

The Boy Scout Series No. 1

# THE SCOUT IDEA BOOK

1960

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The Boy Scouts Association

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Editor's Note:

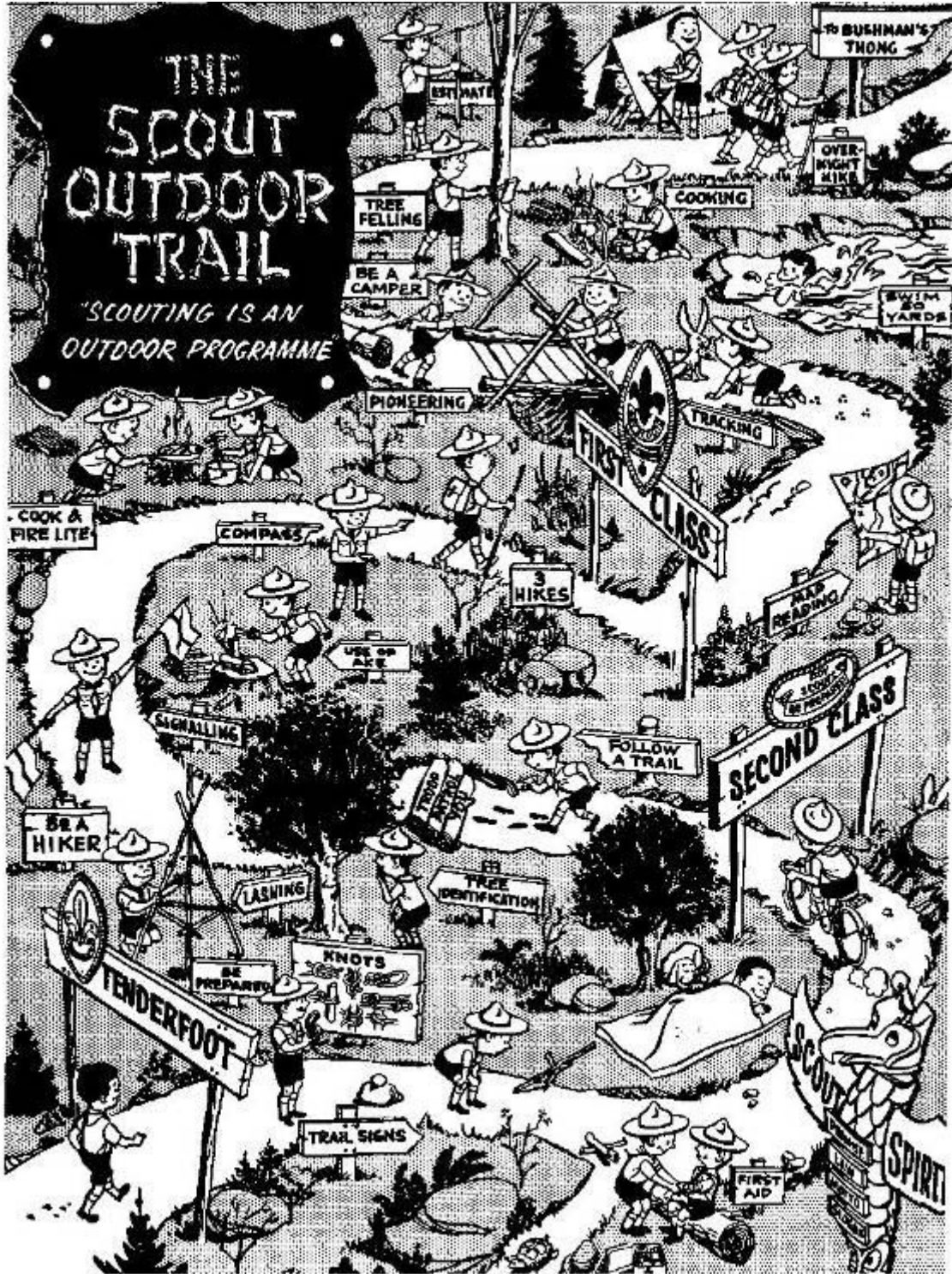
The reader is reminded that these texts have been written a long time ago. Consequently, they may use some terms or express sentiments which were current at the time, regardless of what we may think of them at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. For reasons of historical accuracy they have been preserved in their original form.

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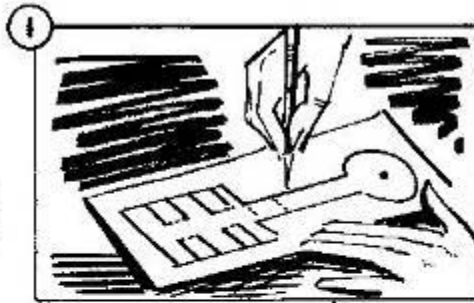
## CONTENTS

The Scout Outdoor Trail.....	3
Tin Can Blinker .....	4
Patrol Bulletin Board .....	5
Indian Signs .....	6
Codes.....	7
Camp Stove.....	8
Patrol Box .....	9
Pack Boards .....	10
Sandals .....	11
Snow Shoes .....	12
Plaster Casts .....	13
A Punt .....	14
Poncho.....	15
Shelters .....	16
Fishing Plugs.....	17
Model Pioneering .....	18-19
Reflector Oven.....	20
Fire By Friction .....	21
Fire Starters .....	22
Survival Kit .....	23
Tin Can Craft .....	24-25
Plating and Weaving .....	26-27
Camp Gadgets .....	28
Camp Shower .....	29
Pantograph.....	30
Camp Fire Awards .....	31
Camp Fire Robe .....	32
Axe and Knife .....	33
Woggles .....	34



# TIN CAN BLINKER

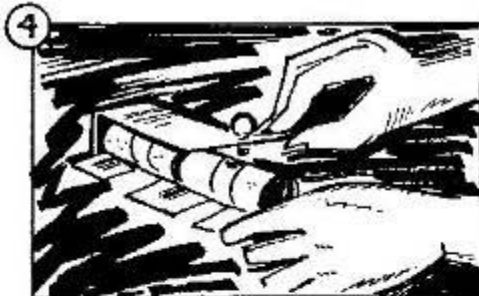
*ALL YOU NEED IS A BUDDY & THIRTY CENTS. FOLLOW THE STEPS SHOWN & PRACTICE WITH ONE ANOTHER TO PERFECT YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF MORSE CODE. DON'T GIVE UP!*



1 CUT A PIECE OF TIN  $4\frac{1}{2}$  X 12 FROM A CAN. TRANSFER DESIGN USING CARBON



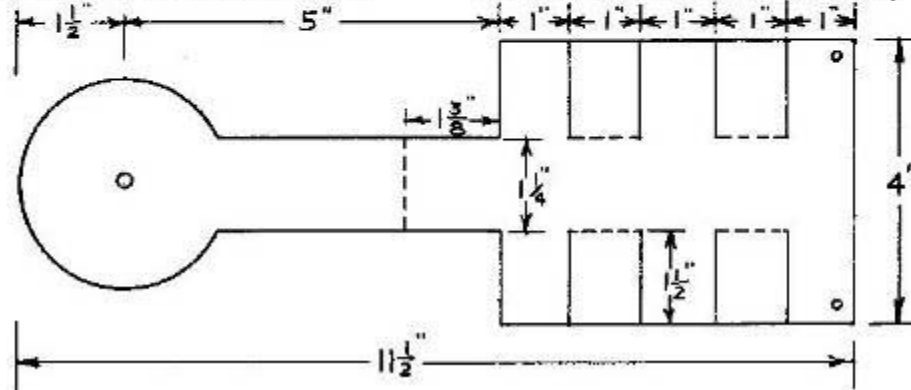
2 CUT OUT DESIGN WITH TIN SNIPS FILE DOWN ROUGH EDGES.



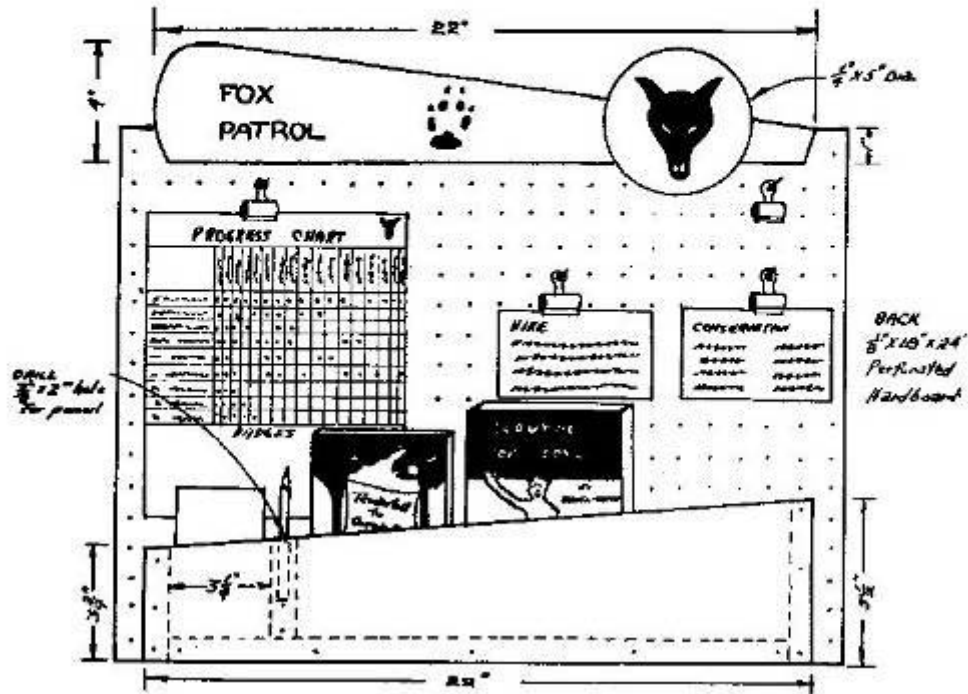
4 SCRAPE A HOLE IN BATTERY TO MAKE CONTACT WITH BOTTOM OF BULB



3 BEND TIN ALONG DOTTED LINES. MAKE SURE BATTERIES ARE HELD SECURELY



## A PATROL BULLETIN BOARD








































The back of the board is a piece of  $\frac{1}{8}$ " perforated hard board. The top emblem circle and pocket front are cut from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood. A piece of 36" by  $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 1" pine will supply the materials for the pocket frame work; assemble with 1" No. 18 wire brads. Fashion small hooks from coat hanger wire on which to hang your paper clips.

Letter the top panel with the name of your Patrol and add your Patrol emblem. In the example shown the hard-board would probably be painted yellow and the emblem and pocket green – the Fox Patrol colours.

A hammer, saw and a pair of pliers are all you need to get started on your Patrol bulletin board. Our gam made this one for less than \$1.00.

INDIAN SIGNS

 Arrowman	 Antelope	 Arrows	 Bad	 Bear alive
 Bear dead	 Bear sad heart	 Bear glad heart	 Beaver	 Beaver in his house
 Beaver Tail	 Big Voice	 Bird Tracks	 Black Door	 Blanket
 Hatchet Broken	 Bow and Arrow	 Boy	 Brothers	 Buffalo
 White Buffalo	 Indian Camp	 Canoe	 Canoe and warrior	 Cheyenne
 Cloud	 Cold and Snow	 Come or Call for	 Plenty Corn	 Whooping Cough
 Big Crow	 White Crow	 Calumet Dance	 Council	 Crane
 Dakota or Sioux	 Dakota and Cheyenne Make Peace	 Day	 Death	 Deer Tracks



Use these signs on your Patrol or Troop notice board at camp. It will add colour, atmosphere and interest. Maybe your Patrol can invent its own signs—try it.



# CODES

• - • -

Simple transposition A = Z  
 ABCDEFGHIJKLM  
 ZYXWVUTSRQPON

or using a codeword  
 e.g. cougar becomes  
 COUGARBDEFHIJ  
 ZYXWVTSQPONMLK

*Qz* A = 1, B = 2 etc.

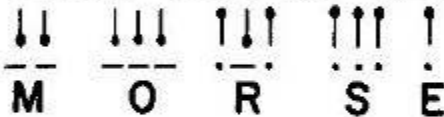
A	B	E	F	I	J	<i>Thus</i> ◻ = A ◻ = B (YZ) ◻ - T ◻ - Y
C	D	G	H	K	L	
M	N	Q	R	U	V	
O	P	S	T	W	X	

Scout is written  
 ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻ ◻

MORSE CODE can be written in many ways  
 e.g. Hills & Valleys  $\wedge \wedge = \cdot \cdot \cdot$  or U;  $\wedge \wedge \wedge = \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$  or C

*Qz* Dots = odd numbers Dashes = even numbers  
 THUS 1355 7 723 499 628 421  
 .... . ... ..

*Qz* In match sticks - head up = • head down = -



MILK

LEMON

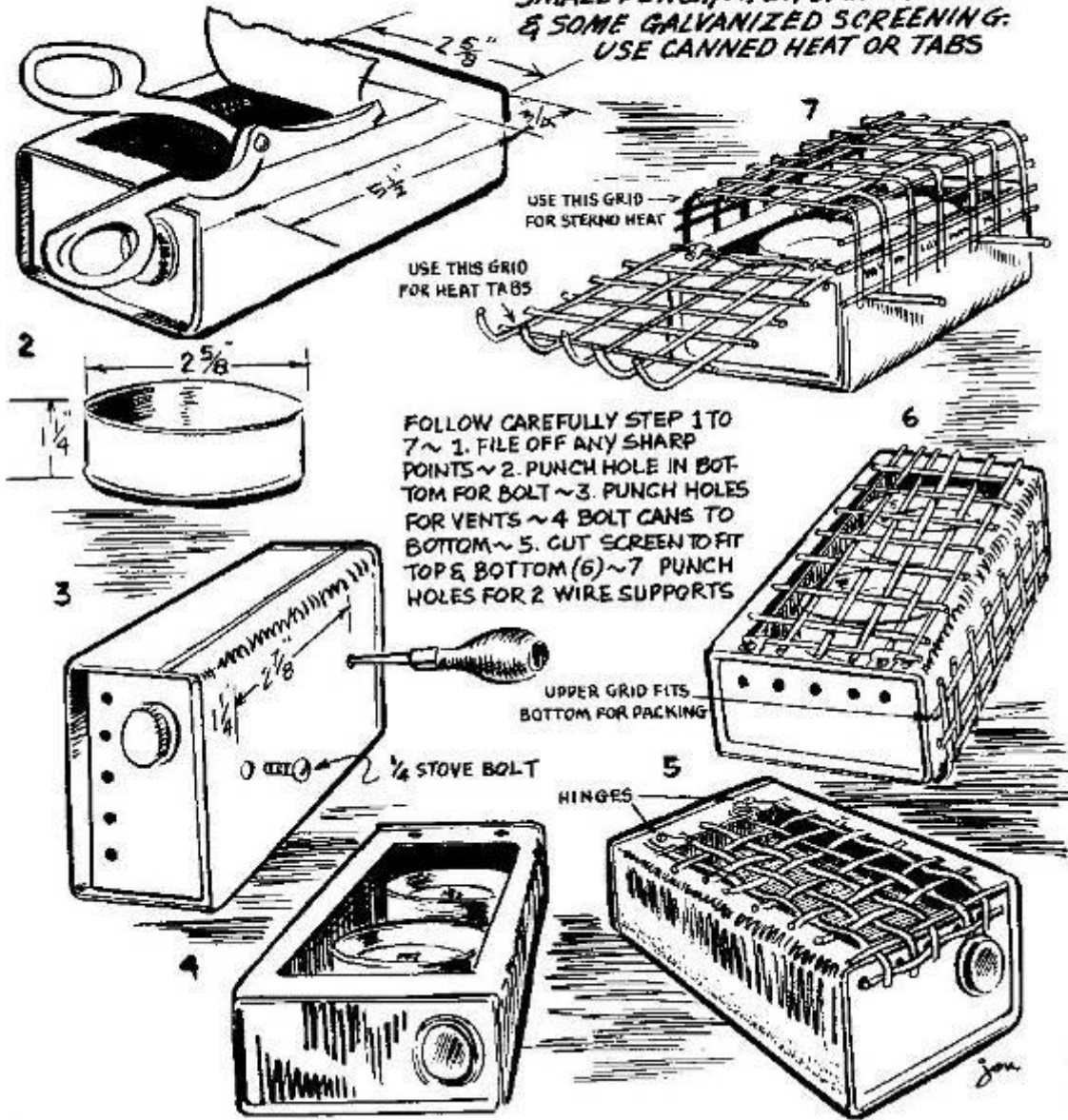
INVISIBLE WRITING

PEN DIPPED IN SOLUTION

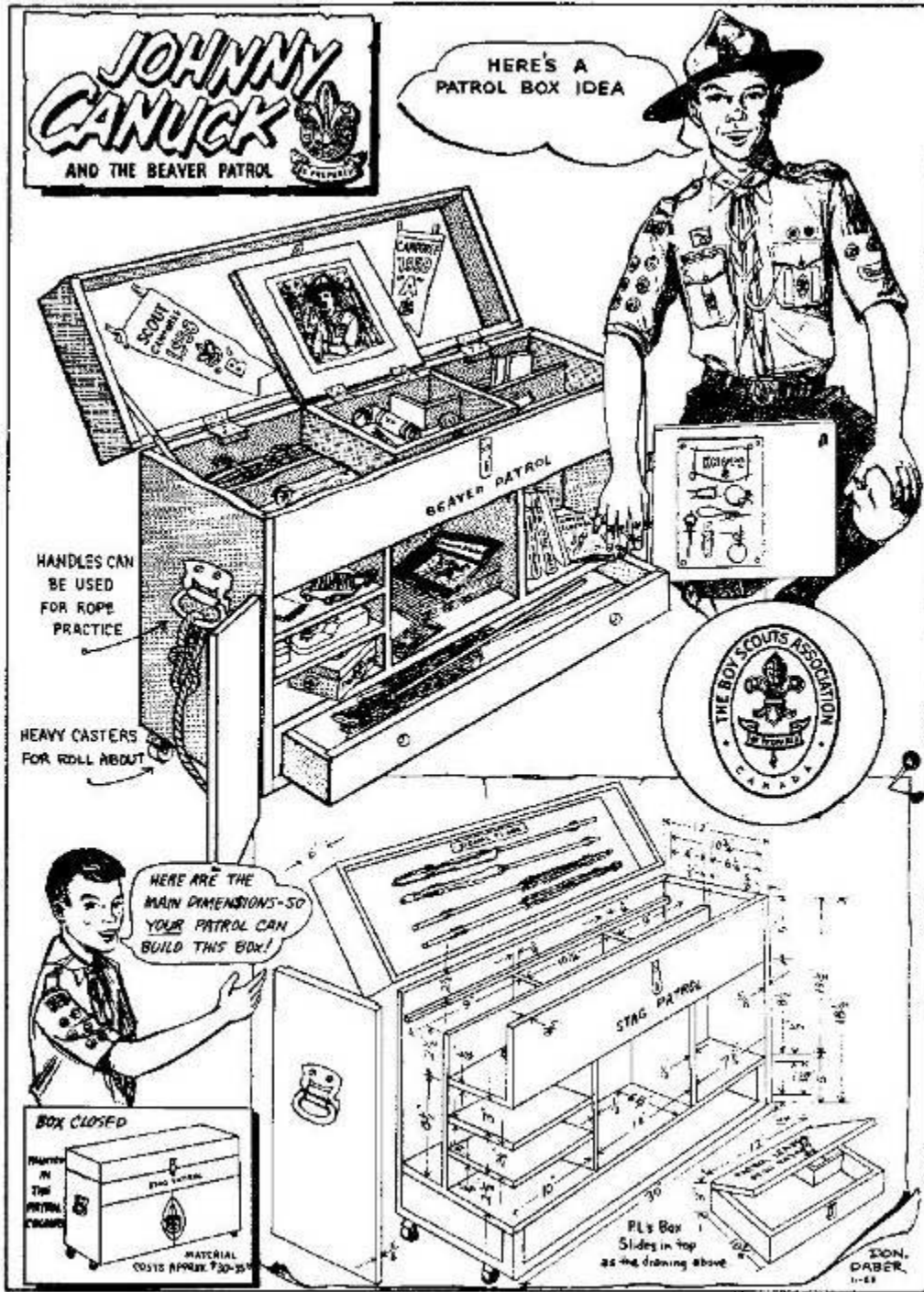
CANDLE HELD UNDER PAPER TO BRING OUT WRITING.

# CAMP STOVE

ALL YOU NEED IS A 1 QT. FLAT TIN CAN,  
TIN SNIPS, 1 SMALL ROUND TIN CAN,  
SMALL PUNCH, A FEW SMALL BOLTS  
& SOME GALVANIZED SCREENING.  
USE CANNED HEAT OR TABS







## CHIPPEWA PACK FRAME

PLATE BY W. G. HUNT - WALES COANGERS, WIS.

This frame can be made of any green wood that will take a bend. Ash and elm are easily worked when green.

The webbing and tying can be done with rawhide or heavy cord. Use any available material for carrying straps.

Bend the bows around 10 or 12 inch tree or stump, and tie until dry. (dew 2 days) Remove it in position again until frame is tied together.

**SIZES**  
 Small Bow - 20 in. wide, 20 in. high.  
 Big Bow - 22 in. wide, 22 in. high.

Cut two green saplings (elm, ash or hickory) 1 inch thick at butt, before peeling, one 4½ ft. long and one 3 ft. long. Also get three naturally bent 1 inch branches 20 inches long, and bent about like this.

Whittle them all down to an even thickness (about ¾ inch) and flatten the concave or inner side of the cross pieces. Keep ends of small bow and the cross pieces moist. The cross pieces can be laid in water and the ends of the small bow wrapped in wet burlap.

Whittle ends of small bow as shown, (the 3 ft. piece) to this size and the ends of the cross pieces to size shown below.

TO FIT SIDES OF LARGE BOW. Cut away a little more than half.

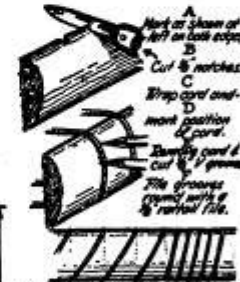
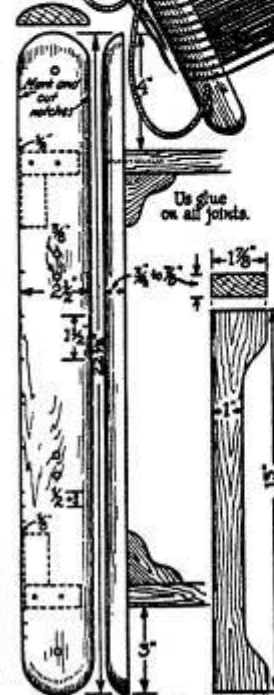
There should be about 1½ to 2 inches of space between the taut webbing and the highest point of the cross piece.

Indian method of cutting, bending and wrapping.

To make bending easier, heat may be applied to the parts to be bent. Heat turns the moisture in the wood to steam, making it more pliable.

Any light wood will do. The ¼" cotton-cord costs about one cent per foot and you'll want about 75 ft. Better buy 100 ft. as it will come in mighty handy for a lot of things around a camp.

Since only the cord rests on the wearer's back, it can circulate between the pack board if the cord, keeping the back cool in summer, and also preventing chafing. Therefore, the cord must slide a bit. So if the board is to be varnished, be sure that the varnish is perfectly dry before strapping the cord.



On one side the cord will go straight across & on the other it will fan like this.



Finish to suit your own taste but let the finish dry thoroughly before wrapping cord. Cord must slide.

The ordinary jackknife is the only tool used to make sandals like the one shown below

$\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch belt lacing cut for first loop A.

Method of cutting belt lacing for fastening loop B.

Rawhide should be oiled or varnished to keep it from softening when it gets wet.

**SANDALS**  
OF RAWHIDE OR COWHIDE  
SKETCHES & SUGGESTIONS BY W. BEN HUNT, WALES CORNERS, W.V.

Don't cut your sandals too short. You can always cut off but not on.

The first choice of leather for sandals is rawhide, if it is obtainable. The next is cowhide, but any heavy leather may be used. Leather or heavy canvas belting also makes good sandals. The Mexican peons use old auto tires for their sandals in this modern age. In some countries sandals are made of braided or woven straw. They may also be made of rope. Leather sandals should be oiled to keep them pliable. The leather for the straps should be rather flexible so as not to chafe the feet.

Punch holes to match in sole and straps.

To make pattern, place foot on a piece of heavy paper and draw a line around, but  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches away from the foot. Holes for straps should be placed as shown above.

The above sketch shows the positions of the toe & heel straps. They should be laced to the sole with thin rawhide lacing or a good grade of belt lacing. Wet the heel strap and shape it as shown at left.

Toe straps should have a rather snug fit.

Leather from old high-tops is excellent for toe and heel straps.

Another type of heel strap.

Ankle straps should be pliable.

This type of sandal should be made of leather no thicker than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

Leave about 2 inches beyond the heel. Moisten and bend to shape.

Below are shown some modern methods of fastening straps.

Fastening straps with tubular rivets.

Fastening with copper rivets.

Fastening with split rivets.

Method of sewing with waxed thread to prevent wearing out.

Enlarged view showing how thread is sewn.

Cross straps may be braided of soft leather and sewed to the sole.

# KNOW YOUR Snow Shoes

3 favourite styles usually made from...  
✓ BIRCH ✓ MAPLE ✓ ASH


**ALGONQUIN**  
UPTURNED TOE

*The most popular style Available from your distributor*



**BEAR PAW**

*For use in heavy woods Used by Trappers*



**TROQUOIS**


*Another popular Snow Shoe*



**TYPICAL HARNESS**

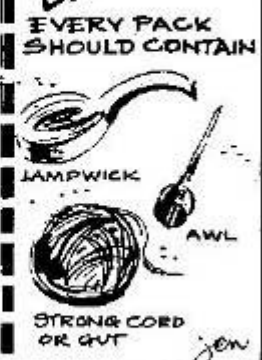


**OR MAKE YOUR OWN!**





**EVERY PACK SHOULD CONTAIN**



**CARE OF SNOW SHOES** - Keep Gut shellacked yearly. Store in dry place. Treat wood with linseed oil and wipe dry! Use - caution when standing near fire. When not in use stand in Snow

# Plaster Casts

1  
PREPARE TRACK BY PLACING  
A WALL OF CARDBOARD OR  
TIN AROUND IT.



PLASTER CASTS CAN BE MADE  
OF ANIMAL, REPTILE OR  
BIRD TRACKS, LEAVES AND  
PLANTS. ALL YOU NEED IS  
MODELING CLAY, CARDBOARD  
AND A FEW POUNDS OF PLASTER  
OF PARIS. KEEP THE PLASTER  
OF PARIS IN A MOISTURE  
PROOF CAN OR IT WILL HARDEN

2  
SIFT INTO A BOWL  
OF WATER UNTIL  
SATURATION POINT  
PUT A LITTLE ON TOP



WHEN SET LIFT OUT &  
WASH OFF. NOW MAKE  
A POSITIVE CAST

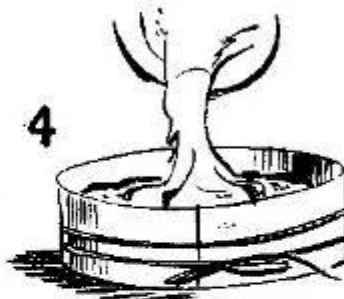
FOR LEAVES ETC.

1. ROLL OUT PLASTI-  
CINE OR CLAY.

2. LAY LEAF ON  
CLAY. PLACE CARD  
OVER IT & PRESS.

3. LIFT CARD &  
REMOVE LEAF.

4. PROCEED AS FOR NORMAL CAST.



BRUSH NEGATIVE WITH SOAPY  
WATER. TIE CARDBOARD  
WALL AROUND CAST. POUR  
PLASTER. LET SET 10-20 MINS.

5  
TRIM EDGES OF  
FINISHED CAST  
WITH KNIFE

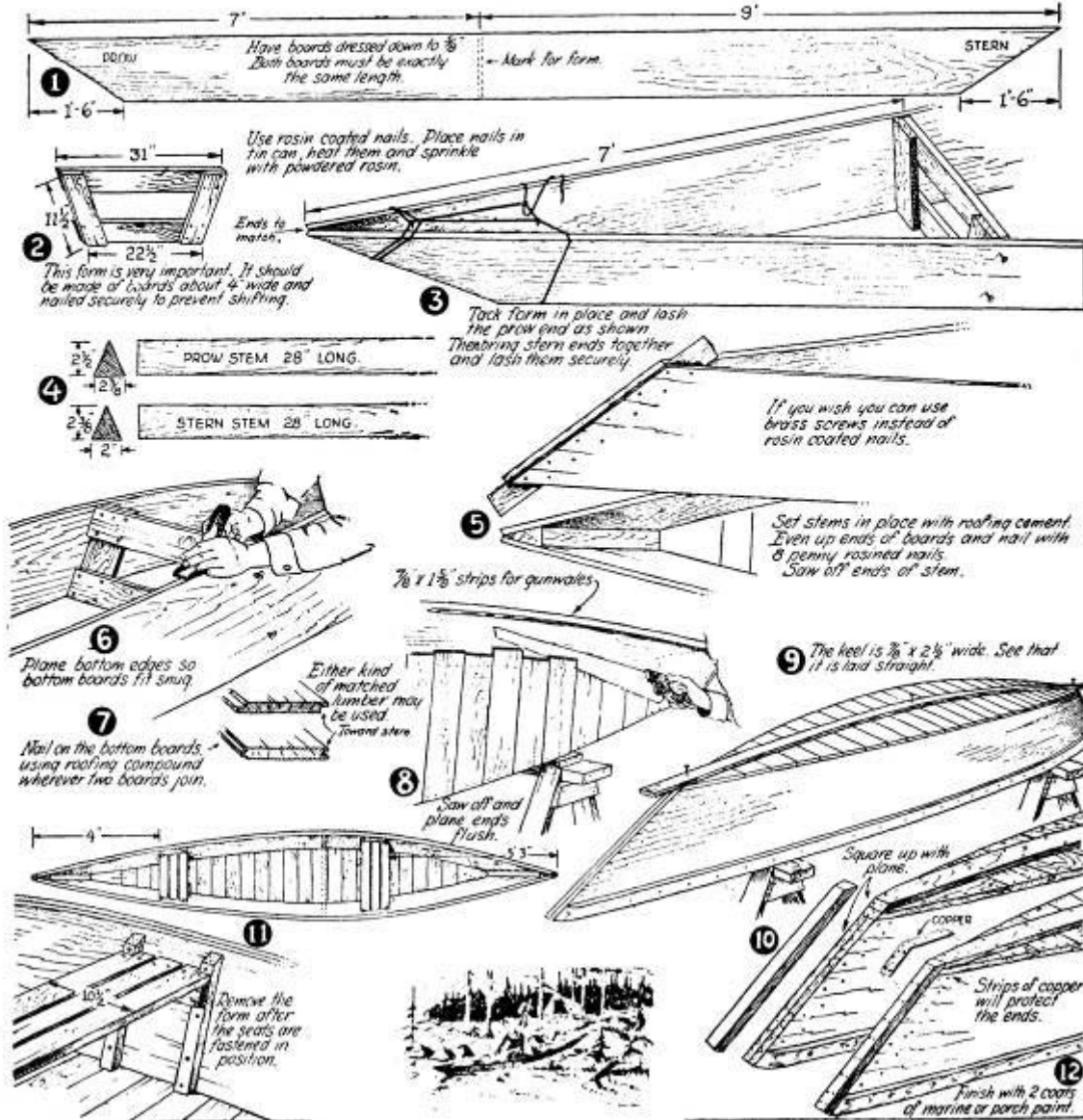


Bateaux of French-Canadian origin were used in the old logging days to transport men, supplies and the wainigan or cook's outfit. They were usually made of 2 inch white pine and were sometimes as long as 30 ft. or more. They were built to stand a lot of abuse and were especially adapted for running white water in the spring. This small edition is an ideal boys boat for camping trips.

# A BATEAU

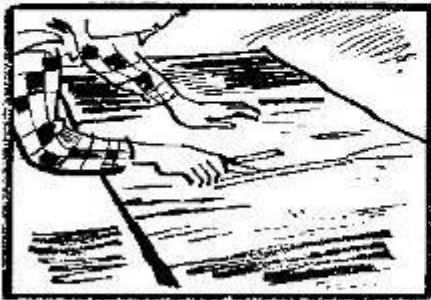
BY BEN HUNT

White pine, cedar or cyprus are ideal woods for building boats. Buy 3, 12 inch boards, 16 ft. long and have two of them dressed down to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. thick. Rip the third board into two  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch strips for the gunwales and one  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch strip for the keel. The rest will be used for seats. Also buy about 60 ft. of 6 inch matched lumber for the bottom and a can of roofing compound for caulking.

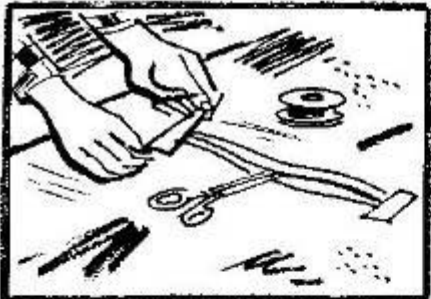


# Poncho

USE GOOD LIGHTWEIGHT TOUGH RUBBER OR OILCLOTH OR PLASTIC SHOWER CURTAINS. TO STICK 2 PIECES OF PLASTIC TOGETHER SIMPLY RUN A HOT IRON OVER THEM. EXPERIMENT FIRST.



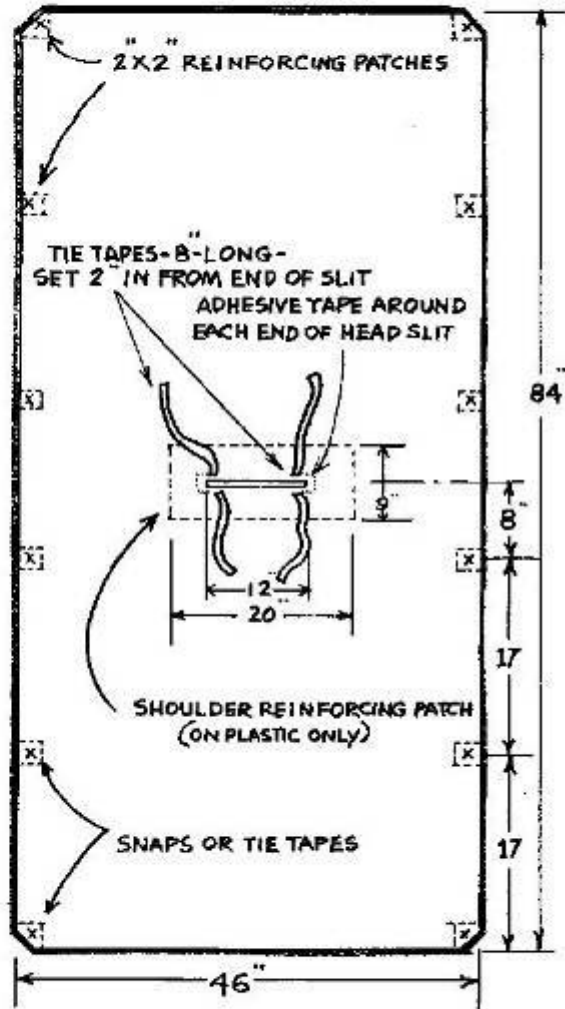
LAY YOUR MATERIAL OUT ON FLOOR LOCATE & CUT PONCHO TYPE HEAD SLIT



BIND ALL EDGES WITH ADHESIVE TAPE ON BOTH SIDES.



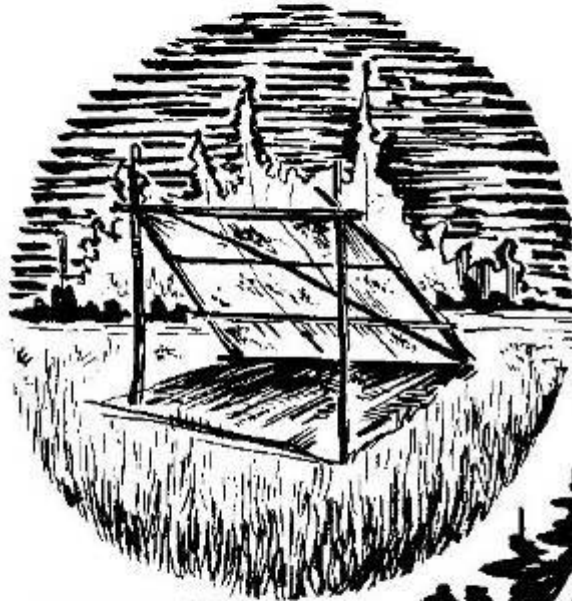
HAND SEW TAPES ON BOTH SIDES OF HEAD SLIT 2" FROM EACH OF THE ENDS.



# SHELTERS

BETTER GET PREPARED NOW!  
CAMPING DAYS ARE MORE FUN  
WHEN YOU BUILD YOUR OWN  
SIMPLE SHELTER. BEST MATERIAL

IS "AEROPLANE CLOTH" OR ANY  
SUITABLE WATERPROOFED CLOTH  
SHOWN BELOW IS THREE OF THE  
SIMPLER TYPES. TRY ONE?



FLAT TOP TENT IS SIMPLEST  
WAY OF USING THE RECTANG-  
ULAR TARP. FOLD IN ABOUT 1 FT.  
AT BACK, THEN SWING TARP OVER  
CROSS BAR. TIE FRONT TO TWO  
SHORT POLES.

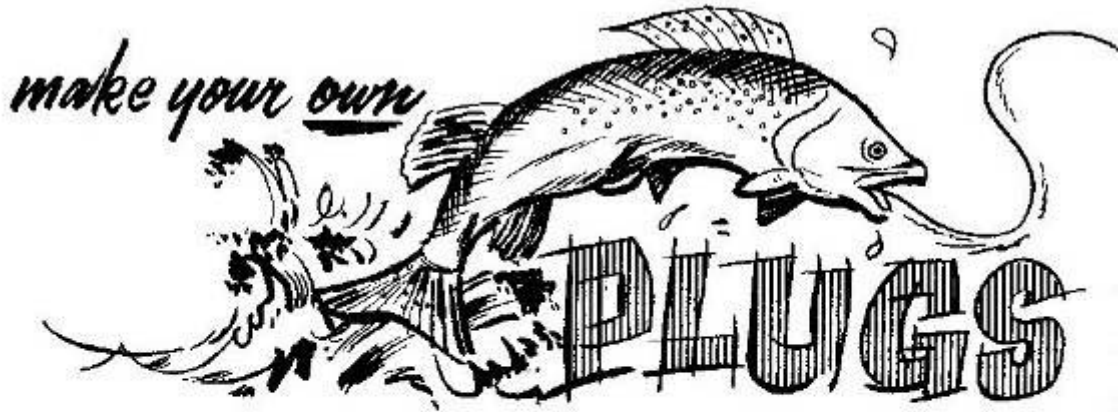


BAKER TENT SHELTER  
IS PUT UP WITH 2 POLES  
THE 2 CORNERS TO THE  
REAR ARE FOLDED UNDER

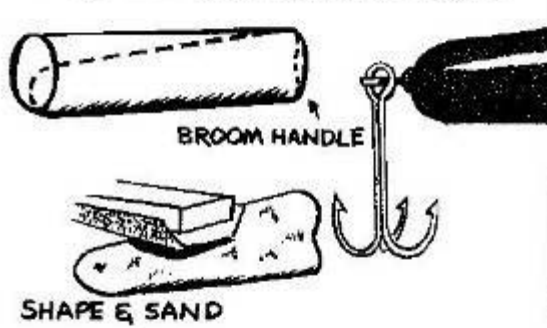


HALF-PYRAMID TENT  
THIS TENT CAN BE CLOSED IN  
CASE OF POOR WEATHER. PUT  
UP WITH POLE OR OVERHEAD  
LINE. USE RECTANGULAR TARP.



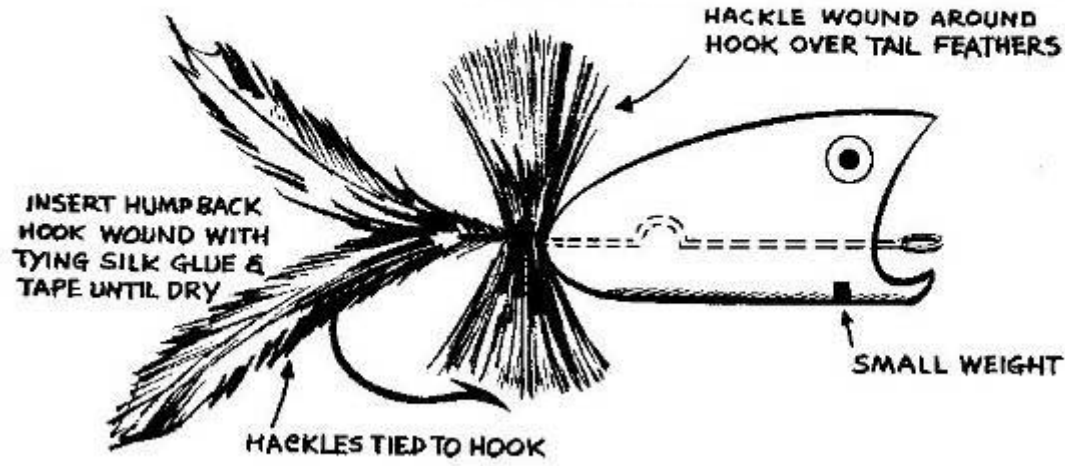
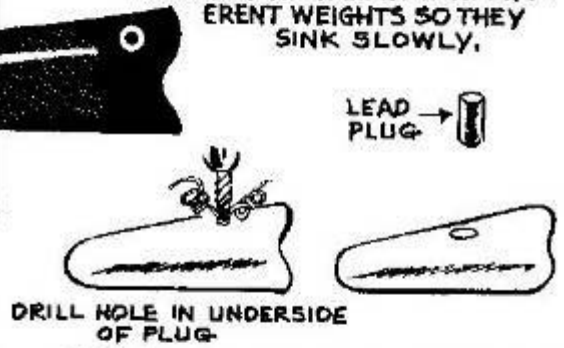


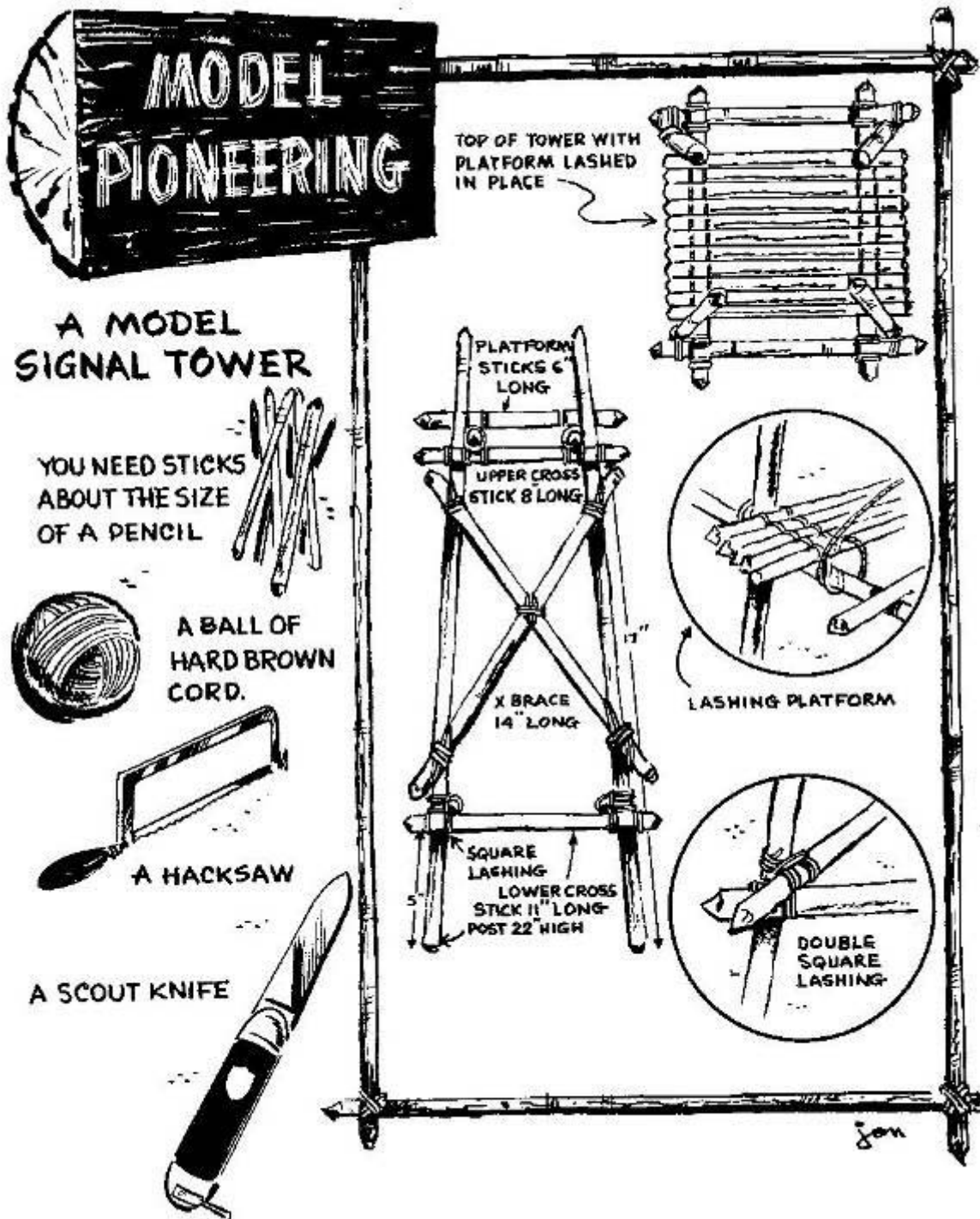
**SURFACE PLUGS** CAN BE MADE FROM BROOM HANDLES, DOWEL STICKS OR SQUARE BLOCKS. SHAPE WITH A KNIFE, SANDPAPER, PAINT WITH GOOD ENAMEL, & ATTACH HARDWARE



**UNDERWATER PLUGS...**

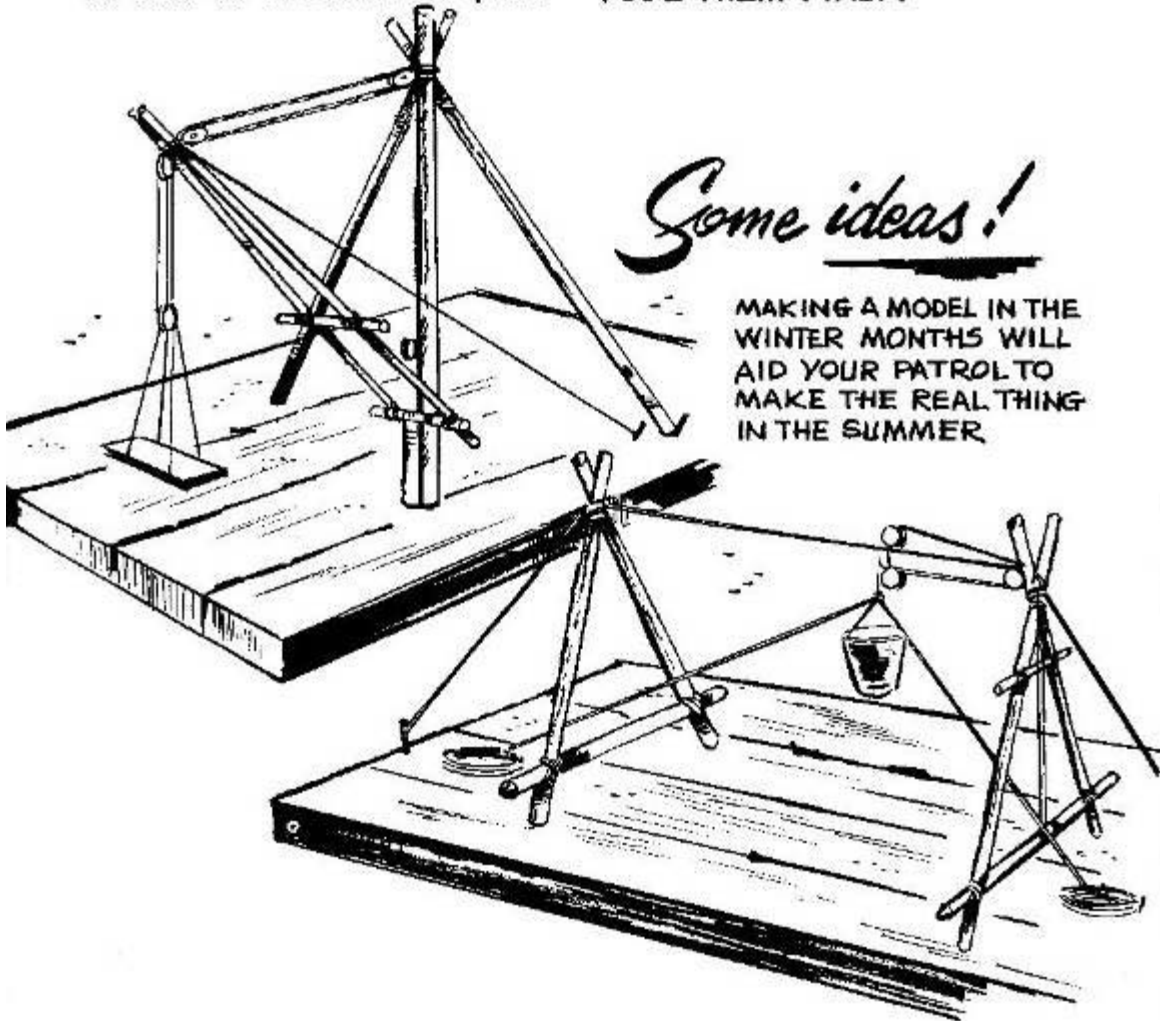
FOR THESE SAME FISH ARE SIMILAR TO SURFACE PLUGS ONLY THEY ARE WEIGHTED, EXPERIMENT WITH DIFFERENT WEIGHTS SO THEY SINK SLOWLY.





## HERE ARE SOME WORKING TIPS...

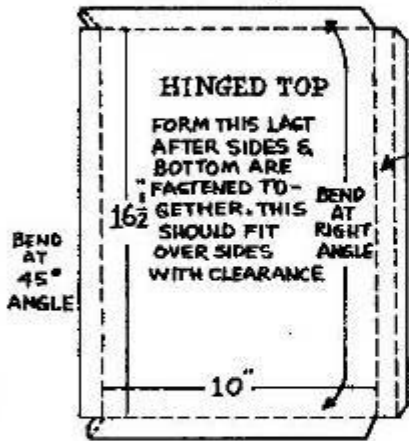
- 1 START WITH A SIMPLE PROJECT. IF YOU TACKLE SOMETHING TOO DIFFICULT YOU MAY LOSE INTEREST.
- 2 WORK TO SCALE- ITS WORTH A LITTLE EXTRA TROUBLE. USE A SCALE OF  $\frac{1}{2}'' = 1$  FOOT.
- 3 USE FISHING LINE OR MASON'S LINE FOR ROPES. WHIP OR DIP IN WAX TO PREVENT FRAYING.
- 4 MAKE YOUR OWN PULLEY BLOCKS FROM PIECES OF HARD WOOD.
- 5 USE A STRONG LARGE BASE-BOARD.
- 6 SCENERY SUCH AS A RIVER BANK CAN BE BUILT UP WITH PAPER MACHE OR PLASTER OF PARIS AND PAINTED.
- 7 IF YOU USE NATURAL TWIGS PEEL THEM FIRST.



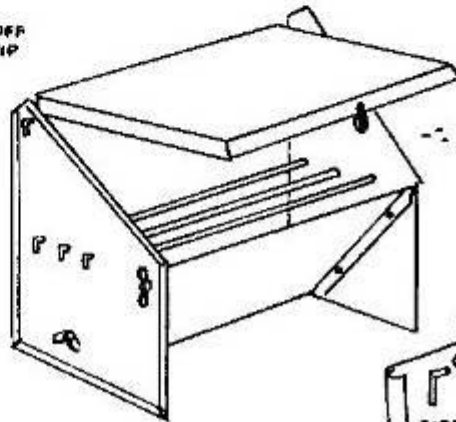
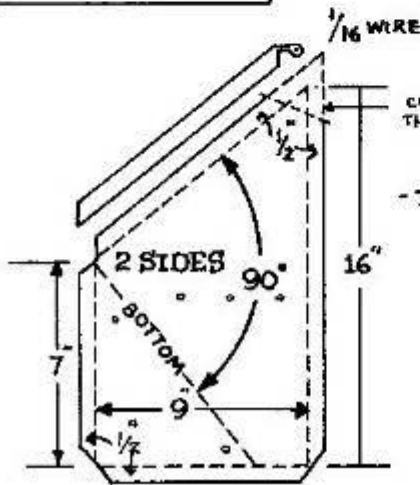
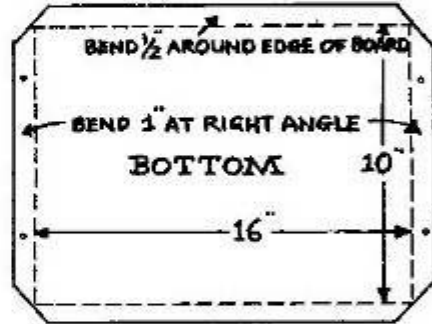
# REFLECTOR OVEN



A REFLECTOR OVEN JUST THE RIGHT SIZE FOR 2 FELLOWS. USE 16 GAUGE ALUMINUM OR GALVANIZED SHEET IRON. FIT PIECES TOGETHER BY TRIAL & ERROR.



BEND TO FIT

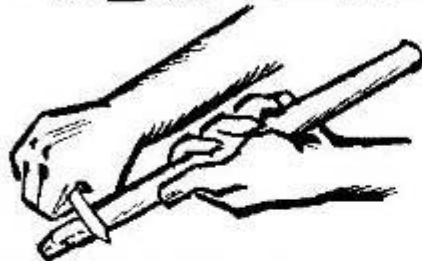


HINGE DETAIL



# FIRE

BY FRICTION



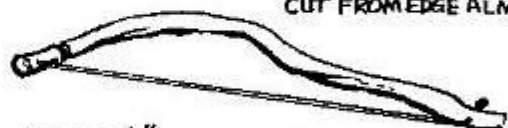
SPINDLE IS ABOUT 1 FT. LONG CUT IT OCTAGONALLY TO GIVE THE BOW STRING A BETTER HOLD



FIREBOARD 4" WIDE X 1/2" THICK X 1 FT LONG GOUGE HOLE FOR SPINDLE. V-SHAPE CUT FROM EDGE ALMOST TO HOLE



THUNDERBIRD PIECE OF WOOD TO FIT HAND. MAKE 1/2" DEEP HOLE. SOAP



BOW 2 1/2" BRANCH 1 FT. LONG BORE HOLE IN EACH END FOR LEATHER STRING. TO FIT TIGHTLY AROUND SPINDLE



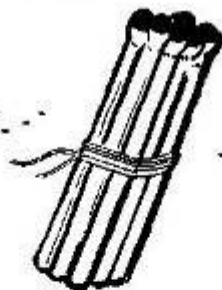
TINDER SHREDDED BARK FROM CEDAR, INNER BARK FROM COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD, ELDER BERRY



**FIRE BY FLINT & STEEL**  
YOU NEED FLINT, KNIFE, TINDER CIGAR LIGHTER WICKING, STRIKE KNIFE AGAINST FLINT SO THAT WICKING CATCHES SPARK. INSERT INTO TINDER BLOW INTO FLAME.



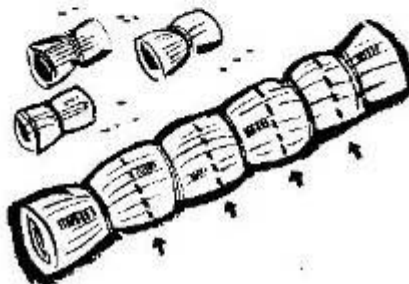
# FIRE Starters



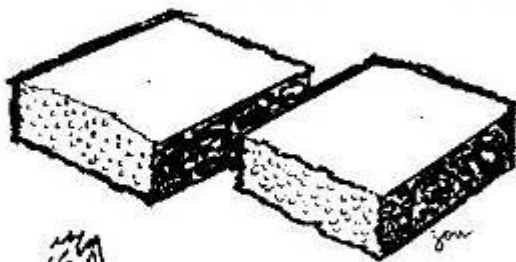
TIE A HALF DOZEN MATCHES TOGETHER WITH STRING, DIP IN PARAFFIN



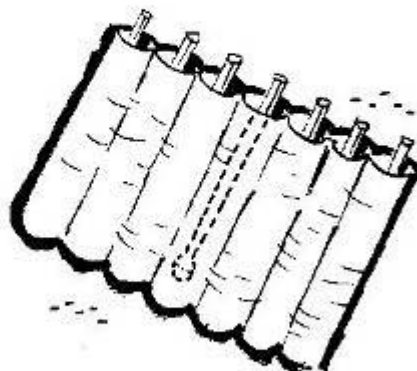
CANDLE STUB WORKS NEATLY, PLACE CANDLE IN CENTER OF TWIGS, LIGHT &, PUT ON MORE TWIGS. ADD LARGER STICKS.



ROLL UP A SINGLE SHEET OF NEWSPAPER. TIE WITH STRING, SAW 6 OR 7 & SOAK IN PARAFFIN. PLACED UNDER KINDLING THEY'RE GOOD FIRE STARTERS.



SAW CELOTEX INTO BLOCKS. SOAK THESE IN PARAFFIN ONE PLACED IN KINDLING IS ENOUGH FOR EACH FIRE.



STICK MATCHES IN PIECE OF CORRUGATED CARDBOARD. DUNK IT ALL IN PARAFFIN.

### "Lost Kit" A Dandy Patrol Project



As you can see the kit takes up very little room, being almost small enough to stuff into your watch pocket. It comprises the following:

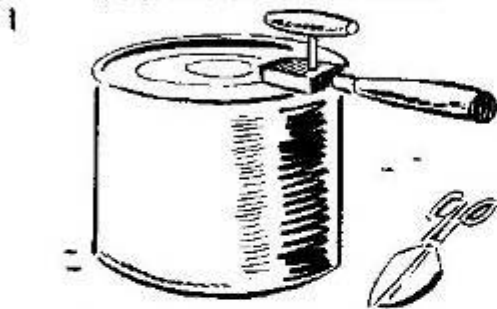
1. Small metal or plastic box.
2. Fish hooks and lures.
3. Fish line.
4. Razor blade.
5. Adhesive tape.
6. Compass.
7. Pencil lead.
8. Paper.
9. Spare wire.
10. Picture wire.
11. Waterproof matches.
12. Sugar cubes.
13. Tea bags.

Be careful, as you make your own kit, to keep it small.



THE SCOUT COOKING KIT IS PERHAPS THE MOST USEFUL ITEM TO BE MADE FROM CANS

IT MOST OFTEN CONSISTS OF A CUP, 2 KETTLES & FRING PAN. MADE TO FIT INSIDE ONE ANOTHER.



THE TOPS OF CANS SHOULD BE REMOVED, FOR LARGE KETTLE USE 5" CAN

DRAW MARK ON INSIDE WHERE YOU WILL CUT. NEVER USE PAINT CANS



CUT OFF ALONG LINE, KEEP BENDING TIN BACK TO AVOID CUTTING HAND



CUT OUT A GROOVE IN END OF BOARD TO FIT CAN & TAP A  $\frac{1}{8}$ " LIP AT 90°



# Craft

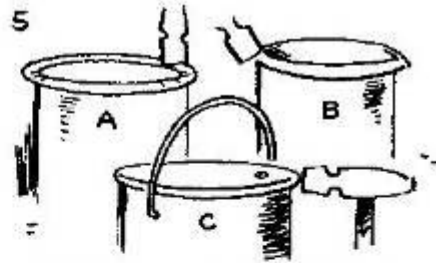


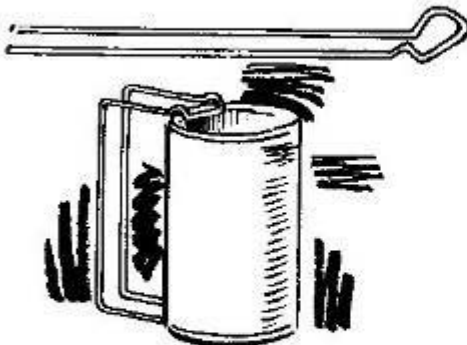
FIG. A, B, AND C SHOWS THE PROGRESSIVE STEPS IN TURNING THE TOP. ALSO HANDLE



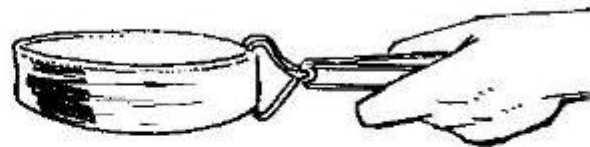
TAP EDGE EVENLY ALL AROUND TO LOOK LIKE FIG. C. TURNED EDGE PREVENTS CUTS & IS STRONGER



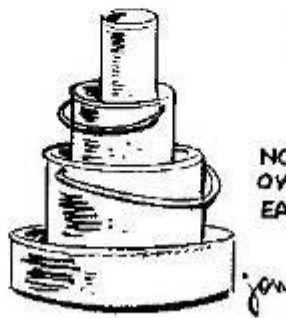
PUNCH HOLE WITH NAIL TO INSERT HANDLE OF FAIRLY HEAVY WIRE BEND HANDLE TO FIT



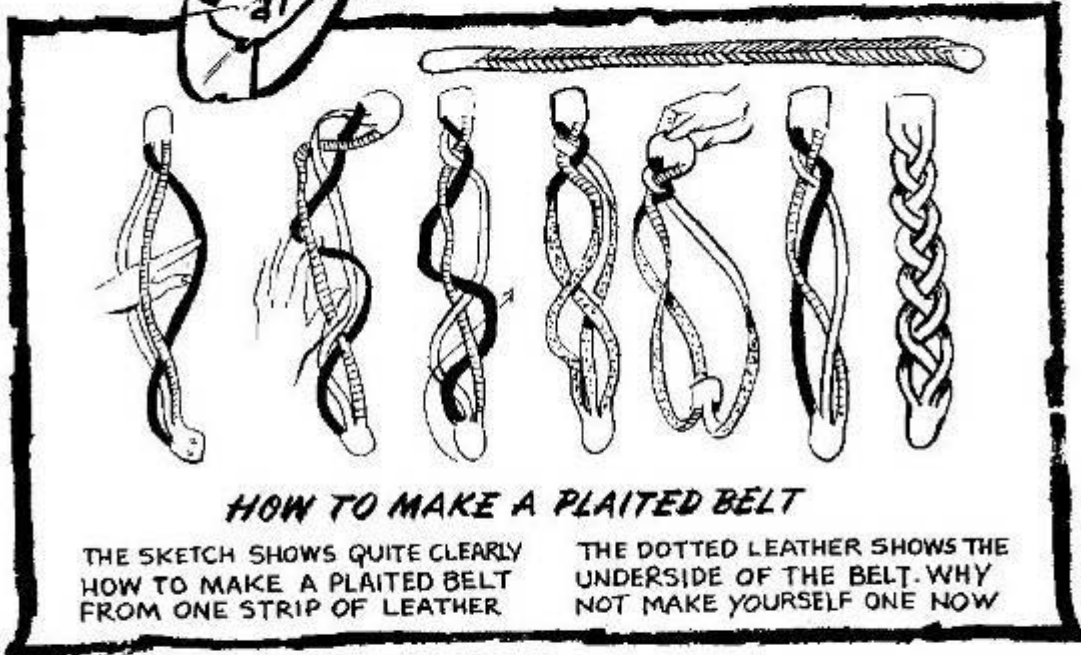
DETACHABLE HANDLE IS MADE OF STIFF WIRE SHAPE IT AS ABOVE. IT WILL SNAP ON & OFF EASILY



FRYING PAN IS RIGID ENOUGH TO TOSS FLAP-JACKS. SOUNDS LIKE FUN?



NOW THERE YOU ARE, YOUR OWN HANDY NEST OF TINS EASILY PACKED IN COOK KIT

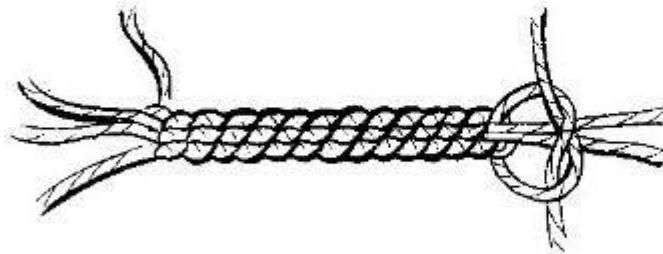


**HOW TO MAKE A PLAITED BELT**

THE SKETCH SHOWS QUITE CLEARLY HOW TO MAKE A PLAITED BELT FROM ONE STRIP OF LEATHER

THE DOTTED LEATHER SHOWS THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BELT. WHY NOT MAKE YOURSELF ONE NOW

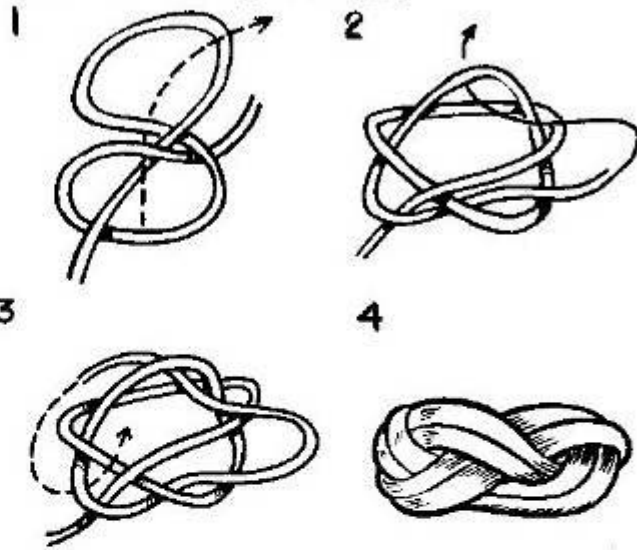
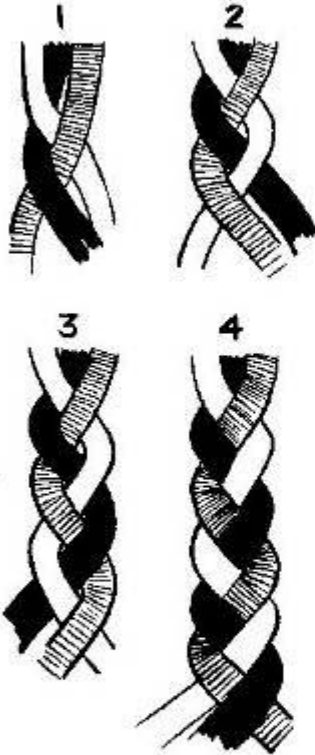
**THE PINEAPPLE**



A FINE LANYARD IS MADE FROM THE PINEAPPLE KNOT. KNOT TWO CORDS OVER A CORE OF TWO OR MORE CORDS AS SHOWN-

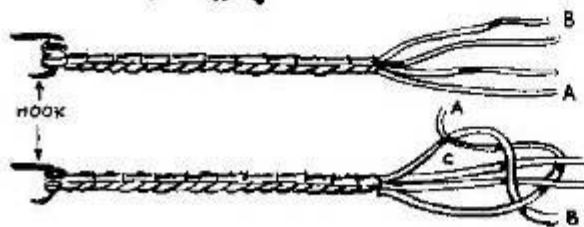
# WEAVING & WEAVING

## THREE STRAND BRAIDS



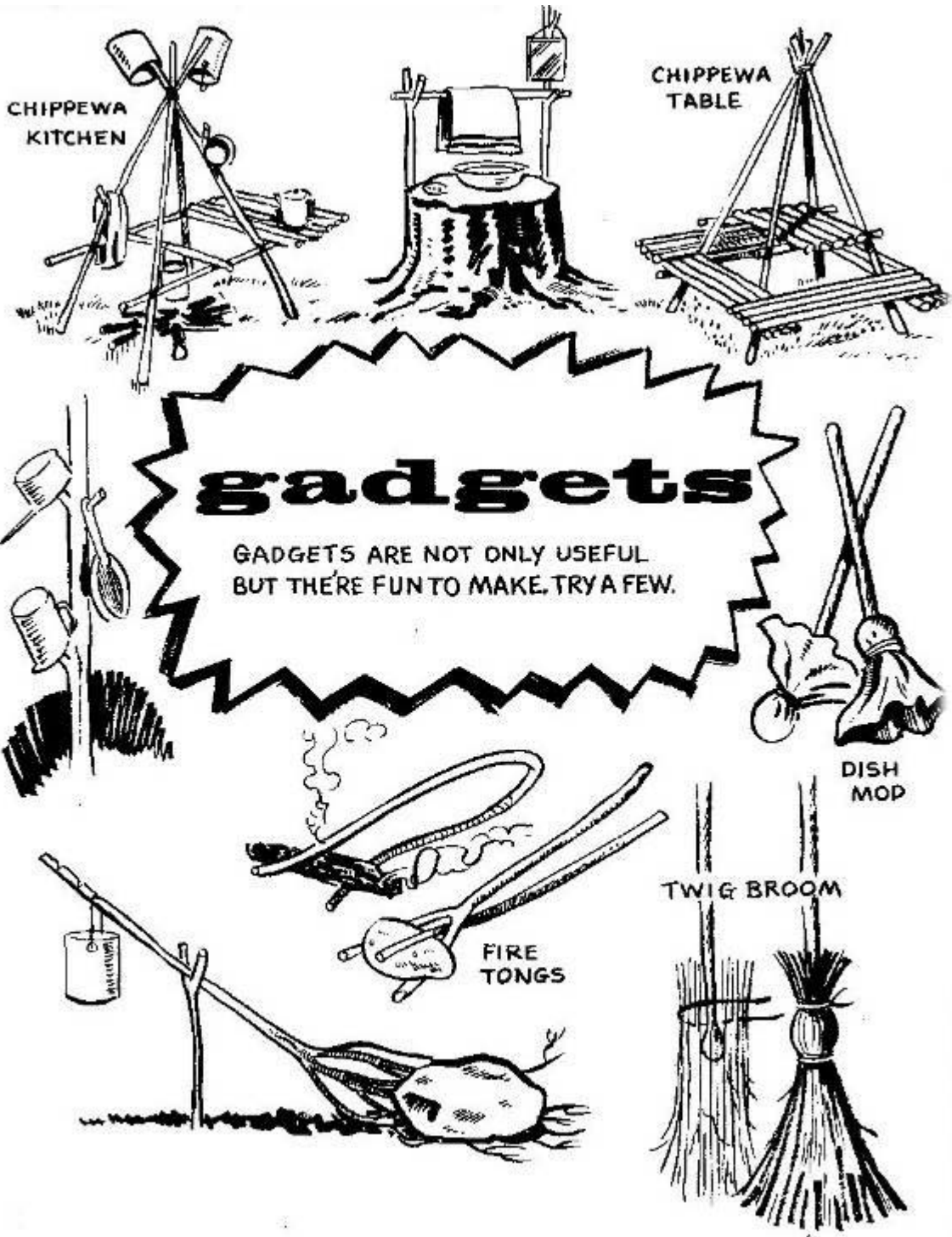
## A TURK'S HEAD WOGGLE

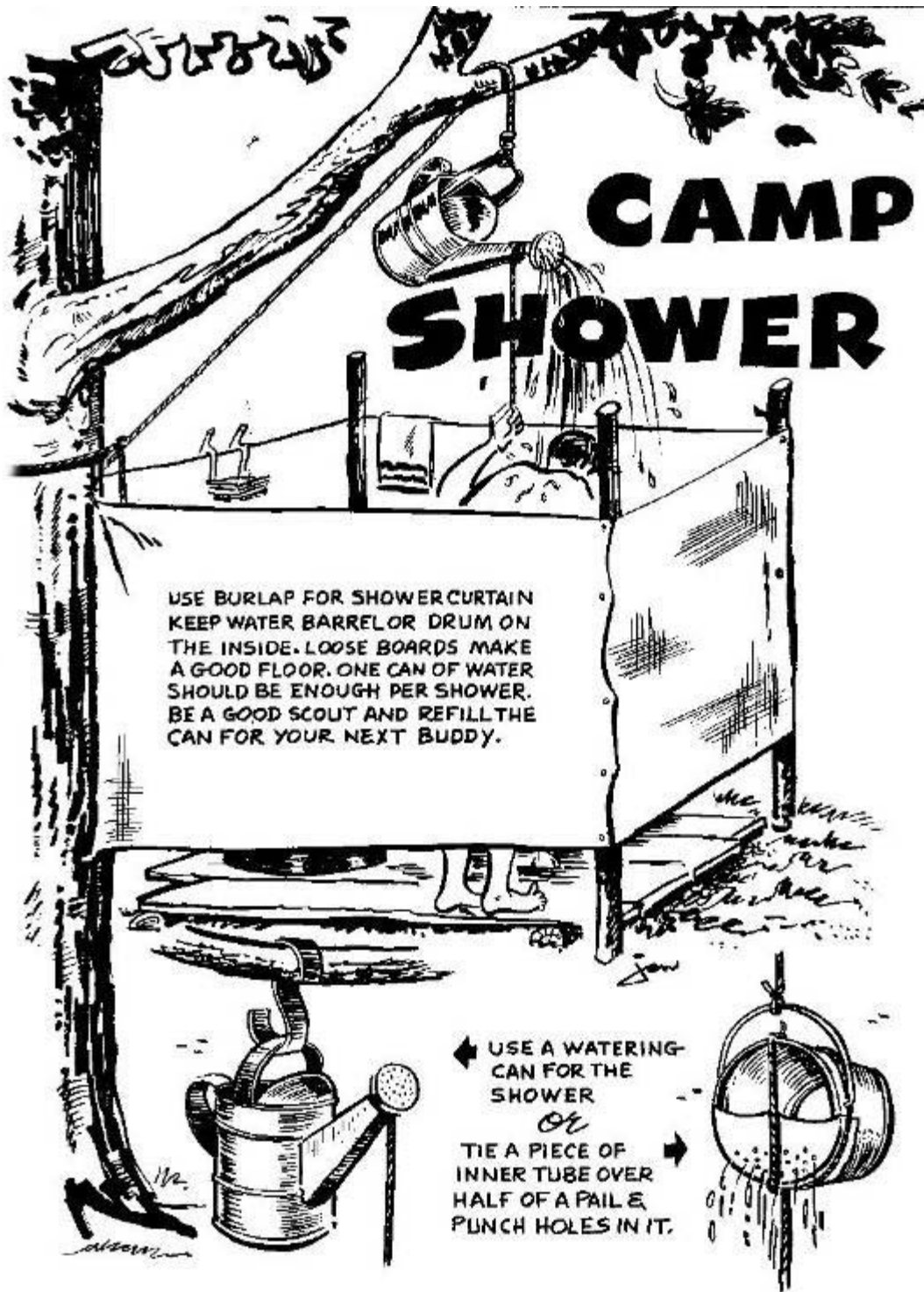
ABOVE IS SHOWN THE STEPS IN MAKING A TURK'S HEAD WOGGLE. WHEN FINISHED CUT THE ENDS OFF SO THEY JUST MEET AND SEW THEM STRONGLY TOGETHER.



## SQUARE KNOTTING

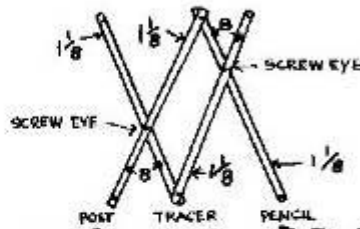
YOU NEED 4 CORDS. THE 2 INNER ONES HELD TAUT ALL THE TIME BY A STICK SUCH AS USED IN MAKING SQUARE KNOT BELTS



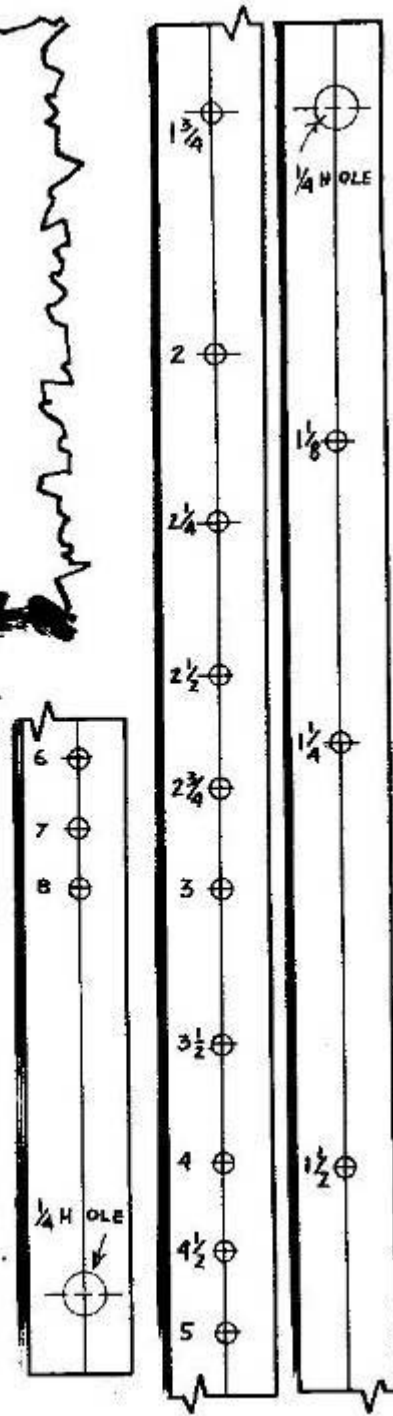
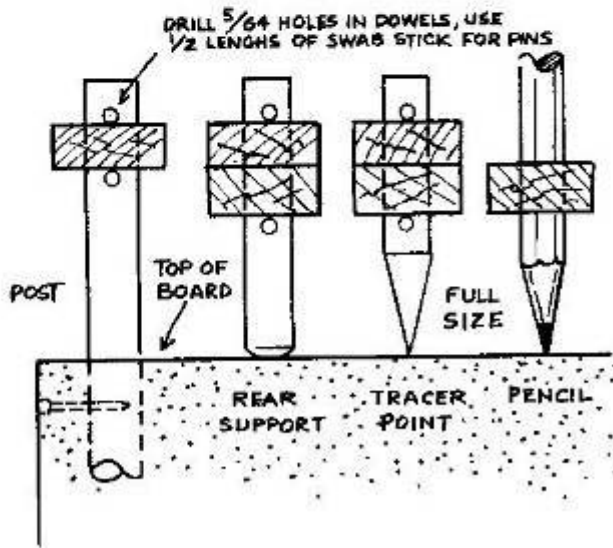


# A PANTOGRAPH

HERE'S A SIMPLE DEVICE FOR ENLARGING OR REDUCING COPY WORK TO ENLARGE COPY SIMPLY MATCH UP THE NUMBERED HOLES ON EACH WOOD BAR AT THE ENLARGEMENT SIZE REQUIRED, INSERT SCREW EYES



MATERIALS: 4 HARDWOOD STRIPS  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{8} \times 20 \frac{3}{4}$ , 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  LENGTH OF  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOWEL, WOOD SWAB STICK, 2 SCREW EYES  $\frac{7}{16}$  DIA X 1"  $\frac{1}{4}$  DIA. PENCIL, FOLLOW DIAGRAMS —

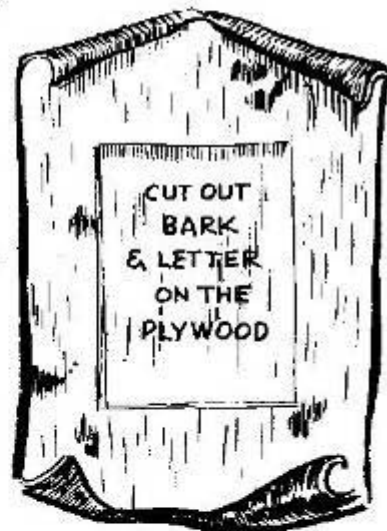




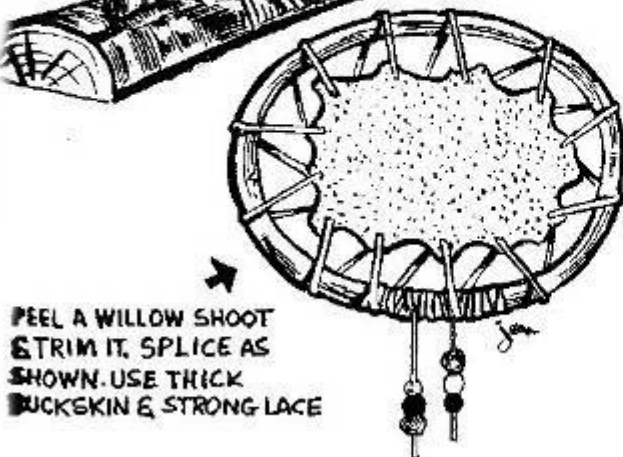
MAKE YOUR OWN CAMP-FIRE AWARDS. SHOWN HERE ARE A FEW IDEAS THE LETTERING CAN BE EITHER PAINTED, BURNED-IN WITH A HOT IRON OR CARVED. USE MATERIALS FOUND RIGHT IN THE CAMP AREA. DREAM UP A FEW IDEAS OF YOUR OWN.



← MAKE THIS FROM WOOD FOUND RIGHT IN CAMP. IF WOOD IS GREEN LET IT DRY BEFORE VARNISHING.



↑ BIRCH BARK TACKED ONTO 1/4 PLYWOOD. CUT OUT SPACE FOR LETTERING-ALLOW ENDS TO CURL.



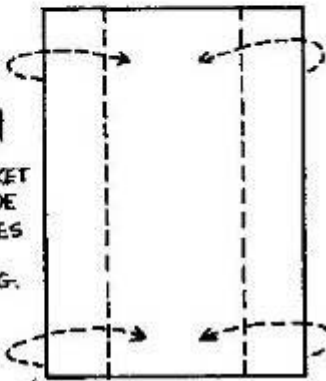
→ PEEL A WILLOW SHOOT & TRIM IT. SPLICE AS SHOWN. USE THICK BUCKEKIN & STRONG LACE

# CAMPFIRE ROBE

WHAT CAN BE MORE FUN THAN SITTING ROUND THE CAMP FIRE SNUGGLED IN A CAMPFIRE ROBE YOU HAVE MADE YOURSELF. SHOWN BELOW ARE 3 BASIC TYPES. PERHAPS YOU CAN DREAM UP MORE. SEW ON ALL THE "SWAPS" YOU CAN.

### ABAIAH

FOLD OVER BLANKET 2 FT. ON EACH SIDE. SEW THE ARMHOLES AS SHOWN TO PREVENT FRAYING.

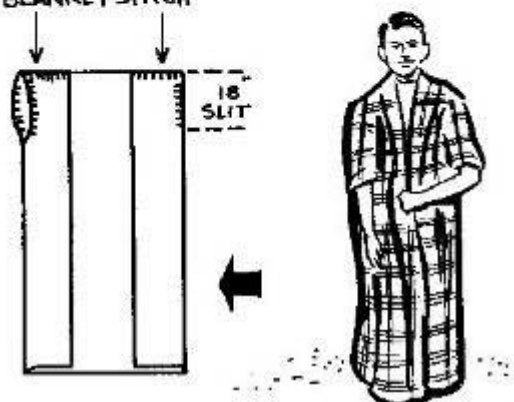


FOLD AT DOTTED LINES

The diagram shows a rectangular piece of fabric with two vertical dotted lines. Arrows indicate the fabric is to be folded inward from both sides. Below the diagram, it says 'FOLD AT DOTTED LINES'.

### 2<sup>ND</sup> STAGE BLANKET STITCH

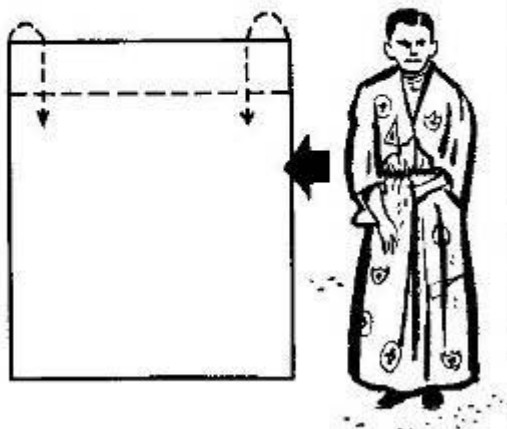
18 SLIT



The diagram shows a vertical rectangular piece of fabric with a decorative blanket stitch along the top edge. A horizontal line indicates an '18 SLIT' near the top. To the right, an illustration shows a person wearing the robe, which is a simple rectangular blanket with a slit at the top.

### CAPOTE

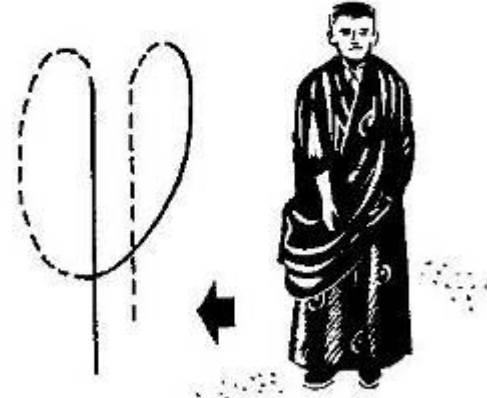
FOLD TOP DOWN ABOUT 2 FT AS SHOWN. HOLD OVER YOUR BACK CLOAK WISE. PULL AROUND YOU & TIE A GIRDLE AROUND YOU



The diagram shows a rectangular piece of fabric with a horizontal dotted line near the top edge. Arrows indicate the top edge is to be folded down. To the right, an illustration shows a person wearing the robe, which is a long, open-fronted garment with a girdle.

### TOGA

HOLDING YOUR BLANKET ACROSS YOUR BACK, ARMS OUTSTRETCHED, BRING RIGHT HAND WITH BLANKET OVER. TAKE LEFT SIDE & FLING OVER RIGHT SHOULDER. "ET TU BRUTUS?"

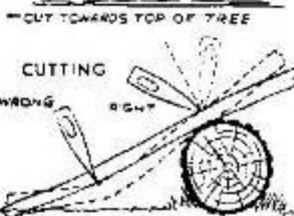
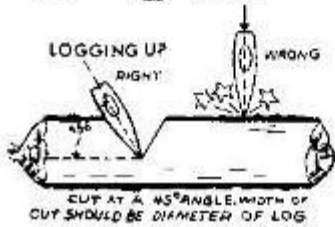
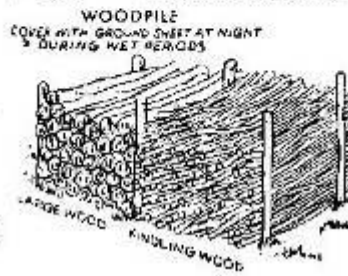
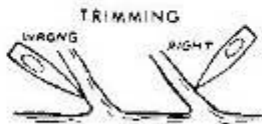
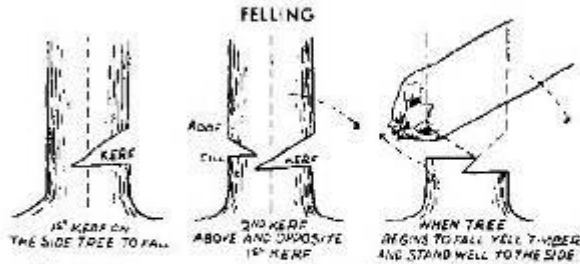


The diagram shows a vertical rectangular piece of fabric with a horizontal dotted line near the top. Arrows indicate the top edge is to be folded down. To the right, an illustration shows a person wearing the toga, which is a long, draped garment with one shoulder strap.

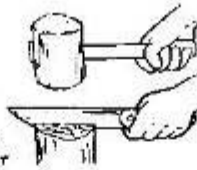


# AXE and KNIFE TIPS

## SAFETY THROUGH SKILL



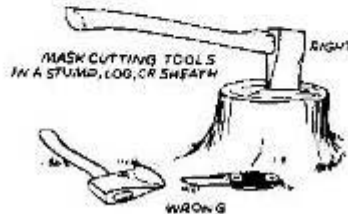
A KNIFE MAY BE USED FOR SPLITTING SMALL WOOD. USE A WOODEN MALLET



KEEP KNIVES AND AXES AWAY FROM HEAT. IT WILL DRAW THE TEMPER.



SAFETY



# NECKERCHIEF SLIDES

Here are a few suggestions that require little or no whittling. A great many small objects can be used to make slides to remember some vacation or camping trip. A little ingenuity will do it.

*Turtle shells should be cleaned well, salted and dried. Then give them a coat of white shellac.*

*Leather loop sewed to back of sheath*

*You can also make one with a small ax in a sheath a Colt-45 in a holster or a quiver full of small arrows.*

*If you like leather work try one like this of tooled cowhide. Use a piece 2 1/2" high by 3 1/4" wide. Finish with a couple of coats of wax and polish.*

**PATROL EMBLEMS**

*Small hunting knife made of hacksaw blade in neatly laced leather sheath.*

*Small objects such as relief carvings can be made into neckerchief slides by gluing a 3/4" strip of leather to the back.*

*Use your imagination in constructing slides. Don't just copy what the other fellow has.*

*Whittle a tube for drum proper and cover with thin wet rawhide or chamois skin. Put glue on edges of drum first. When heads are dry cut out centers with a sharp pocket knife.*

*Use fairly heavy leather.*

*Fasten with leather loops.*

*A porcupine arrow head whittled out of fine grained wood, painted a flint grey and given two coats of finger-nail polish will fool anyone and will not be as heavy as a real arrowhead.*