl which has been wet with cold water, and when it has cooled it will not have stuck to the bowl. This last, however, is a somewhat

unnecessary "frill" in camp. Canned fruits are unsatisfactory. They are bulky and heavy and are two-thirds water.

Pancakes.—If self-rising flour is not taken, baking powder is necessary for pancakes, a teaspoonful of powder for a large cup of flour. Mix them together dry. If convenient, add butter, lard or dripping the size of an egg, chopping or mashing it fine and distributing it through the mixture. Put in salt. Add water or milk till the mixture is fairly thin. Grease the frying-pan well, so that the pancakes may not burn. Pour a dessertspoonful into each corner of the pan. Turn the cake with the fritter turner which is among the camp utensils, if you are not sufficiently expert to turn them by throwing them up in the air. If they are not made thin they are usually leathery. They should be eaten as soon as they are cooked.

Rice Pancakes.—Boil about a table-spoonful of rice quite soft. Add two cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, milk sufficient to make a thin batter. If possible add an egg, or some egg powder. Cook in the same way as flour pancakes.

Figs are easily carried, and are a pleasant variation at lunch.

Eggs.—To boil eggs, place them in cold

water and bring the water to the boil. Or place them in boiling water for three or four minutes. Be sure that the eggs are completely covered with water. If one floats, reject it. In this case merit does not rise to the top.

To fry eggs, grease the pan well with bacon fat, butter or lard, crack the egg in the centre by striking it on the side of the pan, and pull the two halves of the shell asunder, pouring the egg into the pan.

Poached Eggs.—Partly fill the saucepan with salted water. Bring it to boiling point. Break the egg into a cup, then slide it gently into the pan, but if the water is boiling it will make rags of the egg. Dip a spoon into the water from time to time as the egg is cooking, and pour the water over it till it is well set. Remove it from the pan with the fritter turner or the large spoon. Place it on a piece of toast, for the cold plate is liable to chill and spoil it.

Scrambled Eggs.—For five persons, eight eggs make an ample dish. Break the eggs and beat them together well. Add eight teaspoonfuls of milk and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Grease the frying pan with a tablespoonful of butter, and when it is melted pour in the eggs, stirring carefully from the bottom until they thicken. They

cook a little even after they are off the fire, so take them off when they are still soft. The milk may be made by dissolving condensed milk in water.

Omelet.—For six persons take five eggs, beat whites and yolks separately, add a pinch of salt and pepper, a tablespoonful of milk, grease the frying-pan well, heat it, mix the whites and yolks, pour in the mixture; as it cooks, roll it. Before rolling, chopped cooked ham may be sprinkled over the surface.

Tapioca takes much longer to cook than rice, but if it is convenient to leave it soaking for a few hours before the meal, it is easily cooked in the same manner as rice.

Buns.—Mix like pancakes, only make the mixture much stiffer. Place them in the frying-pan with a cover over it, and do not have too fierce a fire. If the bread runs out, and you are forced to it, a few experiments will teach you to make something edible. But if you cannot arrange to get supplies of bread it is wise to carry a Dutch oven and a bake pan. The oven can be made by a tinsmith: a tin box about 19x12x9 inches open at one side and with wires across the middle of the inside on which to place the frying pan. Place this as close to the fire as possible and do

your best to keep the flames and smoke from it. First-rate bread and cake can be made if the fire is kept up strong and even. If you have a partridge or duck, this oven is just the thing required.

Sugar.—It is very inadvisable to take brown sugar, for it inevitably becomes damp, and stains the bags so as to become dis-



A DUTCH OVEN AND BUNS.*

agreeable in appearance. If the journey is long, weight may be saved by using saccharine tablets for some purposes, such as sweetening tea and coffee. These may be obtained at a druggist's.

Syrup.—Many campers like to take a supply of this, but it must always be remem-

* Camera shutter was not swift enough. Notice that the buns are blurred. They were rising so rapidly.

bered that liquid food is hard to carry. A syrup may be made by pouring water on white or brown sugar and bringing it to the boil.

Potted Bloater occupies very little space, and is a delicious relish for bread.

Biscuits.—It is best to take the hardest biscuits, as they are the most easily carried unbroken.

Lemons.—It is possible to take a few for the first day or so. They are certainly useful in a permanent camp.

Fish.—A curry-comb makes the work of removing scales from fish much less irksome. If fish are plentiful, skin them.

Boiled Fish.—Bind fish in thin muslin or cheese cloth. Do not fill the pot too full of water or fish. Salt the water well first or the fish will not hold together. Put the fish in when water is at boiling point, but not boiling. If convenient, for a large fish add three tablespoonfuls of vinegar to the water. Keep water boiling and allow six minutes to each pound or a little more. Don't let water boil fiercely. Serve, if possible, with hard boiled eggs sliced, and drawn butter sauce.

Drawn Butter Sauce.—Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour into a saucepan ; when melted add one-half pint

of boiling water ; stir constantly until boiling ; add a half teaspoonful of salt, another tablespoonful of butter, mix well, add very little pepper, and, if possible, juice of half a lemon.

Fried Fish.—Cut into fairly thin slices, or you will find it hard to cook the slices throughout. Sprinkle salt and pepper on the fish, and then dip it in cornmeal or flour before putting it in the pan. Keep the pan well greased.

To take the fishy smell from the frying pan, hold it over the smoke of eht fire, and then clean it with sand or moss.

Jellies.—Prepared jellies, various flavors, may be bought, with nothing to do but supply hot water.

Plum Pudding.—Take a few of these from home. One way of warming them up is to place them in a covered empty tin, and then place the tin inside a much larger tin pail with water in it. Let the water boil around it. The pudding will become hot without being soggy.

Fires.—Birch bark is the best material for starting a fire. Dry pine needles are a help. Pine and hemlock bark assist in making a good fire for toasting. In stationary camp a little stove is a convenience, or an iron

stand for the pots. Iron stands are made in less than a dozen small parts which may be taken apart and carried. If camping party is small, a spirit lamp is sometimes convenient. The pots may be hung on a pole held at an angle of about 20 degrees from the ground by the crotch of a stick driven into the ground, or by stones, and



A CAMP FIREPLACE.

the lower end of the pole held down by stones. Or the pole may be suspended between the crotches of two sticks driven into the ground. If the fireplace is too much exposed to the wind the pots will be long in boiling. Keep a supply of water near the fire to add to porridge, etc., to keep it from burning, to prevent spread of

fire, etc. Never despair of lighting a fire. A meal may be cooked even in the rain by an experienced camper. Start the fire in a rocky spot where it will not smoulder or spread. There is a moral and legal responsibility to thoroughly put out all fires. A careless camper may cause incalculable damage.

“Who longs for dainties rich and rare,
For cooling wines and liqueurs hot,
That once has known the simpler fare
That fills the campers generous pot?
To the North ! to the North we go !
To the North, where the black bass grow.”

WHERE TO GO.

Much depends, of course, upon the length of time available, the means of the members, and their inclination or disinclination to portages. Much, too, depends upon whether the party has among it some experienced member or members so that a guide may be dispensed with.

It is a great mistake to take too long a trip, and a still greater mistake to attempt too many miles a day. Ten or fifteen miles with the portages appurtenant thereto are usually quite enough exercise for one day. More than this fatigues an ordinary man, who thereupon, especially in the evening, becomes less inclined to the jollities of camp and of the camp-fire, and more apt to lose the even temper that usually makes camp life smooth and pleasant. If a long day's journey is attempted, the pleasant rest at noon must be curtailed. A holiday of two or three weeks is sufficient to harden the tyro and to satisfy the experienced camper. A dollar and a half a week for each person is usually ample to pay living expenses in

camp. Three dollars a week for each canoe is the ordinary rental charged. The heaviest item therefore is usually the railway fare.

The larger rivers and lakes have as a rule fewer portages. But crossing wide stretches of water is foolhardy. Only inexperienced and thoughtless persons attempt to cross such expanses as Lake Nipissing, where in a very short time overwhelming choppy waves arise. The average depth of Lake Nipissing is said to be 16 feet, and the average depth of Lake Abittibi eight feet. Only those who have experienced it know how fierce a storm can in a short time beat up, especially where there is nothing to break the wind and waves for ten or twenty miles.

If really good maps to the scale of four miles to the inch can be obtained, guides may be dispensed with, if there is at least one experienced member in the party. But it is wise, and even necessary, to enquire on every possible occasion for information. To be sure, conflicting directions will often be received, but the result is on the whole much more satisfactory, and fewer mistakes are made, than if the party is ashamed to display a little pardonable ignorance. Sir Wm. Logan's maps published in 1857

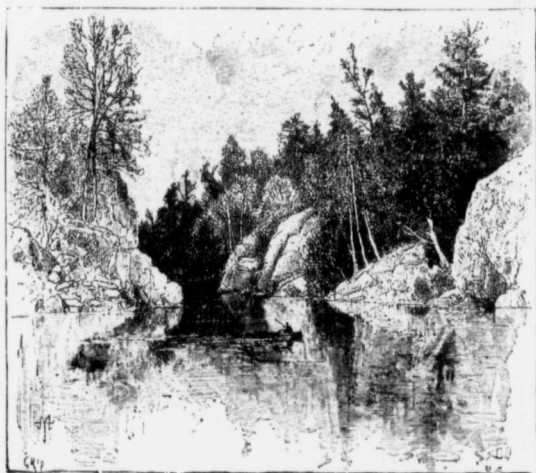
are excellent. There is a copy in Toronto Public Library and in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa. Township survey maps may be purchased or traced at the Legislative Buildings, Toronto.

The state of river channels varies from year to year, and even from month to month. Portage paths change from several causes, including the falling of timber, the growth of underbrush, the building of new dams, the blocking of rivers with flood-wood, the opening of new portage paths, the effects of fires, etc. Thus one may see that it is almost impossible to give directions that may be implicitly followed from year to year. The information given in the following notes of routes may need revision from time to time. The writer will therefore be greatly obliged if voyageurs will kindly communicate to him any changes necessary to keep the records up to date.

These notes are only intended to be auxiliary to a good map. See, therefore, that you start with the best possible map.

ROUTES.

No. 1. Kingston to Lake George via Lake of Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.—The northern channel of the St. Lawrence has the better camping grounds, and there are plenty of



AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

farm-houses where fresh supplies of milk, eggs, etc., may be obtained each day.

The Galops Rapids may be run by keeping in the smooth current on the north side of the river. The rapids above

Iroquois may be run. The rapids above Morrisburg have been run, but they are dangerous, especially for laden canoes.

The rapid water at Farren's Point may be run.

The upper part of the Long Sault



THE DEVIL'S OVEN, THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Rapids are very dangerous and cannot be run. Follow the canal to the second lock, where the canoes, etc., can be easily carried down to the river and the rest of the rapids run. It is said that the southern channel

may be traversed by canoe throughout its whole length. Lake St. Francis is thirty miles long and very shallow. It must, therefore, be crossed circumspectly, for fear of sudden storms. For several miles west of St. Zotique, at the eastern end, the north shore is low and marshy, and no camp ground can be found.

Coteau Rapids, and the rapids below them, cannot be run, so it is wise to cross to Valleyfield and take the Canada Atlantic Railway to Rouse's Point, N.Y., on Lake Champlain. If a stop is made at Lacolle, P.Q., it will be found rather far to carry the canoes to the River Richelieu.

Lake Champlain, 118 miles long, is liable to be rough, but the waves are not choppy. Plattsburg and many other places of interest along its shores. Au Sable Chasm well worth a visit.

It is possible to travel by water all the way to New York, but it will be found to be pleasanter to leave Lake Champlain at Ticonderoga and traverse Lake George. Rouse's Point to Ticonderoga seventy-two miles. Ticonderoga to Caldwell (head of Lake George) thirty-five miles. Lake George has 220 islands, most of which are "State Land," and camping spots are therefore easy to find. A whole volume

might be written on the beauties and attractions of Lake George. A wagon may be hired to make the mile portage in'o Lake George. A trip through the Adirondack Mountains by way of numerous lakes and rivers may be planned by the aid of the guide book and maps of S. R. Stoddard (Glens Falls, N.Y.), but that district has perhaps become somewhat stylish for the ordinary canoeist.

No. 2. Ottawa to Kingston via Rideau Canal.—This picturesque course is through a chain of lakes and rivers, connected by cuttings and canals, and is not a continuous canal. The route may be lengthened by paddling from Kingston to Trenton via the Bay of Quinte, seventy-two miles.

No. 3. Through the Kawartha Lakes.—An easy and pleasant trip through a part of the country where supplies can be readily obtained is from Coboconk to Peterborough, through Balsam Lake, Cameron Lake, Sturgeon Lake, past Bobcaygeon into Pigeon Lake, through Pigeon Lake, Buckhorn Lake, Deer Lake, Stony Lake, and Clear Lake, to River Otonabee and to Lakefield, nine miles by rail from Peterborough, a city 76 miles east of Toronto. A start may be made from Port Perry (on G.T.R. 50 miles E. of Toronto)

instead of Coboconk, thence down Lake Scugog, River Scugog, past Lindsay to Sturgeon Lake.

No. 4. The Mattawa River.—Fifty miles. Portage (wagon) four miles, North Bay (on Grand Trunk Ry., 212 miles N. of Toronto) to Trout Lake; 350 yards portage (right) into Pine Lake.

500 yards portage at left end of lake across to Lac de Tallon. Good headquarters for fishing.

Quarter of a mile portage (right) foot of Lac de Tallon—past fine falls. Trout streams in neighborhood of Capascau Lake.

Run two little rapids. At the third let canoes down by painters, or portage. Then portage on left past Little Paresseux Rapids.

125 yards portage (right) steep and rocky, past Paresseux Fall, very picturesque. Run swift water (short) into Bolo Lake—fine cliffs. Portage (short, on left) about one mile above where River Amable flows into Mattawa.

Portage on right just below Amable.

Less than a mile below, portage on left, 125 yards.

Clear water six miles. Then portage on right—easy. Two or three miles paddle to town of Mattawa.

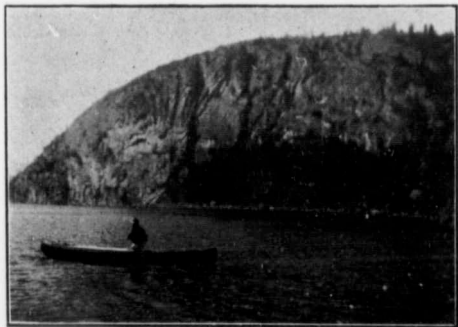
No. 5. The Ottawa River from Mattawa to Pembroke.—Ninety-four miles.

Rough water at Mattawa.

Ten miles to Klock's Rapids.

To Deux Rivières, eleven miles—portage by wagon, four miles on right.

Mirabeau, McSorley's, and Riley's Rapids are between this and Rockcliffe Station.



OISEAU ROCK, RIVER OTTAWA.

About ten miles farther on are Deux Joachims Rapids, two and a half miles portage on left—wagon.

Steamer channel from here to Pembroke, thirty-eight miles, through Alumette Lake, past famous Oiseau Rock (on north side at head of lake).

No. 6. Fenelon Falls to Canoe Lake.—The village of Fenelon Falls is on G.T.R.,

83 miles north-east of Toronto. Through Cameron Lake and Balsam Lake to Cobocok. Portage on left.

Up river to Mud Turtle Lake, right, past Norland Falls and 200 yards, left, past Elliott's Falls, up river to Moore's Lake. Portage on left past falls at foot into Gull Lake; up Gull River to Minden.

Two and three quarter miles portage at bridge two or three miles above Minden to Mountain Lake.

Portage, right, 40 yards to Twelve Mile Lake.

Quarter mile portage at saw mill, half-way down lake into Kushog Lake.

Through Narrows into Senora's Lake.

Portage at left head of lake, two miles, into Wren Lake.

Keep to right and portage on river past shanties on left into Raven Lake, 250 yards.

One-third of a mile, high and rocky. Portage halfway up lake into Gun Lake. River at right of far end of lake.

Lift at dam; then quarter of a mile portage on right into Long Lake.

Quarter of a mile portage at far end of lake into Lake Kahweambetawagamog (Hollow Lake).

From this lake one may turn west down Hollow River to Dorset and Lake of Bays,

thence to Baysville, at south-west end of lake, and out to Bracebridge (18 miles) by stage; or up Lake of Bays to the portage into Peninsula Lake through Fairy Lake and to Huntsville on G. T. R., *or*

Proceed up short creek to Bear Lake, thence one-quarter of a mile portage into Kimball's Lake.

Portage easy three miles at left end of lake into Rock Lake over high hill.

Portage at foot of lake three-quarters of a mile into Moose Pond. Then portage 30 yards into Divide Lake, then short portage to pond, then portage one and a quarter miles to another pond, then one mile into a stream and down it into Porcupine Lake.

Portage three-quarters of a mile at left end on right side of stream to Ragged Lake. If water be low it may be necessary to carry about 300 yards down bed of stream.

Portage at end of right arm one-half a mile into Smoke Lake.

One-half a mile portage at left end into Canoe Lake, where there is a station on Canada Atlantic Railway.

No. 7. Huntsville to head of Muskoka River.—This trip is through Algonquin Park (Government permit necessary for

fishing and hunting). Huntsville is on G.T.R., 146 miles north of Toronto. Across Fairy Lake to canal. Across Peninsula Lake to three-quarters of a mile portage (a steamer landing and hotel).

Across Lake of Bays to Dwight in north-east arm, where a wagon can be got to portage into Octung Lake, or the baggage may be sent over by wagon and the canoes paddled and portaged light up the river. (One short and one two-mile portage, the latter difficult to find and follow. Get directions at Dwight.)

Paddle to right end of Octung Lake (farms on this lake) to river, where three-quarters of an hour's paddle brings you to Ragged Rapids portage, one-quarter of a mile on right, or portage shorter up log chute. "High Falls" (wade rapids at foot).

Portage 300 yards on left past "High Falls" (wade rapids at foot).

Long clear stretch of river to Lower Twin Falls, portage 275 yards on right; then Little Twin and Upper Twin Rapids.

Then long clear stretch ten miles to Whiskey Falls, which lift past, (a mere rapid).

Some swift water, then portage sixty yards on right, into South Tea Lake (old depot); short stretch of river into Canoe Lake.

Stream at left end, then portage three-eighths of a mile into Joe Lake. Paddle to right end up little stream into Little Joe Lake.

Portage to left of birch point, middle of marsh, up little stream, then one-half mile portage on right into pond.

Across north end of pond to seventy yards portage to second pond, then portage, left, at far end forty-five yards into Island Lake. Then back to Canoe Lake, where is a railway station on Canada Atlantic Railway.

No. 8. Canoe Lake to South River.

Canoe Lake to Island Lake as in No. 7.

Portage at middle end of lake one-half of a mile into Little Otter Slide Lake, first half easy, second half marshy.

Keep to left of lake, then down stream to Otter Slide Lake.

Keep to left stream at dam, where is a deserted shanty ; portage left, 250 yards easy.

Then down creek (which from here to White Trout Lake is very shallow, especially in dry weather) to one-quarter of a mile portage on right.

Then down winding stream to three-eighths of a mile portage on left past dam. Before reaching dam turn to left up hill over some white rocks.

Then down winding stream to five-eighths of a mile portage on left past dam—good path.

Then portage down chute at dam a little farther on, or portage down right bank one hundred yards into stream to one-quarter of a mile from White Trout Lake, where is a lumber depot beyond Narrows,



A LEAKY LOG CHUTE.

to the left, at which supplies may be obtained if the depot is open. Depot is on right hand.

There is a four mile portage direct from Otter Slide Lake into White Trout Lake, which begins at 250 yards portage (keep to left) and which ends at a bay west of bay into which stream referred to in preceding paragraph flows.

At foot of White Trout Lake take the portage (300 yards) to the left of the point at the river mouth. This ends at a bay in Long Lake. Or portage on left three hundred yards past a dam on river and afterwards seventy-five yards portage on left into Long Lake, which is three miles long.

At foot of Long Lake fifty yards steep portage on right, into Red Pine Lake, which is two miles long. Then into Burnt Lake, where on the left is a lumber depot and farm (rather hard to locate past three large points on left). If same is open, provisions (flour and some other staples—sometimes bread) can be obtained. Inquire of the proprietors before leaving. Burnt Lake was burned about 1850; its name is not now appropriate, for it is one of the most beautiful lakes on the route.

Portage at foot of Burnt Lake on right two hundred yards. Five miles further on, four hundred yards portage on left. Run next rapid and wade or run the next. One-quarter of a mile portage on left past next rapid a short distance above Catfish Lake, the most difficult lake to find one's way out of during the whole trip.

On the right course is a stone about 6 x 4 x 4 feet, curiously held up by three

small rocks on a little islet, which makes a good landmark.

At the end of Catfish Lake is a dam ; portage sixty yards on left.

One and a half mile portage right—hilly. A spring at end ; path hard to find. Don't take road over bridge, but take road straight ahead from landing.



SLIDESMAN'S SHANTY AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

One mile to dam. Portage 300 yards, left.

One mile to dam. Fine fall—portage right, one-quarter mile, smooth road, to Cedar Lake. Across this six miles.

At lumber depot (owned by Hawkesbury Lumber Co.) on North shore Cedar Lake, is a road to Deux Rivières (twelve miles) on C.P.R.

From here one may travel down River Petewawa by route No. 9 to River Ottawa.

Beyond the upper end of Cedar Lake is a little wading and a few short portages before Aura Lee Lake is reached.

Then a short portage out of this lake into Cauchon Lake, which is about eight miles long.

Height of land portage six hundred yards from Cauchon to Mink Lake, on which, lower down, is a deserted depot.

At foot of Mink Lake portage right five hundred yards. Then portage right five-eighths of a mile into stream a little above Kioskoqui Lake.

At head of lake three-quarters of a mile portage, right, at shanties a short distance up marshy stream.

Farther up stream portage, right, seven-eighths of a mile into Manitou Lake, at a farm where some provisions can usually be obtained.

At head of Manitou Lake good brook trout fishing at portage, right, into Tea Lake (Lake Kahwahwaskigomog), five miles long.

At head of lake, portage right 200 yards past very pretty rapids.

Three miles River Amable du Fond, very winding, to Indian or Round Lake

(Lake Kahwahwayigomog), and two miles across to deserted depot.

Portage to Clear Lake, mostly over good wagon road (no wagon obtainable), four miles past Mary Jane Lake, where the canoes may be put in the water for a short distance.

At lower end of Clear Lake, past a dam, is South River, down which, if the water be not low, a swift run, with little wading, may be made to South River on G.T.R. (188 miles north of Toronto), passing through Lake Couchi *en route*.

At the village, either portage up railway track from river (borrow-hand-carat station) or carry through village from a point farther up the river (the latter is the longer portage).

No. 9. Down River Petewawa.—This is a very difficult trip, and requires experienced canoeists. Follow route No. 8 to foot of Cedar Lake. Dam, left, half a mile (land at head and walk along pier to path)—one mile—Rapid left, half a mile (or if you can run down to lower entrance, 220 yards)—small lift across neck of rock at left of a rapid—one mile—Rapid, Devil's Chute left, seven hundred yards (land above second dip of rapids, carry along shore on rocks and find portage path at foot of dip beside

big log—paddle across at end of portage and run rapid visible from foot of portage) one-quarter of a mile—Rapid left, fifty side pier at head—Straight run five and one-half

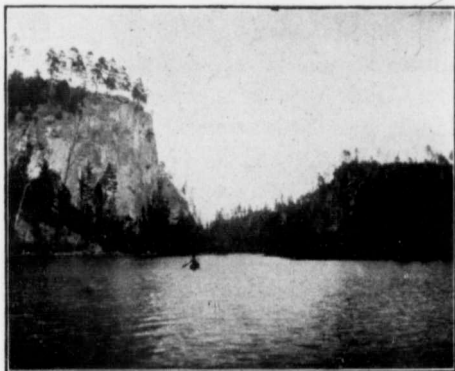


A ROCKY PASSAGE.

miles to Trout Lake depot in sight as you enter lake—one mile—Squirrel rapid run, —one mile—Rapid left, five-eighths portage —two miles—running small rapids—Rapid very short, but with abrupt fall. Run this

and find portage one-quarter just below—three miles—Rapid left, 200—run rapid round next corner—two and one-half miles—(tributary entering on right one mile down with pretty fall a short distance up it)—Rapid left, 125 yards portage, rough, island and side pier at head on right, three miles. Dam left, portage, one mile—Mille Roches, go up hill, road passes corner of shanty ; first-class road—At one end keep to right ; go into cutting between granite rocks—portage seventy-five yards—one mile—rapid right, three-quarters of a mile portage—one-eighth of a mile—Devil's Cellar (dangerous), go round through sny or cutting at left and lift over neck of rock at the rapid proper—one-eighth of a mile—Rapid right, three-quarters of a mile—one mile—Traver's slide right, one-half, keep to left as you go down (or shorter down slide if dry)—seven miles of river and Traver's Lake—Dam right, 250 yards—rapid run—Rapid left, fifty yards—six miles, including rapid—Boom and Rapid right, two miles (Crooked Chute Rapids)—Good wagon road ; keep to right where road branches at one and one-half miles from beginning—one mile, including small rapids—Rollway Rapid right one-half mile—Portage begins below last dip of rapid—last part of it very rough.

Rapids just below first on left hand, second on right, very short but rough (probably regular Rollway Portage runs past these)—Three or four small rapids run, then the "Horse Race" Rapids, three miles below Rollway, five miles long. "Schooner," small expansion, with islands at head, is at foot one and one-half miles long, or nearly



BELOW THE ROLLWAY RAPID, RIVER PETEWAWA.

so. More rapids below may be run. Three and three-quarter hours paddle to next portage. Crooked Rapid, left, half a mile—six miles to "Demicharge"—half-mile portage. Land just above side pier, good wagon road—One mile. Bois Dur Lake, three miles long. Settlers, Mr. Parquette, on right hand near foot. Bois Dur

slide at foot 100 yards left—one and one-quarter hours, including several rapids to dam, left, three-eighths mile portage—One-quarter mile. Dam, right, one-quarter mile.—One-quarter mile—Dam, left, 100 yards—one mile to bridge and Petewawa village—run rapid at bridge. Petewawa is on River Ottawa, and is on C.P.R. twelve miles west of Pembroke.

No. 10. Mattawa to Head of Lake Temiscamingue, via River Ottawa.—Mattawa is on C.P.R. fifty miles east of North Bay. May be reached by route No. 4.

Paddle up Ottawa River three and one-half miles to Cave Rapids (dangerous), portage left along bank past these and past Chaudière Rapids. Paddle three miles to Les Erables Rapids. Portage right one mile. Paddle three miles to Mountain Rapid. Portage left 650 yards. Avoid old tramway and land higher up river and nearer foot of fall. Paddle fourteen miles through "Seven League Lake" to foot of "Long Sault Rapids," a series of dangerous rapids six miles long. Better take railway to head. Railway skirts river from Mattawa.

At head of rapids is railway terminus and steamer landing. Fine summer hotel. Steamer to head of Lake Temiscamingue.

A pleasant paddle 36 miles to mouth of Montreal River on Lake, where there is a steamboat landing. Above this, Lake is too large for canoes. At mouth of Montreal River is entrance to famous Temogamingue district. See Route No. 13. At Haileybury, where there is a steamboat landing, near head of Lake Temiscamingue, is another entrance to Temogamingue district. See Route No. 13.

At head of Lake Temiscamingue is the River Blanche, up which is a route to Lake Abittibi and the far north, and an alternative route *via* "The Quinze." See Route No. 19.

No. 11. Little Current (Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron) to Wahnapiatae.—Steamer from Collingwood, on G.T.R., to Little Current on Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron. Paddle to mouth of Whitefish River, sixteen miles. Twenty-five minutes paddle to first portage, 150 paces to the right of a thirty-seven feet fall, with three cascades. Portage, left, past fourteen feet fall into Frood Lake, and across this to left end to river; up river one-half of a mile to Charlton Lake, across right end of which is river again. Up river to a lake, in which keep to left, and land near shanties at stream. Two portages, left (the second one 450

paces), into Cross Lake, past succession of falls with drop of 100 feet. Portage right, ninety paces, then short portage left into Long Lake, at end of which pole up small rapid. About a mile further up is Plunge Rapid, portage left, short. Good camp. Keep to right, then Flat Rapids, portage left, short. Up stream and lake to portage left, short, into Panache Lake, which is in the heart of the La Cloche Mountains.

At end of Panache Lake, which may also be reached by another route from Collins Bay, on Lake Huron, is a marshy lake called Lavase, out of which portage from stream, right, seventy paces into Round Lake. The portage into Long Lake at end of bay to right is difficult ; perhaps portage on bank of river is better.

At end of Long Lake, forty paces of marshy portage into pond, then lift into McFarlane's Lake, at end of which portage one mile into Bass Lake ; first part easy, last 350 paces marshy and difficult. Up marshy stream to little lake, which is head waters of Whitefish River. At end of lake portage, poorly marked, one-third of a mile across height of land to Sheppard's Lake, at end of which portage is to right of stream.

Follow creek which flows into Wahnapitae River, up which half an hour's paddle

brings you to magnificent sixty-foot fall. Portage one-quarter of a mile, right, on tramway; then paddle two miles to Wahnapitæ village, which is on the C.P.R., sixty-seven miles west of North Bay. This trip may be traversed in four days, but there are many fine lakes in which to



PART OF A SIXTY-FOOT FALL ON RIVER
WAHNAPIŦAEPINGUE.

camp, and two weeks might easily be devoted to it.

**No. 12. Wahnapitæ to Sturgeon Falls
v a Temogamingue.**—Wahnapitæ village is on the C.P.R., sixty-seven miles west of North Bay. Wagon road fifteen miles to Lake Wahnapitæ. In the alternative, paddle up river, 12 portages. Across lake to

Matagamashingue.

cut into Boland Lake. Portage at mine, 300 yards, easy, into Lake Matagamashingue. At end of lake lift past dam; then portage left 200 yards. Then portage left rather difficult. Run rapid, then portage or let down rapid. Next portage begins right, about 100 yards above head of rapid at large cedar tree. Portage right, short,



AT THE END OF A FIFTEEN-MILE PORTAGE.

rough. Portage left, short. Portage left 180 paces into Lake Maskinongewagamingue. (There is a fine alternative route from Matagamashingue to Maskinongewagamingue *via* Maclaren's Creek and Lake Kokagamingue. Up creek thirty minutes to well-marked portage one mile into Lake Kokagamingue. Paddle around long sandy

point on left, then keep to north up a long bay on right to portage 550 paces into marshy little lake, out of which portage 120 paces into small, clear lake. Then portage 850 paces into small stream with pebbly bottom, down this fifteen minutes paddle to long, narrow lake. Across it and down long bay to north-east to very



LAKE MASKINONGEWAGAMINGUE.

end, where tiny opening hard to find, rocky and shallow. Down small stream with good current and small rapids (wrongly marked on township map as an open channel). Then portage 165 paces along rocky bank and paddle very short distance down sluggish stream to lower end of Lake Maskinongewagamingue). The portage out of Lake Maskinongewagamingue is in a

bay on east side, about half-way down opposite high hills, and is somewhat hard to find. Tree is blazed. Portage easy 1,150 paces to pretty little lake with low shores. Keep to left shore, short portage into marshy pond (fine orchids), out of



REED LAKE.

which portage 370 yards into a clear lake, at left end of which portage for 200 paces is in marsh, then up hill 800 paces to Thunder Lake, on which is no good camp ground. Portage near stream 600 paces to Sturgeon River. Down river five miles, two easy rapids, about a mile below the

second of which is portage, one-half mile, left, at mouth of a small stream. Three-quarters of a mile paddle up stream into Reed Lake, where duck abound and fishing specially good.

At left end of Reed Lake on some



CAMP POINT, DEVIL LAKE.

smooth rocks begins 550 paces portage to unnamed lake, at end of which, up a little stream overhung with branches, begins difficult, hilly portage one thousand paces into Lake Manitoupibagamingue (Devil's Lake), grand fishing headquarters. Devil's

Lake may be reached by a portage 2,560 paces long, but easy, beginning at right end of Reed Lake to south of rocks above referred to. Paddle to left across little lake, then short portage to right of creek into Devil's Lake) Portage out of Devil's Lake, two hundred paces, easy, into pond ; out of which rough portage, 1,250 paces crossed half-way by a rocky stream—dry in summer. Then across another pond and portage one-third mile into Turtle Lake ; out of which portage 1,000 paces into Gull Lake. Portage 400 paces to pond, from extreme end of which portage 400 paces into a lake out of which portage 1,000 paces, easy, down hill to Lake Temogamingue, not far south of Hudson's Bay Post, where supplies and guides may be obtained.

The southern exit from Temogamingue is hard to find. Paddle south from the Post one and a half hours ; then paddle south-easterly into Outlet Bay, where swift water marks the exit. Half a mile further portage, left, well marked, 250 paces. Down stream twenty minutes to Cross Lake, across this and down rapid at exit. Run swift water to Surveyor's Lake. At exit, portage right, short, difficult landing. Next portage left, easy, 500 paces, entrance

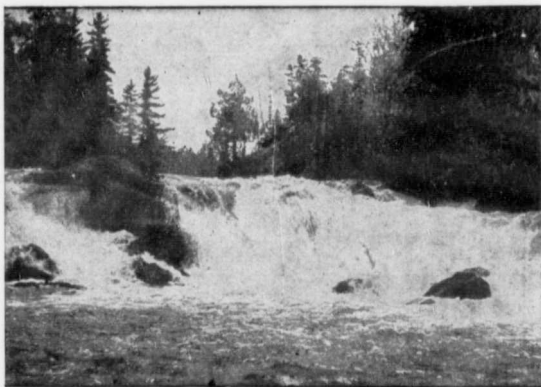
to rapid blocked by driftwood. Next portage, right, well marked, 150 paces, close to bank, beginning at steep and difficult rock, close to head of rapid. Next portage, left 1,260 paces. Next portage, left, one-quarter of a mile. Run swift water to Red Cedar Lake, good camp ground. At foot of lake run swift water to head of fall, portage,



FALLS ABOVE RED CEDAR LAKE ON RIVER
TEMOGAMINGUE.

left, ninety paces, into Island Lake, on stream out of which portage across little islands, and twenty minutes farther on portage across another island. Run next rapid, then portage, left, 800 paces, steep rock at farther end. Next portage, 1,180 paces left, level and well marked, then across bay on left some distance above

rapids, portage, left, 1,500 paces, easy, camp grounds at both ends. Then run six mile rapid, exhilarating, but safe. Last portage on Temogamingue River is on left, a little distance above rapid. Portage starts up a muddy path at right angles to shore, along wagon road



FALLS ON TEMOGAMINGUE RIVER, BETWEEN
RED CEDAR LAKE AND LAKE OF ISLANDS.

which, at top of hill, turns sharply to right, and ends in steep, muddy bank—one third of a mile. Twenty minutes farther on enter Sturgeon River down which long paddle to Smoky Falls. Portage 180 paces across island. Thirty minutes' paddle to next portage, right, one hundred yards, easy, over rocks close to

river. Then portage, right, two hundred yards, close to river. Thirty minutes' paddle to next portage, left, 150 paces, past high fall. Five miles paddle to Sturgeon Falls village; one quarter of a mile portage from river to station. This is one of the finest trips in the north country, and may be accomplished in from two to three weeks easily.

No. 13. Haileybury to Mouth of Montreal River *via* Temogamingue. (See note near end of route 10).—Portage seven miles by wagon to Sharp Lake, at right end of which portage one-half of a mile into Mud, or Shadow Lake. No good camp ground on this portage, but camp on island towards farther end of latter lake. Portage near right end of lake, one-half mile to Montreal River. Up river to portage, left, one fifth of a mile. The next portage, left, may perhaps be shortened by towing round point. The next portage, left, is into Bay Lake.

At upper end of Bay Lake is a Hudson's Bay Post. Three miles beyond Post, paddle up swift water, then portage left, short and easy. Long paddle up slow, beautiful river; duck abound. Turn left out of river at Matawabhika Falls, fishing magnificent. Paddle through Matawabhika

Lake into Lady Evelyn Lake, fine camp ground at entrance. (For side trip see below). Keep due south through narrows, till lake becomes narrow stream with perceptible current. Portage a short distance to left of small fall. Path 300 paces, takes you past two falls into Diamond Lake, out of which one-quarter of a mile portage, easy, to crystal waters of far-famed, unexcelled Lake Temogamingue. It is difficult to find one's way among islands and bays of north arm of this lake, which may be reached by a shorter route from Bay Lake above mentioned. Exit from Temogamingue by north-east arm, portage, 500 paces, to Caribou Lake, out of which portage, short, into Crooked Lake. Keep to left, then portage, left, 200 paces into White Bear Lake. Keep to right; portage past first rapid, run second into Rabbit Lake. Run swift water on stream out of lake, then portage, short, right, past fall. From here to Lake Temiscomingue is a succession of rapids and falls. Judgment will have to be exercised in determining whether to run the rapids, as much depends upon the pitch of the water. A short distance below first portage is a three-quarter mile portage, right, and another long one farther on, with several

short ones. The portage out of Bottom Lake is a famous one, down a hill four hundred feet high. The finest view on



"THE NOTCH," MONTREAL RIVER.

the route. This portage should not be missed, as the river below is impassible. Three miles, swift current, to mouth of

river and Lake Temiscamingue, where the Montreal River also flows in. A short distance from mouth of Montreal River is "The Notch," a remarkable rocky pass.

(The side trip on Lady Evelyn Lake is to one of the most attractive localities in the district. The river Namabinnagasheshingue comes down from the mountains, but its descent is by falls and not by canoe on the smooth water between falls. rapids, so that it may be navigated by The river flows in at north-west corner of Lady Evelyn Lake. Forty minutes up slow stream, lift past rapids to foot of thirty foot fall. Portage, left, 100 paces. One and a quarter mile farther, portage, left, 500 paces, rather difficult, past forty foot fall, portage 200 paces over boulders in stream, and then paddle to foot of eighty foot fall. Portage, left, 1350 paces, poorly marked and difficult. This stream is a route to the great Northland. The eighty foot fall, and indeed the whole stream, is a paradise for the photographer, and is said also, up farther, to be good trout-fishing headquarters. There is a shorter route to the western bay of Diamond Lake, which is marred by a long and ill-marked portage, so it is preferable to return *via* Lady Evelyn Lake.)



EIGHTY-FOOT FALLS, RIVER NAMABIN.
NAGASHESHINGUE.

No. 14. Sturgeon Falls to Wahnapiatae via French and Wahnapiatae Rivers.— Sturgeon Falls Village is on C.P.R., twenty-three miles west of North Bay. If



ON THE NAMABINNAGASHESINGUE.

a start is made from North Bay, charter a little steamer to take you across Lake Nipissing to head of French River, as lake is dangerous for canoes.

Short paddle to mouth of Sturgeon River, then across lake to mouth of French River. Portage (no camp ground) 578 paces, easy, down at end of bay on left of river. Headquarters for line and camera. A mile below is a curious Indian burying ground on the right, some little distance from the river. Next portage, left, fifty paces past Rapids de Pins, then portage, right, 150 paces past Grande Faucelle Falls. Portage, left, 160 paces past Rapids de Buisson. Run swift water to portage, right, 150 paces across an island. Sometimes the next rapid is dangerous to run. From now on hug the left bank closely so as to find entrance to South channel. Portage right, 100 paces not far above where Pickerel River flows in. Long clear stretch to "Middle Outlets." Portage, left, 470 paces along tramway, then run rapids (if water is not too high) just above French River village, on Georgian Bay, where passenger steamer calls.

The Wahnapiatae River is reached either by "Middle Outlets" or "Bad River." Portage, right, 300 yards past Sturgeon Chute, a ten foot fall. Pull up two rapids, then portage, left, 400 yards past Bear Chute, ten foot fall. Above this are rapids that on way down might be run,

then portage, right, fifty yards. Portage at Island Chute, a seven foot fall. Portage, right, 100 yards past Crooked Chute, a seven foot fall. Portage, left, 1,260 paces past McArthur's Chute, a succession of fine falls. Portage, left, 370 paces past Burnt Falls, two magnificent cascades. Portage, right, 200 yards at Irwin's Depot, past Ragged Falls, a thirty-seven foot fall. Portage, left, 325 paces, easy, past White Pine Rapids, a twenty-seven foot fall. Portage, right, 20 yards at dam, at Red Pine, a seven and a half foot fall, then twelve-mile steamer channel to foot of Wahnapiatae Falls (see last paragraph of route 11). The River Wahnapiatae is one of the finest in the north for camera work.

No. 15. Down the Moon River and through the Blackstone Lakes.—The Moon River empties Lake Muskoka and flows into Georgian Bay. The Blackstone Lakes are a chain extending from north end of Lake Joseph to Georgian Bay. The routes and portages are fully indicated on Marshall's map.

No. 16. Down the Severn River and up the Musquosh.—The Severn River drains Lake Couchiching, which is on G.T.R., 85 miles north of Toronto. A dam at Ragged Rapids has done

away with Sparrow and Macdonald Rapids. Between Ragged Rapids and Georgian Bay are two portages, one of which is past fine fall, "Big Chute." The map of Baxter Township shows route out to Georgian Bay via Six Mile Lake (good fishing). At Muskoka Mills enter Musquosh River, which flows from Lake



ON THE BLACKSTONE.

Muskoka, twenty-one miles. (Sir Wm. Logan's map shows portages.)

No. 17. Up South Branch and down North Branch River Muskoka. — Steamer channel on River from Lake Muskoka to Bracebridge. The course up South Branch to Baysville on Lake of Bays, twenty-eight miles, entails a good many portages, none of them long. Up

Lake of Bays to portage into Peninsula Lake, three-quarters of a mile, easy. To Huntsville *via* Peninsula and Fairy Lakes (see route 7). Down lake and river to Mary Lake, then down North Branch fourteen miles to Bracebridge. (Portages, etc., shown on Sir Wm. Logan's map.)

No. 18.—There is a canoe route up the Lièvre River and down the Gatineau River. These rivers flow from north into River Ottawa.

No. 19. To Lake Abittibi.—(See Barlow's map in Government offices at Ottawa).—Leave Lake Temiscamingue (see route 10) at head via "The Quinze," fifteen miles of rapid river, many difficult but well-marked portages. (Or travel by wagon road sixteen miles from North Temiscamingue village to Klock's Depot. There is also a wagon road from Baie des Pères to Quinze Lake). First portage, right, short; next right, short. Then portage, left, three-quarters of a mile. The Island portages (3) 100 yards, three-quarters of a mile and one-quarter of a mile. Then Pipe Stone Portage, Hawk Portage (left, very rough, a little lake on the way). Crooked Rapid Portage, one and one-half mile, Maple Portage five-eighths of a mile, easy, Au Sable Portage (grand fishing)

Klock's Depot is on Lake Quinze, between which and Lake Obicoba is only one portage called Barrière, 200 yards, easy. On Lonely River beyond Lake Obicoba keep to left. Fine camp ground at foot of Lake Opasatica ("lake of the poplar narrows"), out of which portage, short, into



FALLS ON ABITTIBI.

little lake ; then three-quarters of a mile portage across Height of Land into stream through swamp at south end of Lake Matawagagog (Lake of Islands). On river beyond, portage, right, 100 yards; then portage 160 yards, then portage, short, on river. Between Lakes Agotewekami and

Abittibi is only one short easy portage. There is a Hudson's Bay Post on last named lake, two miles from river mouth. A letter of introduction to post master will enable you to purchase supplies. Seven days by canoe from here to Hudson's Bay. From upper western end of Lake Opasatica is a route through about ten small lakes to the head waters of the Blanche River, north-east branch, down which is an easy paddle to Lake Temiscamingue.

No. 20. Down Magnetewan River.—

Start from Burk's Falls, on G. T. R., 170 miles north of Toronto. Paddle down river 40 miles in steamer channel through Lakes Cecebe and Ahmic. Portage, right, 156 paces. Portage beginning in a bay, right, 1,290 paces. Good camp at far end. Portage, right, 380 paces (keep to left). Portage, left, 610 paces (don't try to let down). Portage, left, 350 paces. Run upper part of easy rapid. Above Maple Island run rapid. Portage, right, 510 paces. Portage, left, at Burnt Chute 645 paces (keep to left). Good camp ground. Run next rapid if water is not too high. Portage, left, 800 paces, rough. Portage, left, 100 paces easy, with steep end. Portage, right, one mile, along wagon track (don't follow track to end but turn left to river). Portage, left,

300 paces, rough. At foot of Trout Lake run swift current at head of portage, left, 175 paces. Then portage, left, 150 paces past a dam. Portage, right, 85 paces. Portage, left, short. Next portage starts a little above the rapids and is on left, 4,000 paces, mostly along wagon track. Portage, left, short. Portage, right, 80 paces. Portage, left, 250 paces, very rough. (It is said that there is a better portage on right). The last rapid on river, "Dead Man's Rapid," is dangerous, but may sometimes be run. At mouth of river is Byng Inlet village, on Georgian Bay, where steamer stops. This trip may be easily accomplished in a week.

No. 21. Winnipeg to Rat Portage.

No. 22. Up Madawaska River and down Toledí River in New Brunswick.—See trip described in full in "Around the Camp-Fire," by Charles G. D. Roberts (Wm. Briggs, Toronto) 140 miles. This book is full of short tales of adventure suitable for reading aloud.

No. 23. Lake Matagamashing to Sturgeon River, Sturgeon River to Apex Lake, Apex Lake to Lady Evelyn Lake.—Up north arm of Lake Matagamashing (see line 8, route 12) to North River. Portage on left into river expansion; diagonally across this to portage on right, over hill

into North River proper. At end of North River portage into Dewdney Lake. At end of Dewdney Lake portage into south-east bay of Lake Chinigoochichi. Up this lake to north end, through narrows into Sawhorse Lake, at north-west end of which portage into Adelaide Lake. Portage from north-west end Adelaide Lake into Button Lake. Portage at north end of Button into Dougherty Lake. Portage from west bay of this lake into Frederick Lake. Portage at north-east end of Frederick into Stouffer Lake. Portage out of east end of Stouffer into Sturgeon River. Proceed up river past two rapids to expansion known as Renfrew Lake. Portages on left. Across this expansion, then long portage on right to pass Kettle Falls into Lyman Lake. Up Lyman Lake and continuing up Sturgeon River until Twin Falls at Eagle Nest Island. Portage across this island into Ghoul Lake. Up Ghoul Lake and up Sturgeon to forks. Up north branch—that is right hand branch—to long portage into Lake No. 1.

Thence in a north-easterly direction through Lake No. 1 and eight succeeding small lakes to Apex Lake No. 10. (Portage out of north end of Apex Lake into Smooth Water Lake, and thence down

east branch of Montreal River or) Portage out of east end of Apex Lake to small shallow lake. Across this south-easterly, then two-mile portage across swamp to Lady Evelyn River. It is here about five feet wide and six or seven inches deep in mid-summer. Wading down this stream fifteen miles to a small rapid, come to a portage on right, below which deeper water. Proceeding down stream, avoiding all southerly bays in lake expansions, let canoes down a series of rapids before Macpherson Lake is reached. Portage on right hand side of river into Macpherson Lake. Portage at lower end of Macpherson Lake on left. Below Macpherson Lake are four portages on left into Bear Lake. Thence down Lady Evelyn River (here known as Namabin, see route 13) to Lady Evelyn Lake.

From Stouffer Lake portage until Macpherson Lake is reached, the rivers are so shallow that it is necessary to wade most of the distances.

A shorter trip is to Stouffer Lake; thence down the Sturgeon River with a few short portages at falls until Obabika River is reached. Continuing down Sturgeon to Thunder Lake portage (see line 10, page 124) there is only the short portage at Lower Goose Falls.

No. 24 From Keepawa Lake to Ottawa City via Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers.— (Guide may be obtained through Hudson's Bay Co, Mattawa.) Take train from Mattawa along Ottawa River and across to Lake Keepawa in Pontiac County, Province of Quebec, east of Lake Temiscamingue. Keepawa Lake may be crossed by steamer to North River, about eighteen miles. Then short portage to second steamboat landing. Thence up stream and Turtle Lake to Hunter's Point. Three or four miles to portage, 200 yards to Little Birch Lake. Then one and a half miles to portage, three hundred yards, left, to Birch Lake. About twelve miles to next portage, left, 350 yards to Cross Lake. Portage is about two miles from farther end of Birch Lake. Then straight across lake half a mile to portage—350 yards to Seseganiga Lake. Then turn to right and proceed to head of lake, left hand shore. Portage one-third of a mile to Lake Okaskanen. After reaching open stretch turn to left to head of lake about fifteen miles where, entering a creek, proceed short distance, portage, left, half a mile to a creek leading to Brulé Lake, up lake through narrows into Ross Lake; turn to right, two or three miles to portage, one-

third of a mile to a creek, up which a short distance to portage, one-third of a mile to creek. Then short paddle on creek to one-third of a mile portage to another creek flowing into Trout Lake, which is over thirteen miles long. Portage, left, about one hundred yards at outlet to Lake Matagama (Winawayasche). Turn to right up lake to portage at head, over lumberman's tramway into Old Man Lake. Through narrows into Old Woman Lake, then to outlet at head of "The Five Portages," some of which may sometimes be avoided by wading down River Aotosisasaman to Moosehorn Lake and thence to Lake Cawasagewan, and on to Leaf Rapids, which run, then to Grand Lake Victoria and to Hudson's Bay Post at head, about eighteen miles. Up Ottawa River, of which last-named lake is an expansion, to portage over island into Lake Anwatan past a fall. About two miles up river to foot of rapids, then turn to right up creek to portage one-half mile to very swift water, up which pole carefully, making another carry of one hundred yards at head of rapids into Birch Lake, through which twenty-two miles to river again. Up river two hours to forks of Ottawa and Shoshoguen Rivers. Keep to right, then

on up Ottawa to Lake Opequon (Backbone Lake). Through this lake, up river, to Lake Kaniquanika, up which to river again to rapids. Three miles portage, left, past five rapids, or portage past each rapid; two miles and through Calm Lake to next portage, one-quarter of a mile over steep hill, approach to which is across foot of rapid. Lac Barrière at far end of portage. Keep to right and find short portage in arm of lake at dam near Indian Cemetery. Portage is to Rapid Lake, up this one and a half miles to Hudson's Bay Company's Post, beyond which water flows both ways. Three miles beyond Post is an open stretch of water, then three miles and turn to left into narrow channel down to Lake Obaskiga, through this, and through narrows into Lake Awaknikagima (Stony Lake), through which three miles, and through narrows into Lake Kakebonga, a large lake about forty miles long filled with islands.

Outlet Bay on left about six miles down, then down bay and past dam, portage, right, about two hundred yards. Between this and Lac Traverse are five dangerous rapids, portages short. Avoid turning to left into main lake, but cross straight over to river again to another rapid, portage, right, about one hundred yards. Between Lake

Traverse and Lake Pogan are four rapids, mostly dangerous, portages short. Between last lake and Little Pogan are three dangerous rapids, portages short. On river between Little Pogan and old lumber camp are six rapids, of which three are dangerous, portages short. Then about six miles smooth water to head of the "Maligne," a rough and dangerous bit of river, about twelve miles long. First portage, three hundred yards; next rapid may be run; short distance to next rapid, dangerous, portage three hundred yards. Then three hundred yards paddle to next portage—three hundred yards. Then about three hundred yards to next portage—four hundred yards.

Then down river one mile to next rapid, which may be run. A little below are falls and dangerous rapid, portage 150 yards. Next portage, right, a short distance farther on past a rapid, risky to run. One mile farther on, swift water and rapids, may be run. Next rapid, portage 150 yards. Next may be run. Next portage, left, two miles, past rocky pass. Then down swift water and some rapids to next rapid, dangerous, portage quarter of a mile.

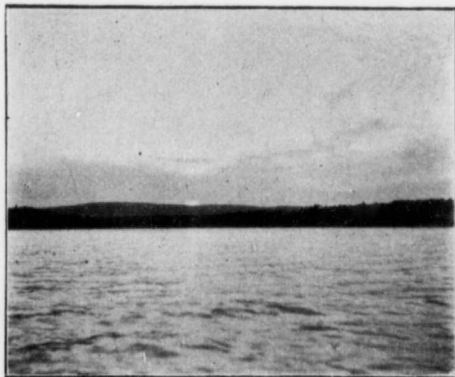
Run next rapid. High falls, portage, left, two hundred yards. Just below this

is a rapid which may be run, and then a long stretch of swift water. Then run two rapids, beyond which, two miles, is Edward's Lumber Depot (Lepine Farm). Six miles further, portage, right, three-quarters of a mile. Run next rapid. Next two rapids risky to run. Then enter Gatineau River from Jean de Terre River. First portage, left, short, eight or ten miles below forks. Then rapid, portage three quarters of a mile, right. Portage twenty-five yards, left, past fall. Run next rapid. Next portage three-quarters of a mile, left. Next rapid, portage half a mile. Carry past Brulé Chute. Portage, left (not right), past Big Eddy and dam. Run two rapids, then portage, right, quarter of a mile, over high hill. Portage, right, short. Three miles to village Maniwaki, where railway may be taken to Ottawa city, or continue down river to Ottawa.

The writer hopes that the foregoing pages are some justification for a somewhat painstaking practice of keeping a log of each year's cruise for some years past. The camp log need not be a mere collection of field notes, but may be made, each year, an interesting journal to preserve, which will recall the pleasures of summer

outings. This little book, which, it is hoped, will inspire many to spend their summers in the health-giving woods, may be appropriately concluded by the closing paragraph of the log of "Aura Lee Camp, 1897":

"Stronger, heartier and more hopeful we go now about our daily work by reason



SUNSET ON LADY EVELYN LAKE.

of the brief, bright experiences of a very pleasant trip. Hard work in plenty, plenty of opportunity for self-forgetfulness and self-denial, spurs for the lazy, and curbs for the over-eager, hot sun and chilling rain, straining paddle and wearying portage—all these the Camp of 1897, like all other such outings, undoubtedly supplied. But

it gave us other things—better things—than these. Manlier heart and tougher muscle, the glory of the sunset and the freshness of the dawn, the moonlit stillness of the lake and the sweep of the river as it flashed and gurgled among the stones, the



“Oh, the wild joy of mere living !”

solitude of those forest fastnesses and the comradeship of friends, whom here we learn to know as nowhere else—these are our rewards. A brief return to the crudeness of nature ; a brief renunciation of the artificiality of business and social life ; a brief enjoyment of skies and lakes and

rocks and pine trees at their freshest and best. Then, with firmer grip and steadier purpose, back to the work or the waiting, back to the rush and the bustle of the city, to brush shoulders again with our fellows, in whom we approve the good and censure the selfishness with the greater charity, because we have been ourselves brought nearer to the trust and truthfulness of our childhood."

"We care not if the world be wide ;
Nor South, nor East, nor golden West
Can match the Northland's rugged pride.
The North, the hardy North's the best !

CHORUS.

"To the North ! to the North we go !
To the North, where the pine trees grow.
Then it's ho ! for the gleaming paddle,
And it's ho ! for the line and rod,
And the rushing fall, and the pine trees tall,
And the waters bright and broad.
With pots and pans and pails galore,
With hams and jams a goodly store,
With a ton or two of dunnage and a few
things more,
To the North ! to the North we go."

—From a song by John D. Spence, B.A.,
Aura Lee Camp, 1897.



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