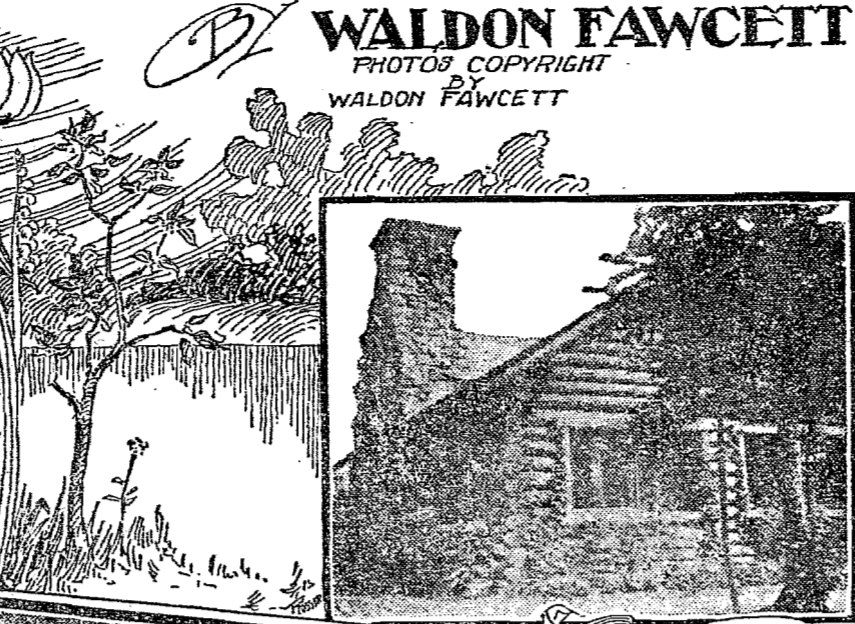


CAMPING IN TENT AND CABIN

WALDON FAWCETT
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CAMPING ON THE BEACH



A PERMANENT LOG CAMP



BOY HUNTERS IN CAMP

FORM of American summer vacation life has shown greater expansion and development during recent years than camping. The appeal of this method of getting back to nature seems to be well nigh universal. It assuredly has no geographical limits and it is not restricted to any class of society. Indeed, strange as it may seem, many wealthy folk who have long been accustomed to the acme of luxury in their daily life are now most enthusiastic about "roughing it" for an interval every year. Perhaps the secret of the conversion of these lovers of their own comfort to the camping fad is found in the fact that every attribute of luxurious life is now found in only slightly modified form in the unconventional life of the realm of woods and waters.

There could be no greater mistake on the part of the uninitiated than to suppose that "camping out" in this twentieth century necessarily means the rather primitive existence we have always been wont to associate with the nomadic expeditions of hunters and fishermen. That form of life in the open is still in vogue among a steadily growing number of devotees and they are, one and all, ready to declare that it is the only form of camping worth while. All the same these sportsmen-campers who dwell for the most part in temporary habitations of canvas, brush or bark, are hopelessly in the minority these days in comparison with the new-fangled campers who dwell in what are known as "permanent camps."

These permanent camps are in many instances set down in surroundings just as rustic and rugged as could be found for the temporary shelters, but they are designed for longer continuous occupancy. It is the permanent camp which has been responsible for enrolling in the category of campers hundreds and thousands of women who do not like bugs and smoky fires and other inconveniences of traditional camp life in its more elementary form. And because the women have gone in for camp life in considerable numbers and have, of course, taken the children to the camp environment it has come about that the average permanent camp, unlike the makeshift affairs, is occupied for weeks or more likely months at a time—and, where circumstances permit, continuously from June to October.

The very term permanent camp implies something much more costly and pretentious than the tent or tepee of the old-time camper, but while this is usually the case, it is not necessarily so. There are canvas abodes which rank as permanent camps, but they usually take the form of "tent houses" rather than the hastily pitched tent of the nomad. A tent house, it may be explained, has the canvas roof and walls stretched on an inexpensive wooden framework which gives a stability that is welcome when high winds prevail. Likewise does the tent house have a floor in the form of a wooden platform sufficiently elevated from the ground to dodge dampness and most likely it has facilities for leading through the canvas roof a stovepipe which constitutes the tangible evidence of cooking equipment of a supposedly more dependable character than the open campfire. In the less expensive grades of the permanent camp, too, are bark houses that can be constructed quickly and at a very low cost yet will remain weather tight for months with no attention.

Ascending the scale of expenditures, we come to the cabins, the shingle houses and the stone lodges that have become so popular as rustic homes where the "camp" is designed as a family abode for months at a time. And from these camps, which may cost only a few hundred dollars apiece or at most a few thousand, we advance to those marvels of the modern camping world—the log cabins of our multimillionaires, wherein may be found all the luxuries from tiled baths to electric lights. These present-day vehicles of the rich for "roughing it" in approved fashion are really entitled to rank as marvels of Yankee achievement. Some of them, such as the "camps" of Alfred Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan, are buried deep in the heart of the Adirondack wilderness—miles from the nearest railroad station or crossroads store, and yet house parties of from 20 to 30 guests are entertained at these retreats with all the perfection of detail as to menus and service that could reasonably be expected in a Newport villa.

For a temporary camp a single-pole tent with a fire is the most popular. It has many advantages, chief of which are lightness and the fact that it is easily set up. It should have a floor cloth of good canvas, to be tied in at the corners.

The bed of browse or straw can be made under this floor cloth, so that the whole tent is a bed. The pole should be jointed and that is the one concession to civilization, because you might have to camp where you could not get the right pole and because you cannot well carry a full-length tent pole in a bag. And all your outfit should be carried in a bag or bundle, without a single box or hard package bigger than your frying-pan and kettle. The Indians would not have dragged their teepee poles around with them had they been able to get fresh ones at every camp. Tent pins you can get in metal; but while they are compact they are too heavy for carriage, so these you must cut afresh.



CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS

In size your peaked top tent need be only about seven feet square to accommodate two or three persons. The fly will make a storeroom, if necessary. These canvases will make into packs to hold loose articles, in case your canvas pack bags get overcrowded. Of course you can camp without any tent at all, if you like. The writer and a friend once spent a night in the Yellowstone park in winter, when the thermometer was 26 degrees below zero and we had no tent, only a strip of light canvas. We dug a hole in six feet of snow and kept a fire going all night. That sort of thing is cold work, though a tent would not have helped us much. The trapper, who sometimes covers a hundred miles on his line of traps, has lean-tos or log hovels with open fronts, so that he can keep a fire going in case he has not a cabin or tent with a stove. Even a good log fire does not offer complete comfort in case of rain. Rainy weather is far worse than cold weather and snow in camp and against rain you must have some sort of a roof. Bark and boughs sound well, but are hard to get into practical roofing shape.

Your bed ought to be good, for if you do not sleep comfortably you cannot enjoy yourself or do your work. A good bough bed is difficult and slow to make, although most writers prate about it learnedly. Again, hay or straw may be impossible to secure. What then? An air mattress? Certainly not for any old-timer. A good pair of real wool blankets, weighing in the neighborhood of 11 or 12 pounds, a heavy cotton comforter and a long strip of wide canvas to roll it all up in tight and snug and dry, and you have a cowpuncher's bed, the best outdoor bed ever yet invented, and good for any weather.

Observe, especially, that this canvas, which folds in over your folded bedclothes, keeps out the dust and the rain. Your bed should be clean and it must be dry. Roll it tight and compact and tie it snugly when you move camp.

Your camp site should never in any time be too near the water. Get up on the bluff where the wind will strike you and you will be much

more free from mosquitoes. Many campers try to get into the shade of the trees and sometimes make a mistake in doing so. On the building and conduct of your fire depends your comfort in camp. Never use a camp stove if it can be avoided. In much of coastwise Alaska, where the fuel is often largely composed of crooked porous alders, you may need a Yukon camp stove. In

pretty much all of the United States you will not require one. You do not need a lot of fancy camp dishes, but require at least one frying-pan, better two, a sheet-iron coffee pot, riveted, and some sort of cooking oven—a Dutch oven of cast iron, if your transportation admits it. Above all, you should remember that your campfire is not your cooking fire and that you do not cook on the flames but on the coals. You bake with hot ashes rather than with coals, because much camp cooking is burned when hurried. Of course in snowshoeing and camping in the winter time you may find it better to suspend your boiling kettles over the flame by means of long sticks thrust into the ground or snow at the other end. Such a stick is called by the Canadian Indians chip-lok-quogan. In other places it is known as a "crow." After your camp is done you must be careful to throw this stick down and not leave it standing, else you will have bad luck.

In the eastern section of the country the Adirondacks, and to a lesser extent the Catskill mountains constitute the supreme paradise of the camper, although there is much camping along the St. Lawrence river, in the lake district of New Hampshire and in the Blue Ridge mountains. In the middle states the shores of the Great Lakes afford one far-bung camp ground and one of the most popular camping meccas in the entire world is embraced in the beautiful lake regions of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where the smaller sheets of water seem to enable a closer acquaintance with nature in her most alluring form. Colorado has become a great camp ground for summer tourists of late years and on the Pacific coast there is no end of camping. All sorts of settings are available for the west coast campers—woodland, seashore and mountains, not forgetting that picturesque "tent city" which rises every summer on the alluring Coronado beach, near San Diego, Cal.

ARMY'S NEW TELESCOPE.

After years of patient experimenting Dana Dudley of Wakefield, Mass., has just had the satisfaction of having his "pan angle" telescope adopted by the war department of the United States. The invention is simple in its construction, yet, it is said, may revolutionize modern warfare. It consists of reflecting lenses so arranged at angles in a tube that persons or objects above or below and on all sides may be viewed from a place of concealment. The device as constructed for use in warfare is arranged so that even on disappearing guns or guns used in trenches and fired from any point invisible from the exterior the operator may ascertain the location of the enemy, target or other objective point without exposing himself.—Philadelphia Record.

IN A FIX.

"That clerk of mine is going to ask me for my daughter. He ain't earning enough to marry on." "Well?" "But if I bring up that objection he'll strike me for a salary raise."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CANADA FORGING AHEAD

Thomas C. Shotwell, one of the greatest market reporters in America, writes from New York, under date of March 20th, and says: "The Tariff tangle with Canada which President Taft has taken in hand is of importance chiefly because of the multitude of American farmers that are crossing into the Canadian northwest. Most conservative estimates of their number place it at 150,000 for 1910. Some say as many as 250,000 will cross. These are all expert farmers and their places in the United States are being filled by untrained men from Europe and from the cities. Canada is gaining rapidly in agricultural importance and within a few years the United States will have to call on the Dominion for wheat. Production of wheat in the United States is not keeping pace with the population. A tariff war would complicate the problem of getting food. Even now Canadian farmers are getting higher prices for their cattle on the hoof and Canadian housewives are paying less for meat in the butcher shops than farmers and housewives are receiving and paying in the United States. The tariff on cattle and wheat must be removed as between the two countries before long."

TOO INTERESTING.



The Umpire—Say, Chimmie, I want er resign.

PERMANENTLY CURED.

No Kidney Trouble in Three Years.

Mrs. Catharine Kautz, 322 Center St., Findlay, O., says: "Four years ago I became afflicted with kidney trouble, and rapidly ran down in health. I suffered from backache and other kidney disorders and was languid and weak. I doctored and used different remedies but became no better. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and for three years I have been free from kidney trouble."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Of Another Feather. "Did you folks want any aigs today?" called the grocery boy from the back steps. "Yes," answered the cook who was busy kneading dough. "Just lay 'em under the refrigerator." "I ain't Hen; I'm the other boy," shouted the lad from the grocery.—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays the pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some of our first impressions were made by mother's slipper.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

Always keep imagination under control.

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Galena, Kans.—"A year ago last March I fell, and a few days after there was soreness in my right side. In a short time a bunch came and it bothered me so much at night I could not sleep. It kept growing larger and by fall it was as large as a hen's egg. I could not go to bed without a hot water bottle applied to that side. I had one of the best doctors in Kansas and he told my husband that I would have to be operated on as it was something like a tumor caused by a rupture. I wrote to you for advice and you told me not to get discouraged but to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did take it and soon the lump in my side broke and passed away."—Mrs. R. R. HUEY, 713 Mineral Ave., Galena, Kans.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to many suffering women.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin, SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. GENUINE must bear signature: *W. L. Douglas*

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$3 & \$2.50

Boys' Shoes \$3.00 Boys' Shoes \$2.50 & \$2.00

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make.

BECAUSE:

W. L. Douglas shoes are \$5.00 and \$4.00 to \$3.00, in style, fit and wear, other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00. W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.50 shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world.

Fast Color Eyelets. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Fake W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, giving full directions how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered to the wearer all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Hay's Hair-Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Is not a dye. Refuse all substitutes. 75c and 50c Bottles by Mail or at Druggists. FREE

Send 20c for large sample Bottle. Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

DEFIANCE STARCH

for starching finest linens.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna can hope to get its beneficial effects, and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy, the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package, and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere; one size only. Regular price 50 cents per bottle. Get a bottle today to have in the house when needed.



