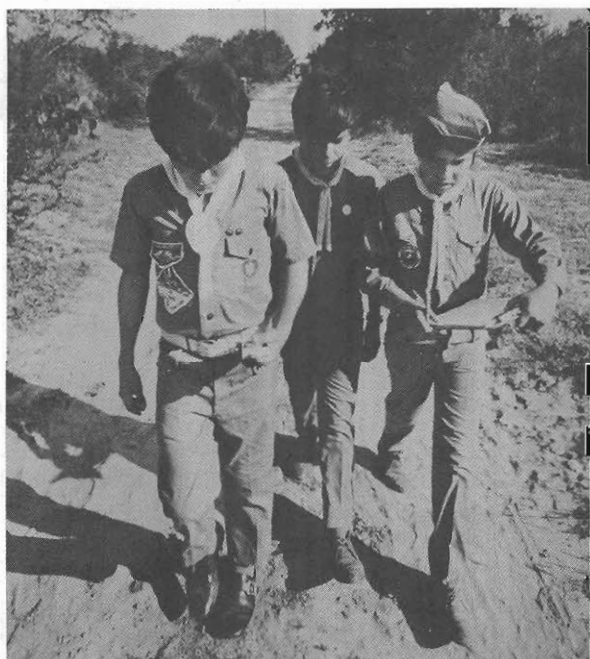


SCOUTCRAFT SKILLS

No. 26-058

REPRINTED FROM BOYS' LIFE MAGAZINE



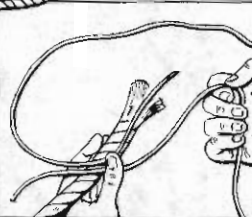
KNOW YOUR KNOTS

AND HOW TO USE THEM

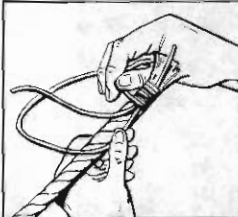
YOU CAN TELL AN OUTDOORSMAN BY HIS ABILITY TO TIE THE RIGHT KNOT AT THE RIGHT TIME. A SCOUT KNOWS SEVERAL KNOTS AND THE PURPOSE OF EACH. HE CAN TIE THEM IN THE DARK OR IN THE DAYLIGHT... HERE ARE THE TESTS OF A GOOD KNOT: 1. SERVES ITS PURPOSE. 2. HOLDS UNTIL UNTIED. 3. EASILY TIED. 4. EASILY UNTIED... TIPS ON KNOT-TYING: USE A SIX-FOOT PIECE OF ¼ OR ½ INCH ROPE—NOT TWINE OR STRING! PRACTICE TYING EACH KNOT IN THE SITUATION IN WHICH IT WILL BE USED.



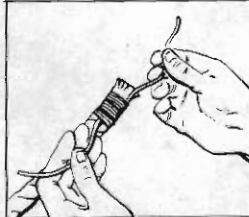
BEFORE TYING KNOTS
LEARN HOW TO
WHIP
A ROPE TO KEEP IT
FROM UNRAVELING



MAKE A LOOP OF TWINE
AND PLACE AT END
OF ROPE.



WRAP TWINE TIGHTLY AROUND
ROPE STARTING ¼ INCH
FROM ROPE END.



WHEN WHIPPING IS AS WIDE
AS ROPE IS THICK, PULL OUT
ENDS HARD. TRIM OFF TWINE
CLOSE TO WHIPPING.



THESE ARE SOME USEFUL KNOTS

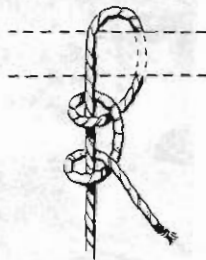
FOR OTHERS, SEE THE SCOUT FIELD BOOK AND HANDBOOK FOR BOYS



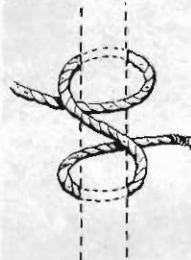
SQUARE KNOT
FOR TYING ROPES
OF EQUAL THICKNESS.
VERY USEFUL
IN FIRST AID.



SHEET BEND
FOR JOINING TWO
ROPES TOGETHER
OF DIFFERENT
THICKNESS.



TWO HALF HITCHES
FOR TYING
A ROPE TO A
POLE OR RING.



CLOVE HITCH
FOR SECURING
BOATS—FOR
LASHINGS.



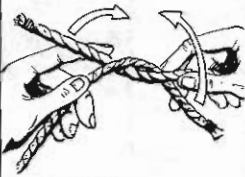
BOWLINE
FOR FORMING A
LOOP THAT WON'T
SLIP UNDER STRAIN.
EASILY UNTIED.



TAUTLINE HITCH
FORMS A LOOP
WHICH WILL NOT SLIP
WHEN ROPE IS TIGHT.

HERE'S HOW TO TIE THEM

SQUARE KNOT

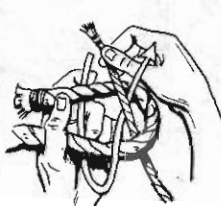


TWIST LEFTHAND ROPE
END OVER, BEHIND,
UNDER RIGHT HAND ROPE.

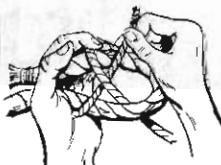


AGAIN TWIST SAME
END AS BEFORE...
OVER, BEHIND, UNDER.
LEFT OVER RIGHT—
RIGHT OVER LEFT!

SHEET BEND

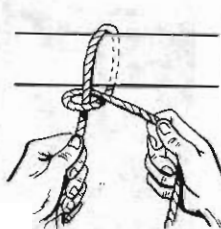


FORM A BIGHT (LOOP)
ON THE HEAVIER ROPE.
BRING OTHER LINE END
THROUGH LOOP, TWIST IT
OVER AND UNDER LOOP.

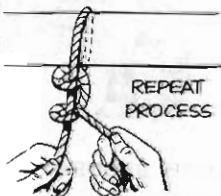


THEN BRING SMALL
LINE IN UNDER ITSELF.

TWO HALF HITCHES



PASS ROPE AROUND
POLE. CARRY ROPE END
OVER AND UNDER AND
THROUGH LOOP
THUS FORMED.

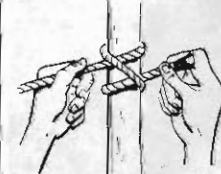


REPEAT
PROCESS

CLOVE HITCH



BRING ROPE END
AROUND POLE, LAY IT
OVER THE ROPE ITSELF.



BRING END ONCE
MORE AROUND POLE.
CARRY END UNDER
THE ROPE ITSELF.

BOWLINE



HOLDING ROPE WITH
FINGERS ON TOP, PLACE
END ON STANDING
PART. TWIST YOUR
HAND, CARRYING
END AROUND TO
FORM LOOP.



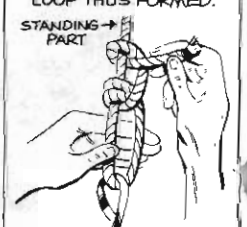
BRING END AROUND
ROPE DOWN THROUGH
LOOP.

TAUTLINE HITCH



PASS ROPE THROUGH
RING.

CARRY ROPE END
AROUND STANDING PART
TWICE AND THROUGH
LOOP THUS FORMED.



REPEAT PROCESS ONCE
AND PULL TIGHT.

THE PEDRO PATROL

MAKES TRAIL TARPS

THESE MAKE GOOD SHELTERS FOR A SCOUT AND HIS GEAR FOR SHORT-TERM CAMPS - LESS THAN FIVE NIGHTS.



MATERIALS NEEDED

10 YARDS OF 38"-WIDE WATER-REPELLENT POPLIN, (OR 5.18-OZ. JEAN, OR SIMILAR MATERIAL).

40 FEET OF 3/4"-WIDE MEDIUM-WEIGHT TAPE.

EIGHT 3"X3" REINFORCING SQUARES OF SCRAP CANVAS.

USE NO. 20, FOUR-CORD COTTON THREAD WITH A SIZE-12 NEEDLE ON THE SEWING MACHINE.

NOTE: THESE PLANS CAN BE ADAPTED TO USE CLOTH OF OTHER WIDTHS.

ALLOW 1 1/2 INCHES FOR EACH LOCK SEAM.



LET'S MAKE TWO TARPS, ONE AS A DINING FLY, ONE AS A WIND SHED.



DON

HERE'S HOW TO STITCH THE TAPE THROUGH THE TARP INTO THE REINFORCING CANVAS ON THE UNDERSIDE.



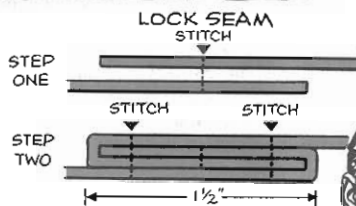
LIN



JOSÉ

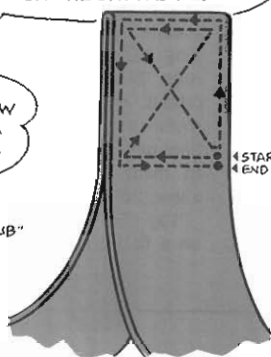
ASSEMBLY:

- 1 CUT CLOTH INTO THREE STRIPS 10 FEET LONG.
- 2 LAY EACH STRIP SIDE BY SIDE, SEW TOGETHER WITH LOCK SEAM.
- 3 TURN EACH OUTSIDE EDGE UNDER FOR TWO INCHES. SEW HEMS.
- 4 SEW REINFORCING SQUARES ON UNDERSIDE OF TARP (COLORED RED ON DIAGRAM).
- 5 CUT EIGHTEEN 18-INCH LENGTHS OF TAPE. FOLD EACH IN HALF.
- 6 SEW THESE TO EDGES OF TARP AND NEAR CENTER (COLORED BLUE ON DIAGRAM).
- 7 CUT A 10-FOOT LENGTH OF TAPE. TURN BACK EACH END OF THIS 10-FOOT LENGTH FOR FIVE INCHES. SEW TAPE TO ITSELF FOUR INCHES BACK, MAKING A LOOP AT EACH END.
- 8 CENTER 10-FOOT LENGTH ON TARP (AS SHOWN IN YELLOW ON DIAGRAM). START AT ONE END OF 10-FOOT LENGTH, SEW IT TO TARP WITH THREE ROWS OF STITCHES.



HERE'S HOW TO SEW A LOCK SEAM.

"CHUB"

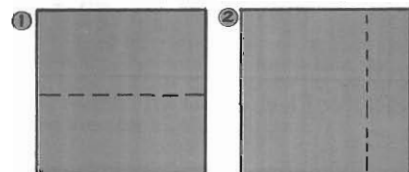


LIN AND JOSÉ FOUND THEY COULD GET CLOTH AND TAPE FROM FABRIC STORES AND MAIL-ORDER HOUSES.

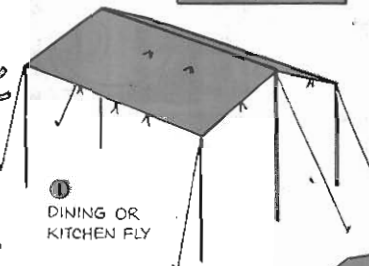
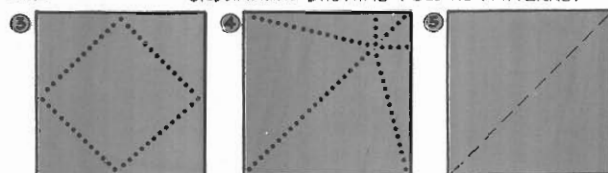
THIS TRAIL TARP CAN BE PITCHED MANY WAYS FOR DIFFERENT USES. SMALL, COLORED DOTS OF ENAMEL PAINTED ON THE UNDERSIDE SHOWING FOLDING PATTERNS OF THE ADIRONDACK AND FORESTER SHELTERS WILL HELP WHEN PITCHING THEM.



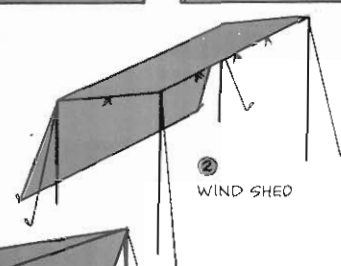
JOE



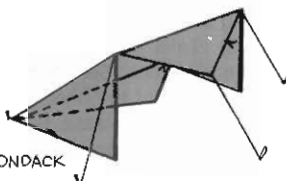
UNDERSIDES SHOWING FOLDING PATTERNS.



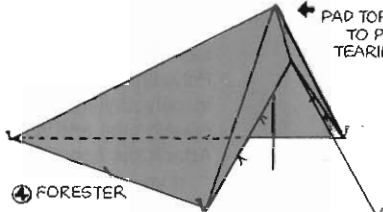
1 DINING OR KITCHEN FLY



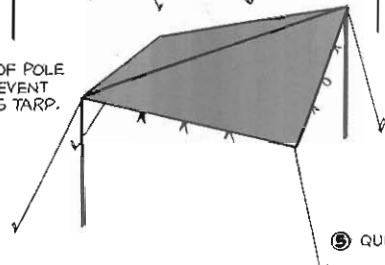
2 WIND SHED



3 ADIRONDACK



4 FORESTER

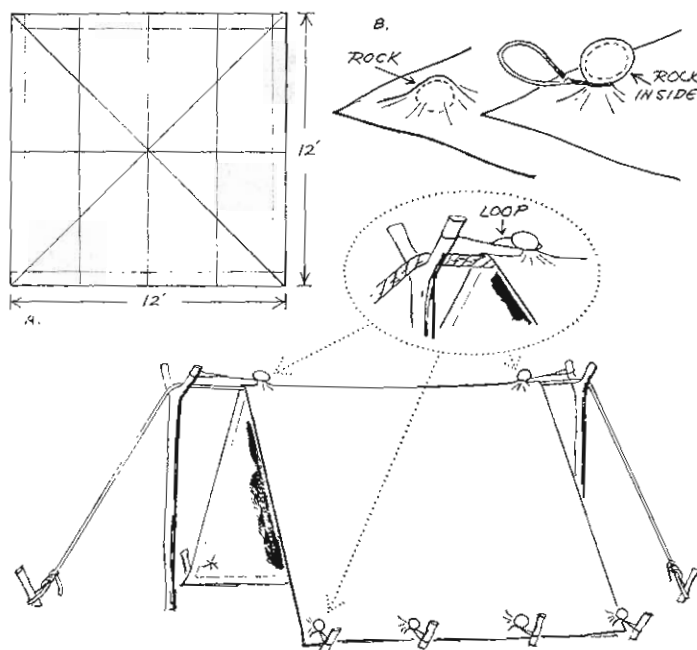


5 QUICK SHELTER

PAD TOP OF POLE TO PREVENT TEARING TARP.

THE POLYTARP

By RON ELY



The shelter you see illustrated is called a Poly tarp since it can be rigged in many different ways. It's only about four pounds and sleeps two boys comfortably. If you buy the polyethylene sheets from which it's made at a hardware or building-supply store, the complete tent should cost you about five dollars. If you scrounge discarded sheets from farm suppliers or building contractors, the cost will be negligible. The plastic comes either clear or in colors.

Here's the equipment you'll need: 12' x 12' square of four- or six-mil-thick polyethylene; 150 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide adhesive filament tape (also called acetate-backed, glass-reinforced strapping tape) which comes in 60-yard rolls; 30-40 feet of #36 nylon twine (about 260-lb. test); 26 feet of rope (nylon braided is best) for tent ridgeline; pair of scissors; a yardstick; chalk to mark lines; and chalkline (string about 20' long).

Lay out your sheet of polyethylene on a flat, clean, dry surface. Be care-

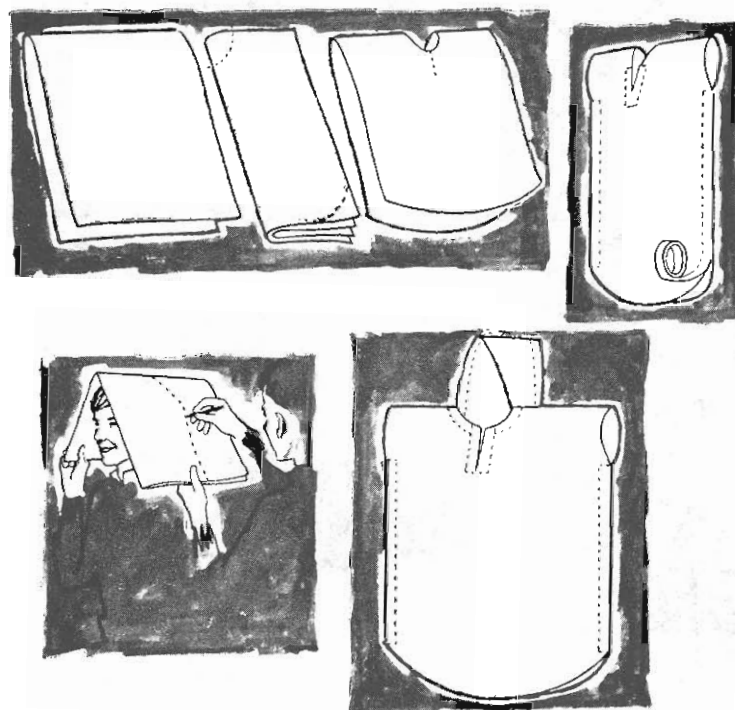
ful not to punch any holes in the sheet. (If you do, they can be patched up easily with a piece of filament tape or plastic adhesive tape.) The polyethylene must be dry and clean when applying the filament tape for reinforcing. With a yardstick, chalk and chalkline mark the lines along which the filament tape must be attached. Stick on the tape as shown in diagram A.

Now pitch the Poly tarp. You're going to need to attach ropes for guy lines, tent pegs, etc. The easiest way to do this is as shown in illustration B. Using two half-hitches tie up a wad of leaves or a smooth rock the size of a walnut in the plastic where you want the rope or peg to be attached. Then loop the twine around the plastic-enclosed rock.

In pitching the Poly tarp, the side of the polyethylene sheet with the filament tape attached to it serves as the inner side of the tent. Tie down tightly the ridgeline, all corners and at several points where the tent meets the ground. Allow for ventilation. Simplest way to pitch the poly tarp is shown at left. ■

POLYPONCHO

By RON ELY



Those are thunderheads ahead, buddy, and if you're on the trail without raingear, you're in trouble, real trouble! And that starts with "T," which rhymes with "P," which stands for—POLYPONCHO. Make your own and stay dry. Use the same technique followed to build the Poly tarp (see *Boys' Life*, March, 1967). Our materials: polyethylene plastic sheeting (six-mil thick), filament tape and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide plastic tape.

Polyethylene sheeting can be begged from builders or building suppliers, or bought from these people or from many hardware or farm-supply stores. Buy $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide filament tape and plastic tape in almost any 5&10-cent store.

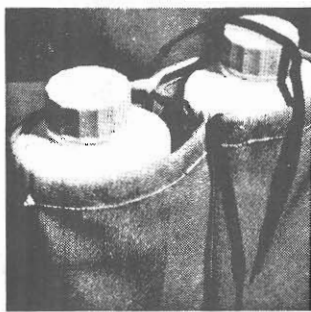
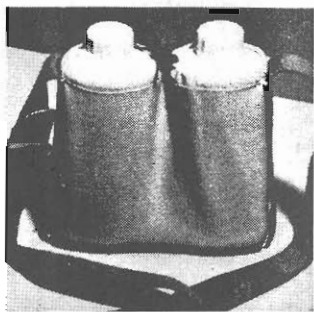
First step—how much polyethylene do you need? Stretch your arms out straight to the side. Have someone measure you from thumb-tip to thumb-tip. Next, have that same person measure your height from your shoulder to the top of your feet. With scissors cut one piece of polyethylene to your wing-spread width and twice the length measured (to cover your front and back).

Fold the plastic in half where your shoulders will touch, so that you have one length on top of the other. Next, fold that in half lengthwise (figure A). At the corner of the double fold cut out a quarter pie slice barely big enough to fit your head (about four inches in radius). Then trim the bottom corners round.

Next step is to take your plastic tape and seal the sides together (figure B). Leave room for your hands to stick through (about 12 inches). Reinforce the head hole and hand holes with filament tape, as shown.

You can fashion a hood by first making a paper pattern for your head from a double sheet of newspaper. Hold it so that the center fold is on top of your head. Have someone mark on the paper in crayon the right size to cover your entire head and allow the hood to be attached to the Polyponcho's head hole (figure C). Take the pattern, trace the outline in polyethylene and cut out the hood piece. Seal the hood's back with plastic tape and reinforce the front edge of the hood with filament tape. Attach the hood to the headhole edges with plastic tape (figure D).

If you omit the hood, cut only a two-inch-radius pie slice and a six-inch slit down the front center. Reinforce cuts with filament tape. ■



Materials: two detergent bottles, piece of canvas, 27" shoelace, and a $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1" wide x 54" webbing strap.

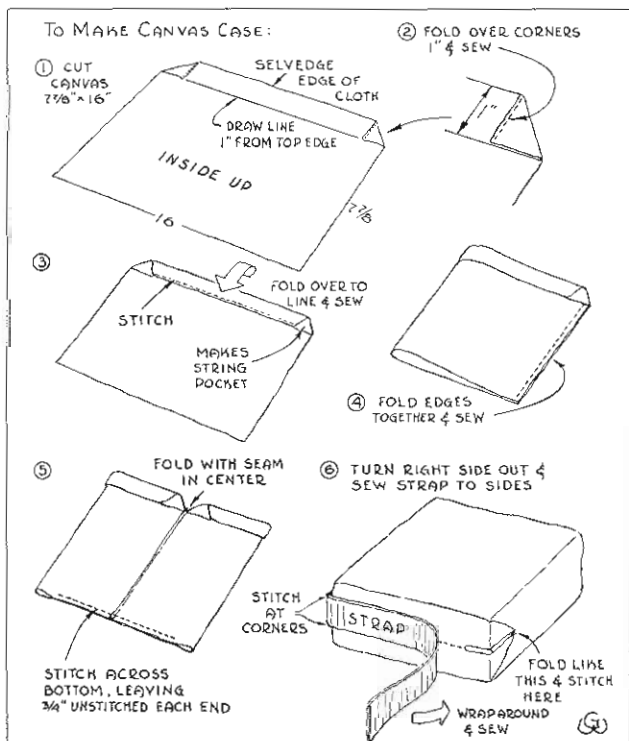
IT'S UNBREAKABLE

A Plastic Thirst-Aid Kit

By JOHN TAYLOR



TWO EMPTY 12 OZ. FLEXIBLE plastic detergent bottles carried in a canvas bag will carry enough water for a man-size thirst—or carry concentrated juice in one bottle and water in the other! This canteen is easy to make, is unbreakable, lightweight, convenient to carry.



A VERSATILE PAPER SLEEPING BAG

By PETE CZURA



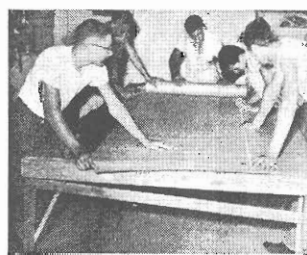
A NICE FEATURE of this "throw-away sleeping bag" is that you can make one in less than an hour. You can use it for an overnighter, a weekend camp or a longer trail hike; and you can leave it behind, if you want.

Materials used in the construction of the bags shown here were: a roll of Sisalkraft paper, a hand stapler, large shears, a ruler, staples and some old bed sheeting. The paper is a rugged 6-ply laminated type which is available at most lumber yards. The paper and staples for making five of these sleeping bags cost an average of \$1.09 per bag.

Most boys will find that a six foot bag is plenty long enough, but if you happen to be the basketball center type you will have to add to that length. Remember that when you add an inch to the length of the bag, you have to add two inches to the total length of paper you cut off the roll. There's a top and bottom to your bag, you know.

Some of the fellows made deluxe versions by inserting a liner made of old sheeting before stapling cloth and paper together. But, this bag is not intended to compete with sleeping bags costing a great deal more. It is strictly a one-shot proposition, or possibly for special emergency work. It has been proven to provide plenty of protection from spring and fall weather, and is resistant to rain and ground moisture. It should, however, get the same protection you give your regular sleeping bag; a ground cloth underneath and a tarp on top for wet weather.

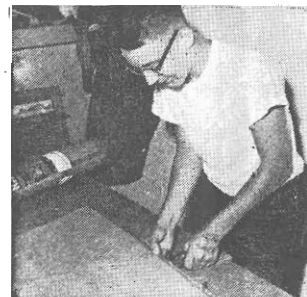
Completed, these bags weighed less than two pounds apiece. Shorter versions of this bag can be whipped up for use as foot warmers at football games, ice fishing and other outdoor sports where the spectator or sportsman is idle for long periods. The foot warmer type may prove to be a salable item if you live near a college stadium.



Measure off 14' of paper to make a 6' sleeping bag with a 2' head flap.



Mark off 6' and double over paper at that point. Fold sides in $\frac{1}{2}$ ".



Begin stapling at fold and work to top. Space your staples $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart.



Finally, staple cloth draft curtain to bag mouth. Use old sheeting.

THE PEDRO PATROL

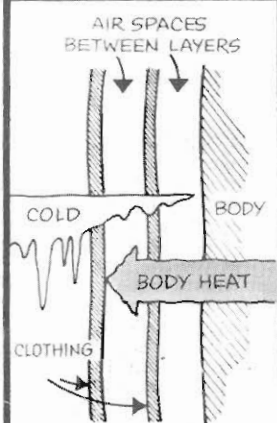
GOES WINTER CAMPING



THE FIRST GOOD SNOW OF THE SEASON GAVE US A CHANCE TO PRACTICE WINTER CAMPING SKILLS WE HAD STUDIED IN FALL.



SIX HINTS FOR KEEPING WARM



USE AIR SPACE BETWEEN LAYERS OF CLOTHING AND BETWEEN CLOTHING AND YOUR BODY TO KEEP BODY HEAT IN AND COLDNESS OUT.



KEEP YOUR HEAD WARM, PARTICULARLY YOUR TEMPLES, TO FORCE HEAT TO OTHER PARTS OF YOUR BODY. UNCOVER BEFORE YOU START SWEATING.



KEEP YOUR TORSO WARM WITH A LONG JACKET THAT COVERS THE THIGHS AND SENDS EXTRA BODY HEAT TO OTHER PARTS OF YOUR BODY.



AVOID OVERHEATING. BEFORE YOU START DOING SOMETHING YOU KNOW WILL MAKE YOU SWEAT, REMOVE SOME OUTER CLOTHING.



KEEP YOUR CLOTHING DRY FROM RAIN OR SNOW BY WEARING WATER-RESISTANT OUTERWEAR. THIS KEEPS COLD WIND OUT, TOO. BUT DON'T USE PLASTIC—IT'S AIRTIGHT.

HOT SOUP, HEAVILY SWEETENED DRINKS, CEREALS, HARD CANDY, ALL HELP PRODUCE OR CONSERVE BODY HEAT.

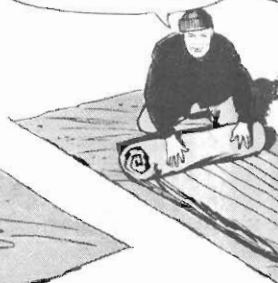
HERE'S HOW TO SLEEP WARM



FIRST: CHOOSE YOUR SLEEPING BAG TO SUIT THE LOWEST TEMPERATURE YOU EXPECT. FOR ADDED WARMTH, USE A LINER WHICH CAN BE SLIPPED INTO THE OUTER BAG.



TO MAKE YOUR GROUND BED, FIRST LAY OUT A WATERPROOF GROUND CLOTH. THEN PLACE YOUR SLEEPING BAG ON TOP.



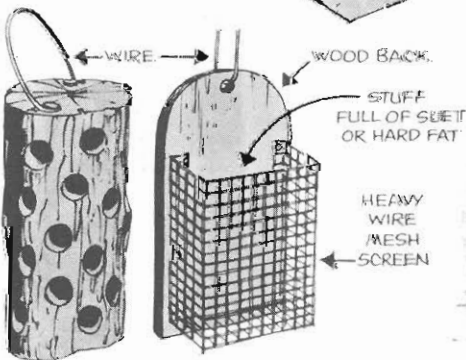
UNROLL YOUR SLEEPING BAG AND FLUFF IT UP JUST BEFORE YOU'RE READY TO TURN IN.



CHANGE INTO DRY CLOTHES AND PRACTICE DOING IT IN YOUR SLEEPING BAG SO YOU DON'T LOSE BODY HEAT. DRY YOUR FEET AND PUT ON FRESH SOCKS.



HOLES WERE DRILLED INTO A SMALL LOG AND THEN FILLED WITH SUET.



WE MADE SOME PLASTER CASTS OF TRACKS IN THE SNOW.



THE PEDRO PATROL

WIPES OUT POISON PLANTS



HARRY, THE NEWLY ELECTED PATROL LEADER, SUGGESTED THAT THE PATROL GET RID OF POISON PLANTS FROM THE CITY PARK'S PICNIC GROVE. THIS WOULD BE PART OF PROJECT SOAR.

THE PATROL VOTED UNANIMOUSLY FOR THE IDEA.



"LEAFLETS THREE, LET IT BE", I THOUGHT I WAS FOR PEOPLE, NOT FOR ME!

YOU'LL PROBABLY FIND ONLY POISON IVY AROUND HERE. POISON SUMAC AND POISON OAK ARE NOT WIDESPREAD IN THE U.S.

DR. KREAMER OF THE LOCAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SHOWED THE GUYS SAMPLES OF THE PLANTS AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM. HE INSTRUCTED THEM IN HOW TO KILL POISON PLANTS.



WE FIRST LOCATED THE AFFECTED AREAS OF THE PICNIC GROUND. THEN WE DREW A ROUGH MAP AND SECTIONED IT INTO FOUR PARTS FOR EACH OF THE PATROL'S TWO-MAN TEAMS.



WE WORE RUBBER OR LEATHER GLOVES. AFTER WE FINISHED, OUR GLOVES AND CLOTHING WERE WASHED THOROUGHLY.



WE PULLED OUT MOST OF THE PLANTS BY HAND AND WITH SOME WEED GRUBBERS.

WE BURIED THESE PLANTS IN THE PARK DUMP.

WE DIDN'T BURN ANY BECAUSE WE HAD BEEN WARNED THAT THE SMOKE IS AS INFECTIOUS AS TOUCHING THE PLANT.

IN ONE AREA WE HAD TO USE A HERBICIDE, A WEED KILLER. DR. KREAMER RECOMMENDED THE CHEMICAL, 2,4-D MIXED WITH WATER IN THE PROPORTIONS PRINTED ON THE LABEL.



WE USED GARDEN SPRAY GUNS AND WATERING CANS. THE SPRAYING AND SPRINKLING WERE DONE IN THE EARLY MORNING AND LATE AFTERNOON, WHEN THERE WAS LITTLE WIND. SID WAS VERY ALLERGIC TO POISON IVY, SO HE STAYED BEHIND AND MIXED THE HERBICIDE.



CAUTIONS:

- DO NOT SPRAY ANIMALS (OR FISH).
- DON'T LET SPRAY GET ON THE BODY.
- DON'T SPRAY WHEN IT'S WINDY.
- STORE HERBICIDES AS RECOMMENDED ON THE CONTAINER.
- WASH HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER AFTER SPRAYING.
- DON'T LET HERBICIDE DRIFT ONTO DESIRABLE PLANTS.
- WRAP EMPTY HERBICIDE CONTAINERS IN HEAVY PAPER, TIE TIGHTLY, AND PLACE CONTAINERS IN TRASH CANS TO BE COLLECTED BY TRASH MEN.
- KEEP HERBICIDES AWAY FROM PETS AND SMALL CHILDREN.
- WHEN SPRAYING, WEAR GLOVES AND COVER NOSE AND MOUTH WITH NECKERCHIEF.
- CLEAN ALL SPRAY EQUIPMENT THOROUGHLY AFTER USE.

THE PEDRO PATROL

LEARNS TO PREPLAN FOR EMERGENCIES

IN A CRISIS TOO MANY PEOPLE LOSE THEIR COOL, SO THE FELLERS IN MY PATROL FIGURED IF THEY **KNOW BEFOREHAND** WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY, THEY'LL **PERFORM** INSTEAD OF PANIC!

PATROL LEADER JOE DIVIDED THE PATROL INTO FOUR TWO-MAN TEAMS.



HE EXPLAINED THE PROJECT.

EACH TEAM WILL GET ALL THE INFORMATION POSSIBLE ON HOW TO PREPLAN FOR DIFFERENT EMERGENCIES.



THEN THE TEAM WILL REPORT TO ALL OF US WHAT THEY FOUND OUT.



JOE AND "SKIP" CHECKED ON FIRE EMERGENCIES.

ASST. PATROL LEADER DON AND DUKE GOT EMERGENCY **FIRST AID**.

LIN AND "CHUB", **AUTO EMERGENCIES**.

HARRY TEAMED UP WITH JOSE TO LOOK INTO **OTHER CRISES**.



HERE'S A SUMMARY OF EACH TEAM'S REPORT...



BASIC HOME FIRE PREPLAN PRACTICE USING VARIOUS HOME ESCAPE ROUTES IN CASE OF FIRE.

POST THE PHONE NUMBER OF YOUR FIRE DEPT., DOCTOR, HOSPITAL, AMBULANCE OR RESCUE SQUAD NEAR YOUR PHONE.

BASIC KNOWLEDGE:
• REPORTING A FIRE; • KEEPING LOW IN SMOKE-FILLED AREAS;
• KEEPING DOORS CLOSED TO CONTAIN FIRE; • SMOTHERING A CLOTHING FIRE; • USING AN EXTINGUISHER, ENSURING EVERYONE KNOWS WHERE IT IS KEPT.

MAKE SURE WINDOWS CAN BE EASILY OPENED—THAT EXITS ARE NEVER BLOCKED—THAT IN A FIRE EVERYONE GETS OUT OF THE HOUSE QUICKLY. THEN NOTIFY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY.



EMERGENCY FIRST AID



WE LEARNED THE THREE MOST SERIOUS INJURIES INVOLVE **BLEEDING, STOPPED BREATHING, POISONING.**



EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE A WELL-STOCKED FIRST AID KIT WITH A BOOKLET OF BRIEF FIRST AID INSTRUCTION.

A DOCTOR, HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE PHONE NUMBER SHOULD BE NEAR THE TELEPHONE.

SCOUTS MUST PRACTICE THEIR FIRST AID.

AUTO PREPLAN:

IF YOU'RE OLD ENOUGH TO DRIVE, YOU MUST KNOW HOW TO HANDLE A CAR SKID, A BRAKE FAILURE AND A BLOWOUT.



IF YOU'RE A PASSENGER, FASTEN YOUR SEAT BELT BEFORE CAR STARTS. KEEP CAR DOORS LOCKED. KEEP ARMS AND HEAD INSIDE THE CAR.

EVERY CAR SHOULD CARRY A FLASHLIGHT, FLARES, FIRST AID KIT, TOW STRAP OR CHAIN, FIRE EXTINGUISHER, SPARE TIRE AND JACK.

IN ALL EMERGENCIES TRY TO HAVE SOMEONE GET HELP WHILE YOU CARE FOR THE VICTIM

OTHER CRISES:



THIS CATEGORY COVERS A WHOLE RANGE OF SUBJECTS.

WATER ACCIDENTS—REACH—THROW—ROW TO AID A DROWNING PERSON. DON'T SWIM TO HIS RESCUE UNLESS IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY AND **ONLY** IF YOU ARE A TRAINED LIFEGUARD.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK—AVOID TOUCHING VICTIM. SWITCH OFF CURRENT. FOR OUTDOOR HIGH TENSION WIRES—DO NOTHING BUT CALL POWER COMPANY, HELP KEEP OTHERS AWAY FROM THE WIRES.

GAS LEAK—EXTINGUISH ALL OPEN FLAMES. GET GAS VICTIM INTO FRESH AIR. CALL GAS COMPANY IMMEDIATELY. IN EACH CASE RENDER APPROPRIATE FIRST AID.

CRIME—IF YOU SEE ONE BEING COMMITTED, CALL A **POLICEMAN**. IF A CAR IS INVOLVED, NOTE ITS LICENSE NUMBER.

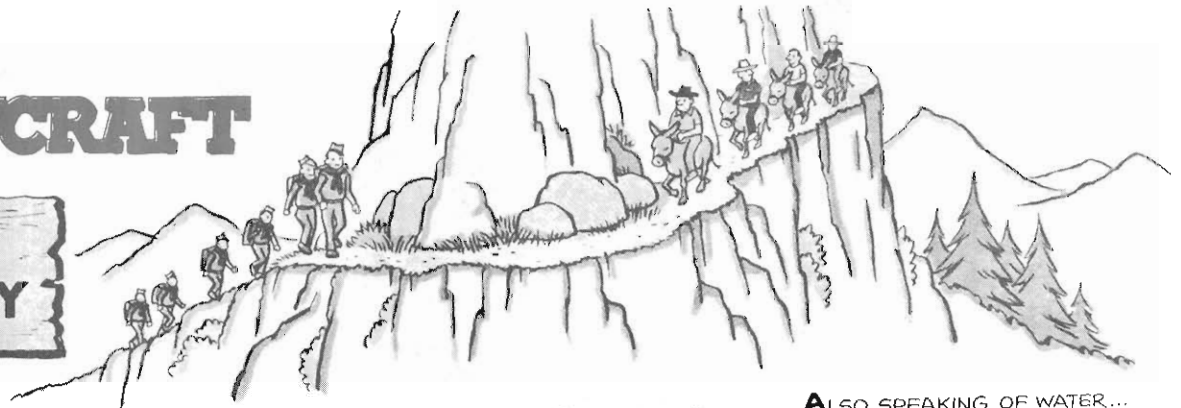
IF YOU'RE IN A HOLDUP—DON'T RESIST. YELL TO ATTRACT ATTENTION IF YOU GET A CHANCE. REPORT ANY CRIME IMMEDIATELY.

CROWD PANIC—DON'T GET CAUGHT IN IT BY FOLLOWING A CROWD. TRY TO GET OUT OF THE CRUSH—AVOID FALLING—TRY TO CALM THOSE AROUND YOU—KEEP YOUR HEAD.

BEFORE STARTING RESCUE ACTION—TAKE A COUPLE OF DEEP BREATHS—STEADIES YOUR NERVES. GET HELP RIGHT AWAY.

SCOUTCRAFT

TRAIL COURTESY



ON NARROW TRAILS, GIVE THOSE LEADING OR RIDING ANIMALS THE RIGHT OF WAY.



STAY ON THE TRAIL, ESPECIALLY TRAILS THAT ZIGZAG UP AND DOWN STEEP GRADES. SAVING A FEW STEPS BY SLIDING DOWN FROM THE UPPER TO THE LOWER TRAIL, OR BY SCRAMBLING UP FROM ONE TO THE OTHER, RUINS THE TRAIL.

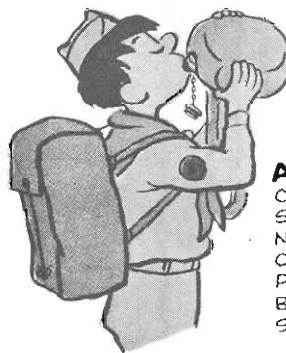
OF COURSE, NO SENSIBLE GUY THROWS ROCKS OR STICKS WHILE ON THE TRAIL. FOR ONE THING SOMEONE MIGHT BE HIT. FOR ANOTHER, A LANDSLIDE COULD RESULT. IT DOESN'T TAKE MUCH TO START A SLIDE—SO BE CAREFUL WHEN CLIMBING NOT TO DISLodge ROCKS. LOOSE SHALE IS PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS.



REFRSTEN ANY LOOSE OR FALLEN TRAIL SIGNS YOU COME ACROSS.



WHEN YOU COME TO A STREAM AND WANT TO COOL YOUR FEET, DIP A CUP OR A POT INTO THE STREAM AND POUR THE WATER OVER YOUR FEET. SOAKING YOUR FEET IN THE STREAM IS NOW TABOO.



ALSO, SPEAKING OF WATER... DRINK ONLY WHAT YOU CARRY FROM HOME OR CAMP, UNLESS YOU COME TO A SPRING THAT IS POSTED WITH A "SAFE DRINKING WATER" SIGN.

AND LAY OFF CARVING ON TRAIL SIGNS OR TREES. NOBODY ELSE CARES THAT YOU PASSED THAT WAY. BESIDES, IT RUINS SIGNS AND HURTS TREES.

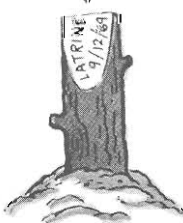


WHEN YOU COME ACROSS TRASH ON THE TRAIL, PICK IT UP AND STUFF IT INTO A SPARE PLASTIC BAG THAT YOU EMPTIED OUT AT HOME OR CAMP.



IF YOU'RE STOPPING AT A CAMPSITE TO COOK, CARRY AWAY ALL UNBURNABLE TRASH IN A LITTER BAG WHEN YOU LEAVE. LAY YOUR FIRE ON A BURNED-ON SPOT RATHER THAN A FRESH PLACE. FOLLOW ALL FIRE-MAKING RULES. WHEN FINISHED, STACK WOOD FOR THE NEXT GROUP TO USE. PUT LEFTOVER TINDER IN A PLASTIC BAG UNDER THE WOOD PILE.

CUT FOR DATING



ALONG THE TRAIL, IF YOU'VE "GOTTA GO," SCOOP OUT A SMALL "CAT HOLE" AT A CAMPSITE. MARK THE COVERED-OVER LATRINE WITH AN UPRIGHT STICK WITH THE DATE USED WRITTEN ON IT SO NEXT GROUP WON'T DIG IN SAME PLACE.

OBEY ALL "KEEP OFF," "PRIVATE" AND "NO TRESPASSING" SIGNS. CROSS PRIVATE PROPERTY ONLY WITH THE OWNER'S PERMISSION. LEAVE GATES THE WAY YOU FOUND THEM AND DON'T CLIMB FENCES. (BARBED WIRE FENCES CAN EASILY RIP YOUR CLOTHES AND ELECTRICALLY CHARGED CATTLE FENCES CAN GIVE YOU A PAINFUL JOLT.) WHEN YOU STICK TO BLAZED TRAILS OR SIDE ROADS YOU AVOID ALL TROUBLE. HIKE ALONG HIGHWAYS ONLY WHEN IT'S ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.



THE PEDRO PATROL

AT SUMMER CAMP

ONE DAY AT SUMMER CAMP EACH PATROL IN THE TROOP MADE UP ITS OWN SUPPER MENU AND MANNER OF COOKING.

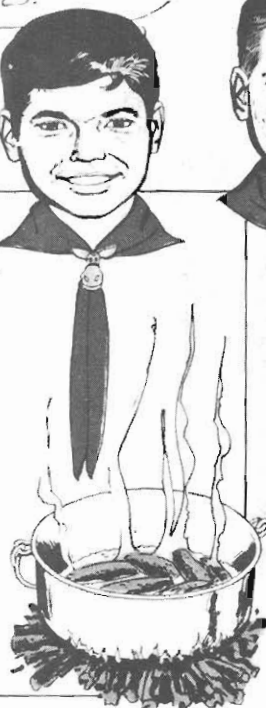
SOME PATROLS COOKED IN DUTCH OVENS, OTHERS COOKED WITHOUT UTENSILS. SOME FOLLOWED RECIPES FROM HANDBOOKS OF SCOUT ASSOCIATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.



PEDRO PATROL GOT SEVERAL OLD HANDBOOKS AND TOOK A RECIPE FROM EACH FOR ITS MENU.

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK FOR BOYS, 1911.

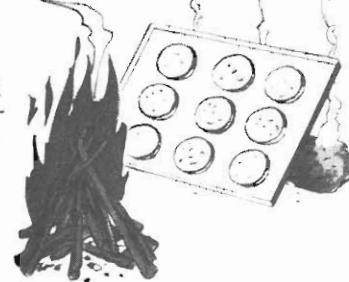
BAKED FRESH FISH: GET ONE SMALL FISH FOR EACH SCOUT. HEAT A DUTCH OVEN OVER LOW FIRE OF COALS. HEAT COOKING OIL (ABOUT ONE-INCH-DEEP) IN DUTCH OVEN UNTIL OIL SMOKES. DRY EACH FISH VERY WELL. (IF IT ISN'T WELL DRIED, IT WILL ABSORB TOO MUCH OIL). ROLL FISH IN BREAD CRUMBS. DROP FISH IN HOT OIL. SALT JUST AS FISH TURNS BROWN. DON'T OVERCOOK. IF MEAT FLAKES OFF EASILY WITH A FORK, IT'S DONE. FISH COOKS QUICKLY.



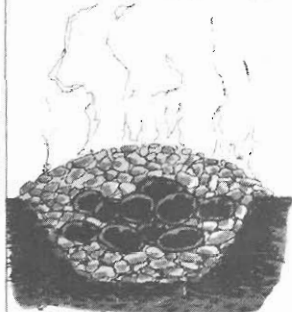
FROM THE FIRST HANDBOOK, ORIGINAL EDITION, 1910.

A HANDBOOK OF WOODCRAFT, SCOUTING AND LIFE-CRAFT BY SETON AND BADEN-POWELL.

BREAD: MIX ONE PINT FLOUR (ABOUT A POUND), ONE TEASPOON BAKING POWDER, $\frac{1}{2}$ TSP. SALT, ONE TABLESPOON OF SHORTENING, WITH ENOUGH WATER TO MAKE INTO A THICK PASTE (ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ PINT OF WATER). WORK INTO A DOUGH AND SHAPE INTO WAFERS ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH THICK BY THREE INCHES ACROSS. PLACE THEM ON A GREASED TIN, COOKIE SHEET OR PIE PAN. TILT AGAINST A SMOLDERING LOG WITH FRONT FACING FIRE...NOT TOO CLOSE. BAKE, TURNING PAN, UNTIL BREAD BROWNS.



FROM THE 1921 EDITION OF THE HANDBOOK FOR BOYS.



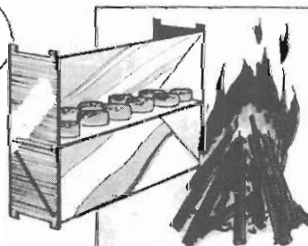
ROAST POTATOES: WASH THE POTATOES (USUALLY TWO MEDIUM-SIZE PER SCOUT) AND DRY THEM THOROUGHLY. BURY THEM DEEP IN A GOOD BED OF COALS, COVER THEM WITH HOT COALS, BAKE UNTIL WELL DONE. TAKES ABOUT 40 MINUTES. PASS A SHARPENED HARDWOOD SLIVER THROUGH THEM FROM END TO END AND LET STEAM ESCAPE. USE IMMEDIATELY. ROAST POTATOES QUICKLY BECOME SOGGY AND BITTER.

FROM THE 1928 REVISED HANDBOOK FOR BOYS.

HUNTER'S STEW: SOME NON-GOURMETS IN THE PATROL DIDN'T CARE FOR FISH SO THEY MADE THIS STEW. HALF-POUND OF STEW MEAT PER SCOUT. TWO MEDIUM POTATOES FOR EACH PERSON, ONE MEDIUM ONION, AND TWO CARROTS. CHOP MEAT INTO SMALL CHUNKS (ABOUT 1"-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " SQUARE). WASH, SCRAPE, AND CHOP UP POTATOES, ONIONS, CARROTS INTO VERY SMALL PIECES. MIX VEGETABLES AND ABOUT TWO TABLESPOONS OF FLOUR, SALT AND PEPPER. BROWN MEAT IN KETTLE, ADD VEGETABLES TO MEAT WITH JUST ENOUGH WATER OR CANNED BEEF BROTH SO MEAT-VEGETABLE MIXTURE IS COVERED. SIMMER FOR ABOUT 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ HOURS, OR UNTIL DONE.



FOR DESSERT WE MADE SHORTCAKE FROM A RECIPE IN THE 1958 EDITION OF THE BOY SCOUT HANDBOOK. WE USED STRAWBERRIES. BUT PEACHES, BANANAS, PINEAPPLE AND OTHER FRUITS ARE ALSO GOOD.

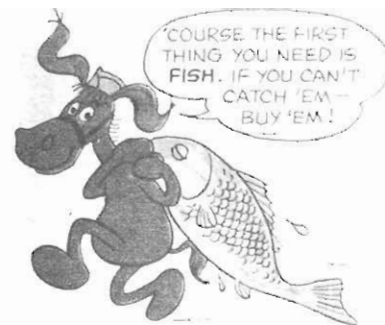


USE FOUR CUPS OF READY-MIX BISCUIT FLOUR, FOUR TABLESPOONS SUGAR. PREPARE DOUGH ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS ON BOX. ADD SUGAR. MAKE INTO BISCUITS (ABOUT TWO PER SCOUT). BAKE IN A REFLECTOR OVEN. BE SURE TO HAVE FLAMING FIRE BEFORE OVEN. POUR CRUSHED, SWEETENED FRUIT OVER BAKED SHORTCAKE.

THE PEDRO PATROL

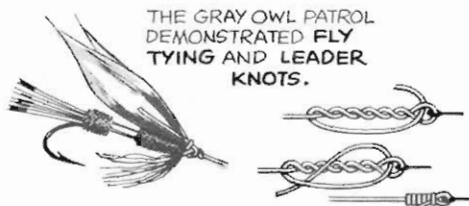
AT A TROOP FISH EXPO

THE PATROL LEADERS OF THE TROOP DECIDED AT THEIR COUNCIL TO HOLD A FISH EXPO. EACH PL. CHOSE ONE OR TWO SKILLS RELATED TO THE THEME "FISHING FUN" THAT HIS PATROL WOULD DEMONSTRATE.



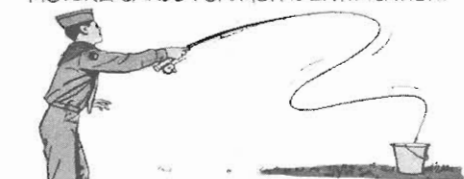
THE PATROLS STUDIED AND PRACTICED THEIR CHOSEN SPECIALTIES DURING THE TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE EXPO DATE.

THE WHOLE TROOP HIKE TO A CAMPSITE, WHERE EACH PATROL DID ITS THING IN TURN AS THE OTHERS WATCHED.



THE GRAY OWL PATROL DEMONSTRATED FLY TYING AND LEADER KNOTS.

THE ROARING LION PATROL PUT ON AN EXHIBITION OF FLY CASTING AND SHOWED PICTURE CARDS FOR FISH IDENTIFICATION.



THE APOLLO 20 PATROL GAVE A DEMONSTRATION OF SURVIVAL FISHING, USING IMPROVISED HOOKS AND LURES.



THE PEDRO PATROL SHOWED HOW TO CLEAN AND COOK FISH.

LIN AND "CHUB" HAD BOUGHT A FEW WHOLE, UNCLEARED FISH AT THE LOCAL FISH MARKET JUST BEFORE THE HIKE. THEY WRAPPED THEM IN PLASTIC BAGS WITH SOME CRACKED ICE AND CARRIED THEM IN A PACK.



LIN AND HARRY DEMONSTRATED THE USUAL WAY OF CLEANING FISH...

FIRST, SCRAPE FISH FROM HEAD TO TAIL TO REMOVE SCALES.

NEXT, RUN TIP OF KNIFE ALONG EACH SIDE OF DORSAL AND BELLY FINS. LIFT OUT FINS WITH BONES ATTACHED.



SLIT THE FISH FROM THROAT TO VENT. STRIP OUT ENTRAILS WITH FINGERS. WASH CAVITY.

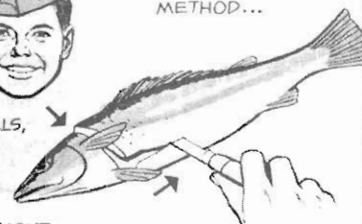


SLICE ALONG BACKBONE FROM TAIL TO HEAD ON EACH SIDE FOR TWO FILLETS.



JOE AND DUKE CLEANED THEIR FISH BY A NEW METHOD...

JUST BEHIND GILLS, CUT DOWN TO BONE. TURN A NARROW-BLADED KNIFE AND SLICE STRAIGHT ALONG BACKBONE TO TAIL.



CUT OFF TAIL. DO SAME ON OTHER SIDE AND YOU HAVE TWO NICE FILLETS WITHOUT TAKING OUT ENTRAILS.



TO REMOVE SKIN FROM FILLET, INSERT KNIFE AT TAIL END, CUT MEAT FROM SKIN.



THERE ARE TWO TASTY BITS OF MEAT UNDER THE CHEEKS THAT CAN BE SCOOPED OUT WITH A KNIFE.



DON AND SKIP COMPLETED THE EXPO WITH A COOKING EXHIBITION AND CAREFUL CLEANUP.

METHOD NO. 2. AFTER SPRINKLING THE FILLETS WITH SALT AND PEPPER, THEY WRAPPED THEM IN HEAVY ALUMINUM FOIL AND PLACED THEM ON COALS FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES.



EVERYONE WATCHING GOT A PIECE OF A COOKED FISH.

METHOD NO. 1. FOR STEAMED FISH THEY LEFT THE HEAD ON THE CLEANED FISH (NOT SKINNED), TIED A STICK OF SWEET WOOD (WILLOW, ETC.) TO TAIL AND GILLS, AND PUSHED IT INTO SHALLOW COALS UNTIL HEAD WAS PARTLY COVERED. THEY LET IT STEAM FOR ABOUT 10 MINUTES OR UNTIL THE FLESH FLAKED EASILY.



STICK 8" LONGER THAN FISH.

THE PEDRO PATROL

PRACTICES IDENTIFYING MAP SYMBOLS



WE MADE UP A GAME THAT HELPED US LEARN SYMBOLS USED ON TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

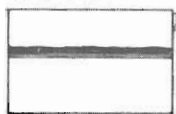


FIRST, WE MADE A SET OF FLASH CARDS FOR EACH PATROL MEMBER ON 3"x5" INDEX CARDS. ON ONE SIDE WE DREW AN ENLARGED MAP SYMBOL. ON THE OTHER SIDE WE WROTE THE MEANING OF THE SYMBOL. WE TOOK TURNS FLASHING THE CARDS TO EACH OTHER.

THESE SHOW THE SYMBOLS WE DREW ON OUR FLASH CARDS. MEANINGS WERE LETTERED ON THE BACKS.



HARD-SURFACE
HEAVY-DUTY ROAD,
4 OR MORE LANES.



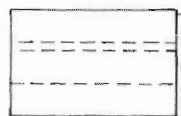
HARD-SURFACE,
HEAVY-DUTY ROAD
2 OR 3 LANES.



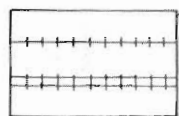
HARD-SURFACE,
MEDIUM-DUTY ROAD,
4 OR MORE LANES.



IMPROVED,
LIGHT-DUTY
ROAD.



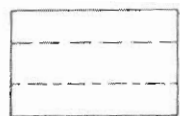
TOP-DIRT ROAD,
UNIMPROVED.
BOTTOM-TRAIL.



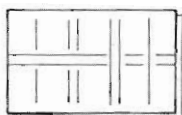
RAILROAD: TOP-
SINGLE; BOTTOM-
DOUBLE TRACK.



RAILROAD BRIDGE
OVER RIVER.



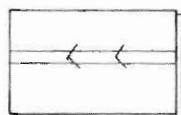
BOUNDARIES:
TOP-TOWNSHIP;
BOTTOM-VILLAGE.



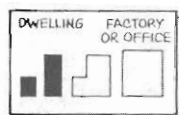
LEFT: OVERPASS;
RIGHT: UNDERPASS.



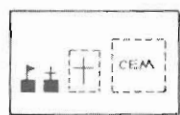
IMPORTANT
SMALL MASONRY
OR EARTH DAM.



CANAL
WITH LOCK.



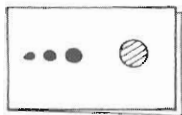
BUILDINGS



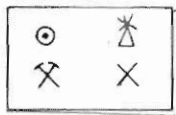
SCHOOL
CHURCH
CEMETERY



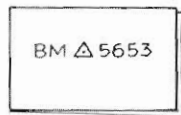
TOP-POWER LINE
BOTTOM-TEL. PIPE-
LINE (LABELED).



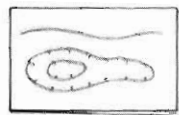
TANKS:
OIL-WATER
(LABELED)



LANDMARK,
WINDMILL, MINE
OR QUARRY



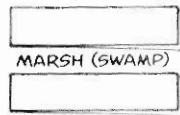
BM Δ 5653
TABLET-
ELEVATION
(IN FEET)



TOP-INDEX CONTOUR;
BOTTOM-DEPRESSION
CONTOURS.



STRIP MINE
SAND AREA



MARSH (SWAMP)
SUBMERGED
MARSH



SCRUB



ORCHARD



STREAMS: TOP-
PERENNIAL; BOTTOM-
INTERMITTENT



TOP-DISAPPEARING
STREAM; BOTTOM-
LARGE FALLS.



SMALL RAPIDS,
LARGE RAPIDS.



THEN WE MADE
UP A GAME USING
THE FLASH CARDS.

FIRST, WE CUT OUT AND POSTED ON A WALL, MAGAZINE PICTURES OF CERTAIN LANDMARKS. PATROL WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO TEAMS. TEAMS LINED UP. AT "GO," NO.1 SCOUT IN EACH LINE STUCK A FLASH CARD (WITH A BIT OF MASKING TAPE) ON PICTURE THAT HIS CARD'S SYMBOL REPRESENTED. NO.1 THEN RAN BACK, TOUCHED NO.2, WHO MATCHED HIS CARD TO PROPER PICTURE AND SO ON UNTIL ALL SCOUTS HAD COMPETED. TEAM THAT FINISHED FIRST, AND MATCHED THE CARDS CORRECTLY, WON.



WE DREW THE SYMBOLS IN THE COLORS USED ON ALL U.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS:

BLACK: FOR MAN-MADE FEATURES (RAILROADS, BUILDINGS, ROADS, BOUNDARIES, NAMES.)

BLUE: FOR WATER FEATURES (LAKES, STREAMS, CANALS, ETC.)

BROWN: FOR RELIEF FEATURES (CONTOURS, SAND, HEIGHT, ETC.)

GREEN: FOR WOODLAND (SCRUB, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS.)

RED: TO EMPHASIZE IMPORTANT ROADS, BUILT-UP AREAS, PUBLIC LAND SUBDIVISION LINES.

THE PEDRO PATROL

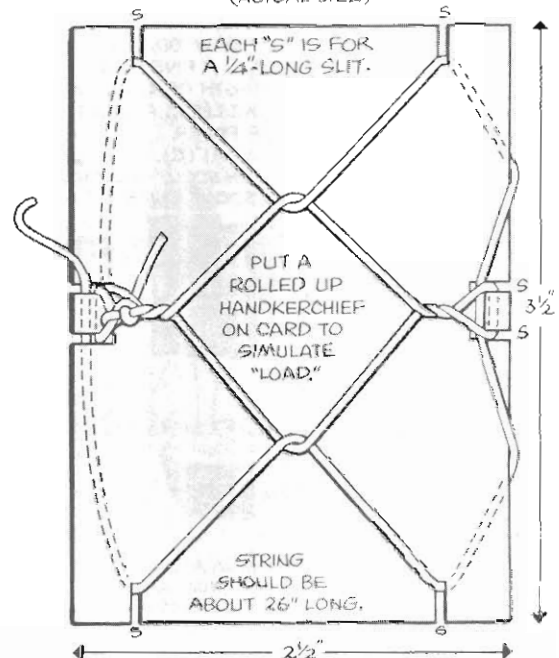
PACKS FOR CAMP



THE BEST LASHING TO SECURE A PACK TO A FRAME IS THE **DIAMOND HITCH**. SO WE COULD PRACTICE THIS HITCH WHEREVER WE HAPPENED TO BE, WE ALL MADE OURSELVES A POCKET-SIZE PACK FRAME OUT OF CARDBOARD WITH STRING FOR THE ROPE.

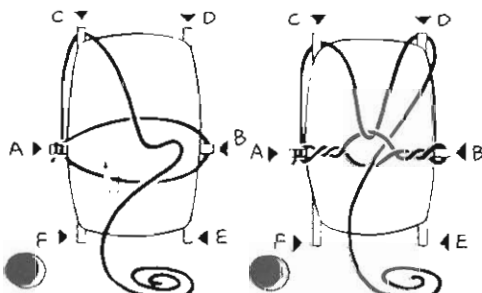


HERE'S THE POCKET-SIZE PACK FRAME. P.L. SKIP IS TALKING ABOUT... (ACTUAL SIZE)



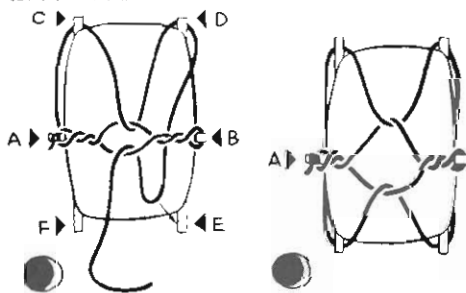
THE PATROL PRACTICED ON FULL-SIZED PACK FRAMES TOO. THE ADVANTAGE OF THE DIAMOND HITCH IS ITS EASY TIGHTENING. WHEN YOU PULL ON ANY SECTION OF THE LINE, EVERY OTHER SECTION DRAWS TIGHTER.

LAY YOUR SACK OR DUFFEL FLAT ON FRAME.



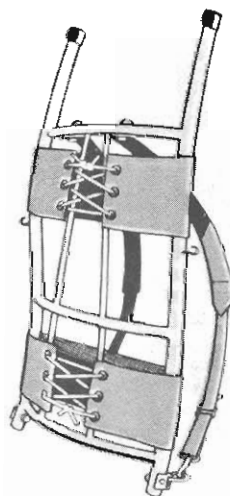
TIE ONE END OF ROPE AROUND PACK FRAME AT "A" USING A CLOVE HITCH. BRING ROPE TO "B" THEN BACK TO "A". TWIST THE DOUBLED ROPES THREE TIMES.

BRING ROPE TO "C". LEAD ROPE TO AND UNDER MIDDLE OF TOP DOUBLED ROPE, THEN TO "D". THEN BACK AND THROUGH THE "DIAMOND."

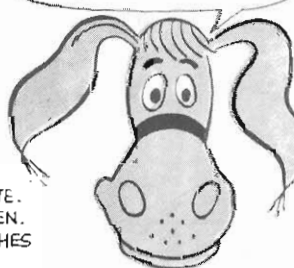


NOW LEAD ROPE TO "E", THEN BACK THROUGH "DIAMOND," THEN TO "F".

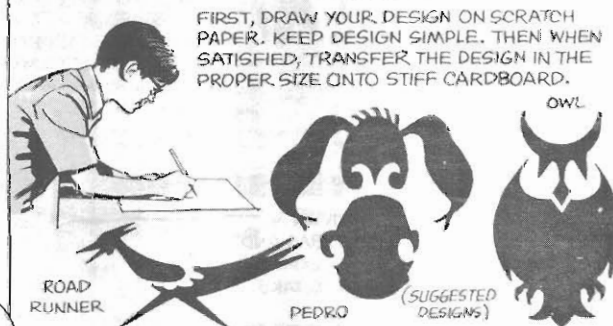
HITCH IS NEARLY COMPLETE. NOW PULL ROPE TO TIGHTEN. TIE WITH TWO HALF-HITCHES AT "A".



OUR NEW MEMBER, SID, IS ARTISTIC AND HE SHOWED HOW TO MAKE STENCILS TO DECORATE PACKS, TENTS, ETC., WITH PATROL TOTEM.

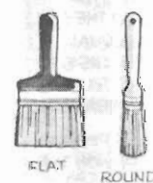


CUTTING A STENCIL:



LEAVE A GOOD MARGIN OF CARDBOARD AROUND THE DESIGN. LAY CARDBOARD ON SCRAP CARDBOARD OR LOTS OF NEWSPAPER ON A FLAT SURFACE. CUT OUT THE DESIGN WITH A SINGLE EDGE RAZOR BLADE OR SHARP HOBBY KNIFE. BE CAREFUL! AFTER THE DESIGN IS CUT, GIVE THE CARDBOARD THREE COATS OF SHELLAC. ALLOW TO DRY THOROUGHLY BETWEEN COATS.

SURFACE TO BE STENCILED MUST LIE FLAT. STENCIL MUST ALSO LIE FLAT ON MATERIAL OR PAINT WILL SPREAD UNDER EDGES.



USE OUTDOOR LATEX PAINT SPARINGLY. APPLY PAINT WITH FLAT 1 1/2" OR 2" BRUSH, OR USE A ROUND STIPPLING BRUSH. DAB PAINT UP AND DOWN INTO STENCIL CUTOUTS.

THE PEDRO PATROL

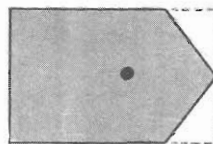
A SCOUT FROM EACH OF THE FOUR PATROLS IN THE TROOP TOOK PART IN THIS RACE.



AT THE TROOP SWIM MEET

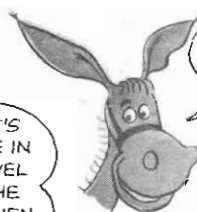
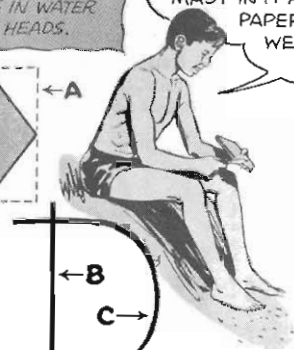
SAILBOAT RACE

FOR SWIMMERS IN WATER OVER THEIR HEADS.



EACH PARTICIPANT WAS GIVEN A PIECE OF $\frac{1}{4}$ " WOOD, 3"X5" (A)... A FIVE-INCH LENGTH OF $\frac{1}{4}$ " WOOD DOWEL (B)... A SHEET OF PAPER 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "X11" (C). EACH SCOUT BROUGHT A SCOUT KNIFE.

FIRST, WE CARVED THE BOAT'S POINTED HULL, BORED A HOLE IN THE DECK, INSERTED THE DOWEL MAST IN IT AND TRIMMED THE PAPER FOR A SAIL. THEN WE LINED UP FOR THE RACE.



I CONFINE MY SEASIDE ACTIVITIES TO COLLECTING SHELLS.



AT THE SIGNAL, WE PLACED THE BOATS IN THE WATER, JUMPED IN AND BLEW OUR BOATS TO THE FINISH LINE, ABOUT 40 FEET AWAY. TOUCHING THE BOAT WAS PROHIBITED.

MATCH AND CANDLE RACE

FOR SWIMMERS IN WATER OVER THEIR HEADS.



AT THE SIGNAL HE SWAM ABOUT 60 FEET TO WHERE HIS TEAMMATE WAITED WITH A MATCHBOX AND A CANDLE. NO. 1 MAN ON REACHING HIM, STRUCK HIS MATCH ON THE BOX AND LIT THE CANDLE.



THIS WAS A TWO-MAN TEAM RACE, ONE MAN AT EACH END OF THE COURSE. THE NO. 1 SCOUT HELD AN UNLIT WOODEN MATCH.



NO. 2 MAN SWAM BACK TO STARTING LINE WITH LIGHTED CANDLE. FIRST ONE THERE WON. IF A CANDLE WENT OUT, THE TEAM WAS DISQUALIFIED.

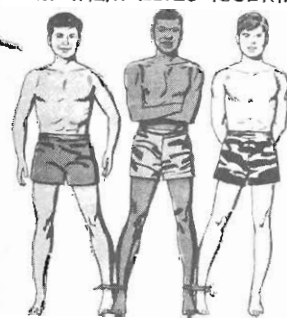
FOUR-LEGGED RACE

FOR SWIMMERS OR NONSWIMMERS, IN WAIST-DEEP WATER.

THIS WAS A THREE-SCOUT TEAM RACE. TRIOS WERE LINED UP ABREAST. EACH TEAM WAS GIVEN TWO 2-FOOT LENGTHS OF $\frac{3}{8}$ " ROPE.



AT SIGNAL TEAM MEMBERS TIED THEMSELVES TOGETHER:



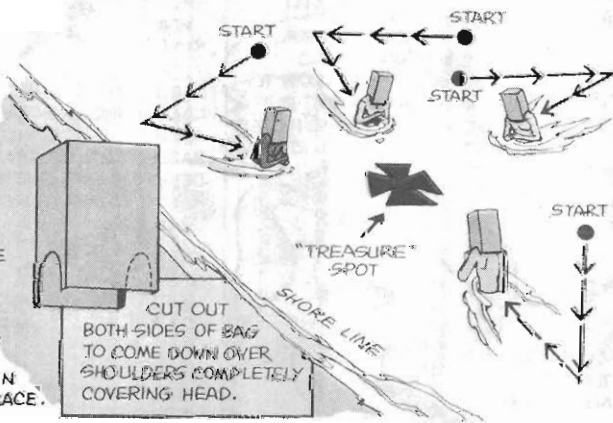
TREASURE HUNT

FOR SWIMMERS OR NONSWIMMERS IN WAIST-DEEP WATER.

EACH PARTICIPANT WAS GIVEN A COMPASS, A LARGE SHOPPING BAG, AND A CARD WITH TWO COMPASS COURSES AND THE NUMBER OF STEPS TO TAKE IN EACH DIRECTION. THE JUNIOR LEADERS PREPARED THESE CARDS AND PLANTED THE "TREASURE" (PAINTED PEBBLES) IN ADVANCE.

EACH CONTESTANT WAS PUT IN HIS PARTICULAR STARTING PLACE. AT THE SIGNAL, HE COVERED HIS HEAD WITH THE BAG, FOLLOWED HIS CARD'S COMPASS AND DISTANCE DIRECTIONS TO THE "TREASURE" (ALL CARDS LED TO THE SAME PLACE AND DISTANCES WERE EQUAL). THERE, EACH SCOUT REMOVED HIS BAG, GAVE HIS CARD AND COMPASS TO THE REFEREE AND DROVE FOR THE "TREASURE."

WHOEVER PICKED UP THE MOST PEBBLES IN THE 3-MINUTE TIME ALLOTMENT WON THE RACE.

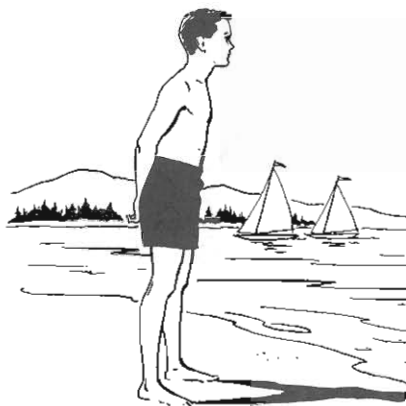


NO. 1 SCOUT TIED HIS LEFT LEG AT THE ANKLE TO THE RIGHT LEG OF NO. 2 WITH A SQUARE KNOT.

NO. 2 TIED HIS LEFT LEG AT ANKLE TO RIGHT LEG OF NO. 3 SCOUT WITH CLOVE HITCH.

WHEN KNOTS WERE TIED, THE TEAM SET OFF FOR THE FINISH LINE ABOUT 40 FEET AWAY.

FIRST ACROSS THE FINISH LINE WON - IF ALL KNOTS WERE PROPERLY TIED. INCORRECT KNOTS DISQUALIFIED THE TEAM.



LEARNING TO SWIM!

DON'T BE LEFT OUT OF THE FUN THIS SUMMER BECAUSE YOU THINK YOU CAN'T SWIM. ANYONE CAN LEARN TO SWIM AND EVERYONE SHOULD! SWIMMING IS MAINLY A MATTER OF OVERCOMING FEAR OF THE WATER. ONCE YOU REALIZE THAT IT'S ACTUALLY EASIER TO FLOAT THAN IT IS TO SINK, YOU'VE GOT IT MADE. STUDY THESE TIPS ON SWIMMING—THEN GET INTO THE WATER AND PRACTICE THEM...YOU HAVE TO BE IN THE WATER TO SWIM. GET SOMEONE WHO CAN SWIM TO GO ALONG WITH YOU. IT WILL GIVE YOU MORE CONFIDENCE AND IT'S A MUST SAFETY MEASURE.



1

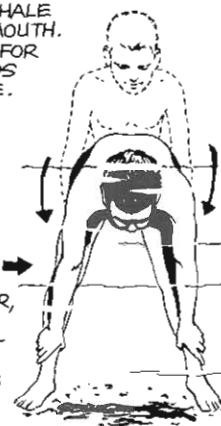
GET USED TO DUCKING YOUR HEAD UNDER WATER AT HOME. FILL A WASH BASIN, HOLD YOUR FACE IN IT FOR 15 TO 20 SECONDS AT A TIME.



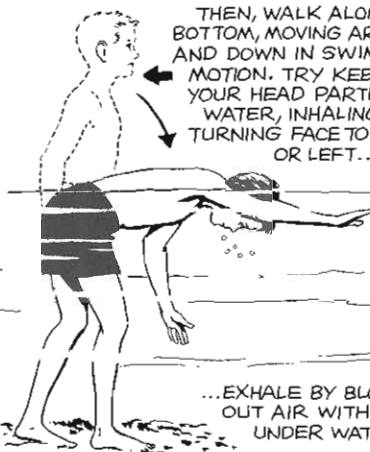
THEN DO IT IN WAIST-DEEP WATER. INHALE THROUGH YOUR MOUTH. DUCK UNDER FOR 10 SECONDS AT A TIME.



NEXT, DO THE JELLYFISH FLOAT. INHALE, DUCK UNDER, SLIDE HANDS DOWN TO ANKLES—YOU'LL FLOAT TO TOP, SLIDE HANDS UP, LIFT FACE UP—EXHALE.



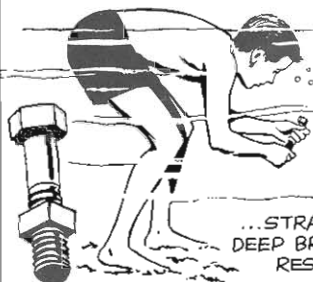
THEN, WALK ALONG BOTTOM, MOVING ARMS UP AND DOWN IN SWIMMING MOTION. TRY KEEPING YOUR HEAD PARTLY IN WATER, INHALING BY TURNING FACE TO RIGHT OR LEFT...



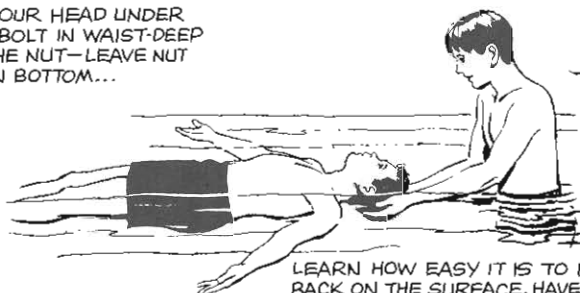
...EXHALE BY BLOWING OUT AIR WITH FACE UNDER WATER.

2

TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR HEAD UNDER WATER, DROP A LARGE BOLT IN WAIST-DEEP WATER—UNSCREW THE NUT—LEAVE NUT AND BOLT ON BOTTOM...



...STRAIGHTEN UP, TAKE A DEEP BREATH, DUCK UNDER AND RESCREW NUT ON BOLT.



LEARN HOW EASY IT IS TO FLOAT. LAY BACK ON THE SURFACE. HAVE SOMEONE HOLD YOUR HEAD, LIGHTLY, YOU'LL BE SURPRISED TO FIND HOW BUOYANT YOU ARE. DON'T BE CONCERNED IF YOUR FEET SINK.



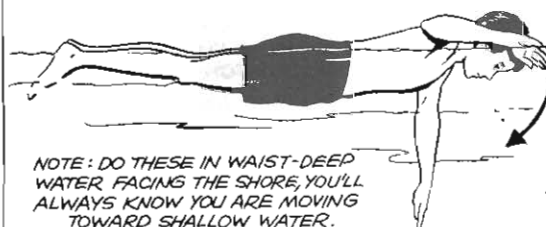
WALK OUT INTO HIP-DEEP WATER—FACE TOWARD SHORE... DUCK UNDER AND "WALK" TO SHORE ON YOUR HANDS (YOUR FEET WILL FLOAT TO THE TOP.) DO THIS ON YOUR BACK, TOO.

3

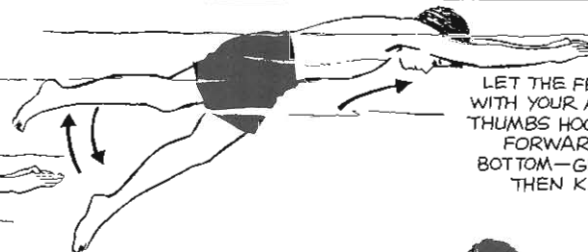
NOW YOU'RE READY TO REALLY SWIM. START WITH THE PRONE FLOAT. EXTEND ARMS—HOOK THUMBS TOGETHER. EXTEND FEET—HOLD POSITION FOR 7 TO 10 SECONDS, STAND UP AND REPEAT.



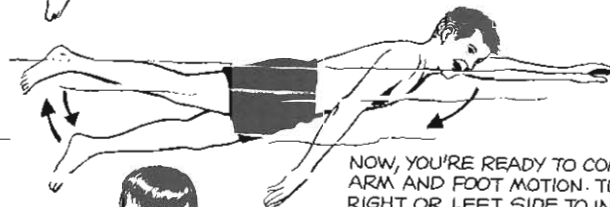
NEXT, DO THE SAME BUT NOW PUSH YOUR ARMS DOWN, ALTERNATELY. KEEP ELBOWS STRAIGHT. DON'T KICK YOUR FEET.



NOTE: DO THESE IN WAIST-DEEP WATER FACING THE SHORE, YOU'LL ALWAYS KNOW YOU ARE MOVING TOWARD SHALLOW WATER.



LET THE FEET GET BUSY NEXT. WITH YOUR ARMS EXTENDED AND THUMBS HOOKED TOGETHER, LEAN FORWARD, PUSH OFF FROM BOTTOM—GLIDE A LITTLE WAY THEN KICK YOUR FEET UP AND DOWN.



NOW, YOU'RE READY TO COMBINE BOTH ARM AND FOOT MOTION. TURN HEAD TO RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE TO INHALE, EXHALE WHEN HEAD IS UNDER WATER.



I DID ALL THOSE THINGS—AND KNOW WHAT? I CAN SWIM!

SCOUTCRAFT

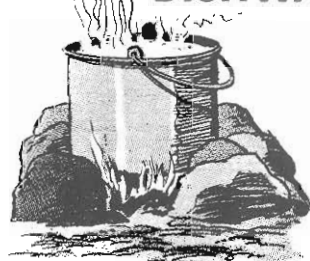
CLEAN UP FOR HEALTH AND FIRE SAFETY!

BODIES,
UTENSILS,
GROUNDS, KEPT
SANITARY...

...WILL
PREVENT VISIBLE AND
INVISIBLE **BUGS** FROM
SPOILING HIKING AND
CAMPING FUN!



DISHWASHING

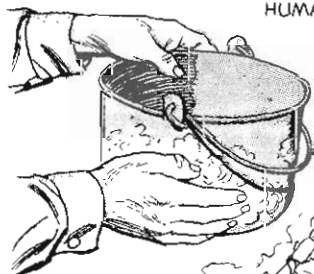


ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS AT CAMP IS TO PREPARE HOT WATER. WELL BEFORE CHOW TIME PUT A LARGE POT OF WATER OVER THE FIRE. PART OF THE WATER WHEN HEATED, MAY BE USED FOR WASHING HANDS, THE REMAINDER FOR SOUP, HOT DRINKS, COOKING, ETC.

THEN, BEFORE EATING, THE POT IS REFILLED FOR DISHWASHING. **BUT**—IT TAKES A LOT OF FUEL TO BRING WATER TO A ROLLING BOIL, NECESSARY FOR SAFE STERILIZATION OF DISHES AND EATING UTENSILS.



TRI-SAN SANITIZER TABLETS (AVAILABLE FROM SCOUT EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTORS) ARE RECOMMENDED. ONE TAB IN AVERAGE SIZE POT OF HOT WATER WILL SANITIZE YOUR DISHES, ETC. TABLETS THAT COLOR THE DISHWATER WITH GERMICIDE INGREDIENTS ARE THE BEST. ALL ARE NON-POISONOUS TO HUMANS.



A GOOD LABOR-**SAVING** TRICK IS TO SPREAD A THICK **PASTE** OF SOAP OR SOAP FLAKES ON THE OUTSIDE OF PANS BEFORE COOKING... MAKES IT MUCH EASIER TO WASH OFF THE SOOT CAUSED BY FLAMES. SOAP FLAKES OR LIQUID DETERGENTS ARE EASIER TO USE THAN BAR SOAP.



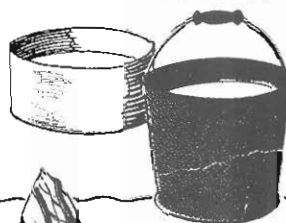
BURN OUT ALL FOOD CANS AFTER REMOVING BOTH ENDS. DRY OUT ANY WET GARBAGE. STRAIN DISHWASHING WATER TO REMOVE ALL FOOD PARTICLES (ADD TO WET GARBAGE). THEN POUR WATER NEXT TO A STUMP OR SCATTER EVENLY ON GROUND. DO **NOT** POUR INTO LATRINE.



PERSONAL CLEANLINESS

IS IMPORTANT BEFORE PREPARING MEALS, BEFORE EATING AND AFTER USING TOILET FACILITIES.

DON'T WASH WITH SOAP IN A LAKE OR STREAM. THAT CAUSES WATER POLLUTION.



A PLASTIC WASHBASIN OR A FOLDING TEN-QUART CANVAS BUCKET FOR PERSONAL WASHUPS SHOULD BE STANDARD EQUIPMENT ON ALL HIKES AND TEMPORARY CAMP HIKES.



CAMP CLEANUP

MAKE A **LITTER TOTE BAG**. LINE A CLOTH OR HEAVY PAPER BAG WITH A DISPOSABLE PLASTIC BAG, CLOSED WITH A RUBBER BAND OR TWIST SEALER. CARRY AWAY **ALL** TRASH, FLATTENED TIN CANS, GARBAGE. **DO NOT** BURY ANY NON-BURNABLE TRASH.

THE **ONLY** HOLE YOU DIG IS A **LATRINE TRENCH**, ABOUT FIVE FEET LONG, SIX TO EIGHT IN. WIDE, 18 IN. DEEP. LEAVE SOME DIRT AT LATRINE TO COVER AFTER EACH USE. CARRY EXCESS DIRT TO COOKING AREA TO BUILD UP NONBURNABLE SOIL BASE FOR FIREPLACE. RETURN DIRT TO LATRINE WHEN STRIKING CAMP. REPLACE ORIGINAL TOPSOIL AND SOD, MOUNDING SLIGHTLY TO AVOID EROSION.



ON HIKE, SMALL CATHOLES MAY BE USED IF NECESSARY—SCRAPE THE DIRT BACK OVER WHEN FINISHED. DIG YOUR LATRINE AT LEAST 100 FEET DOWNWIND FROM TENTS, COOKING AREA; SOME DISTANCE FROM A STREAM, LAKE, OR SPRING TO AVOID POLLUTION.



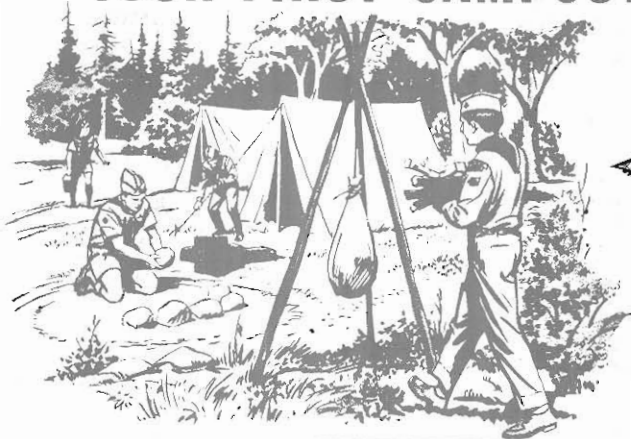
CAMPFIRE CLEANUP

WHEN THROUGH WITH YOUR FIRE, PUT IT OUT **COMPLETELY**. SPREAD THE COALS AND ASHES, AND SPRINKLE WITH WATER. **STIR** AND SPRINKLE AGAIN UNTIL FIRE IS OUT **FOR SURE**.

WHEN YOU CARRY THE EXCESS DIRT BACK TO LATRINE, TAKE ALL FIRE ASHES TO DUMP INTO LATRINE TRENCH.

SCOUTCRAFT

YOUR FIRST CAMPOUT



CHOOSING THE SITE

LOOK FOR A FAIRLY OPEN SPOT WHERE THE GROUND SLOPES GENTLY SO THAT RAINWATER DRAINS OFF QUICKLY. GRASS-COVERED, SANDY OR GRAVELLY GROUND IS BEST. THE SITE SHOULD BE NEAR WOODS, BUT NOT DIRECTLY UNDER TREES. SAFE DRINKING AND COOKING WATER SHOULD BE NEARBY.

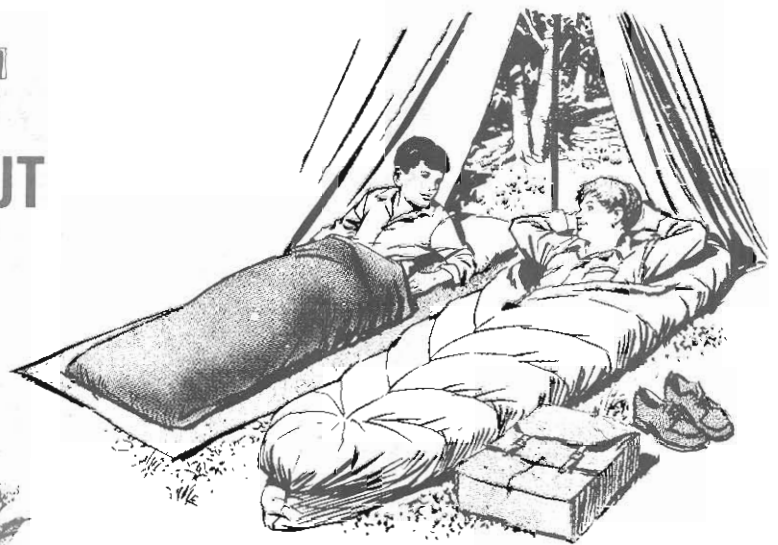


DIG A STRADDLE LATRINE IN THE BUSHES DOWNWIND FROM CAMP AND AT LEAST 75 FEET FROM ANY WATER. SAVE ALL DIRT FOR LIGHT COVER AFTER EACH USE, AND FOR REFILLING LATRINE BEFORE YOU LEAVE CAMP FOR GOOD. REPLACE SOD.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CHECK YOUR **BOY SCOUT HANDBOOK**, THE **FIELD BOOK** AND THE **CAMPING MERIT BADGE PAMPHLET**.

A LAKE OR A STREAM WILL PROVIDE WATER FOR WASHING MESS GEAR. BUT DON'T WASH POTS OR MESS GEAR IN THE LAKE OR STREAM. PURIFY THIS WATER BEFORE DRINKING.

DON'T DIG A TRENCH AROUND YOUR TENT. IT'S UNNECESSARY IF YOU'VE CHOSEN A SUITABLE, WELL-DRAINED SPOT.

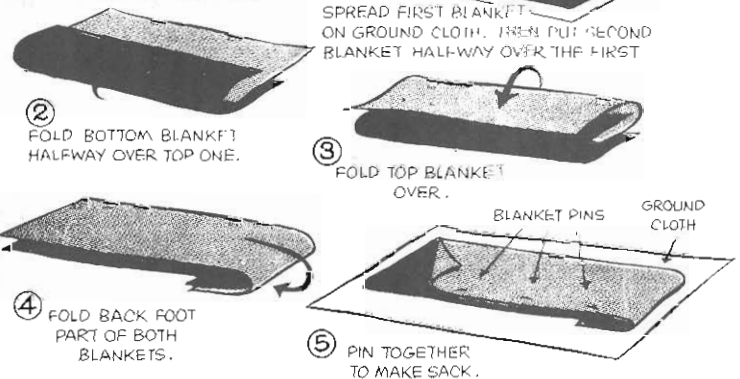


A COMFORTABLE GROUND BED



SMOOTH OUT BUMPS AND REMOVE STONES FROM YOUR SLEEPING AREA. INSTEAD OF DIGGING HIP AND SHOULDER HOLLOW, COVER YOUR BED AREA WITH LEAVES, STRAW, GRASS, OR PINE NEEDLES. PACK EXTRA PADDING WHERE YOUR BACK, HEAD AND MIDDLE THIGHS WILL LIE. SPREAD YOUR GROUND CLOTH OVER IT ALL. LAY YOUR SLEEPING BAG ON THIS—OR MAKE THIS BED SACK WITH TWO BLANKETS AND LARGE BLANKET PINS.

BLANKET BED SACK



A SHEET OF POLYETHYLENE (A PLASTIC) 4-6 MIL THICK MAKES A GOOD GROUND CLOTH. OR YOU CAN USE AN AIR MATTRESS INFLATED JUST ENOUGH TO KEEP YOUR BODY OFF THE GROUND. OR USE A PIECE OF POLYFOAM 3" THICK BY 24" WIDE AND THE LENGTH FROM YOUR HEAD TO SEAT. A GROUND CLOTH HELPS INSULATE YOU FROM DAMPNESS AND COLD.

MAKE THIS HANDY POCKET LIST OF PERSONAL EQUIPMENT TO TAKE WITH YOU. CUT IT OUT, FOLD BACK TO BACK, THEN LAMINATE IT IN PLASTIC. CHECK OFF THE ITEMS WITH A GREASE PENCIL AS YOU PACK. WIPE OFF FOR NEXT USE.

CAMPOUT CHECKLIST

WEAR

- ☐ COMPLETE UNIFORM
- ☐ HIKING SHOES
- ☐ SWEATER OR JACKET
- ☐ RAINCOAT OR PONCHO

CARRY IN POCKETS

- ☐ SCOUT KNIFE
- ☐ MATCHES (IN WATER-PROOF CASE)
- ☐ HANDKERCHIEF
- ☐ WALLET (INCLUDE DICES FOR PHONE)

INDIVIDUAL TOILET PAPER

- ☐ COMPASS
- ☐ 2 OR 3 BAND-AIDS

FASTEN TO OR INSIDE YOUR PACK

- ☐ REPAIR KIT (NEEDLES, THREAD, ETC.)
- ☐ EATING UTENSILS
- ☐ FLASHLIGHT (CHECK BATTERIES)
- ☐ SLEEPING BAG (OR 2-3 BLANKETS)
- ☐ WATERPROOF GROUND CLOTH

MOCCASINS OR SNEAKERS

CLOTHESBAG WITH:

- ☐ EXTRA SHIRT
- ☐ EXTRA PANTS
- ☐ PAJAMAS OR SWEAT SUIT
- ☐ EXTRA HANDKERCHIEFS
- ☐ EXTRA SOCKS
- ☐ CHANGE OF UNDERWEAR
- ☐ TOILET KIT CONTAINING:
- ☐ WASH CLOTH
- ☐ SOAP

BATH TOWEL

- ☐ TOOTHBRUSH & TOOTHPASTE
- ☐ WASH BASIN (PLASTIC OR CANVAS)

OPTIONAL ITEMS

- ☐ WATCH
- ☐ SWIM TRUNKS
- ☐ CAMERA, FILM
- ☐ CANTEEN
- ☐ NOTEBOOK, PENCIL
- ☐ MAP
- ☐ FIRST AID KIT
- ☐ SCOUT HANDBOOK OR FIELD BOOK
- ☐ MOSQUITO DOPE & NETTING
- ☐ LENGTH OF LINE OR ROPE

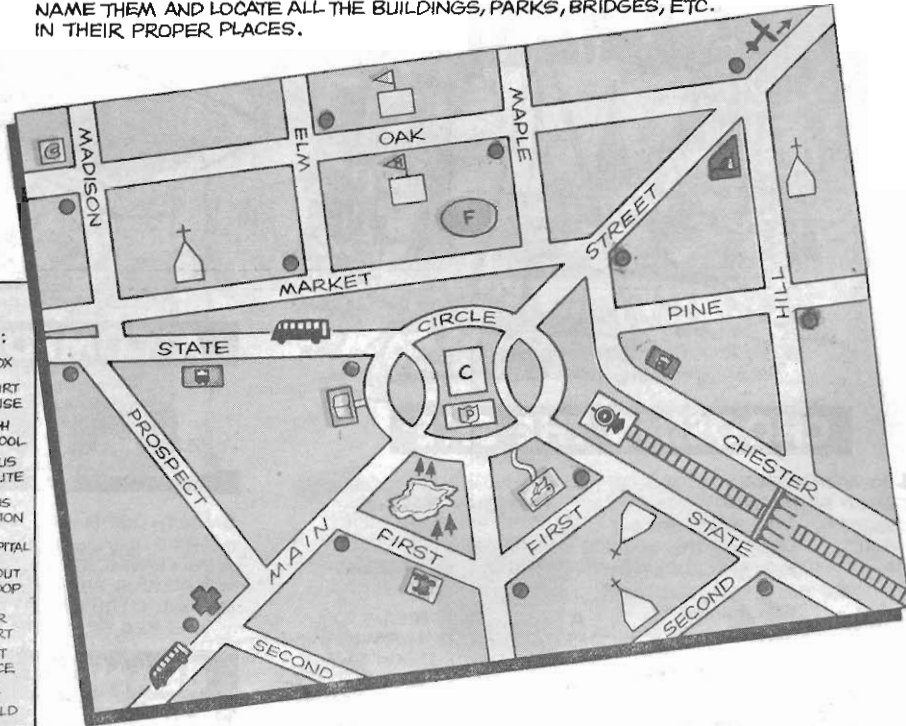
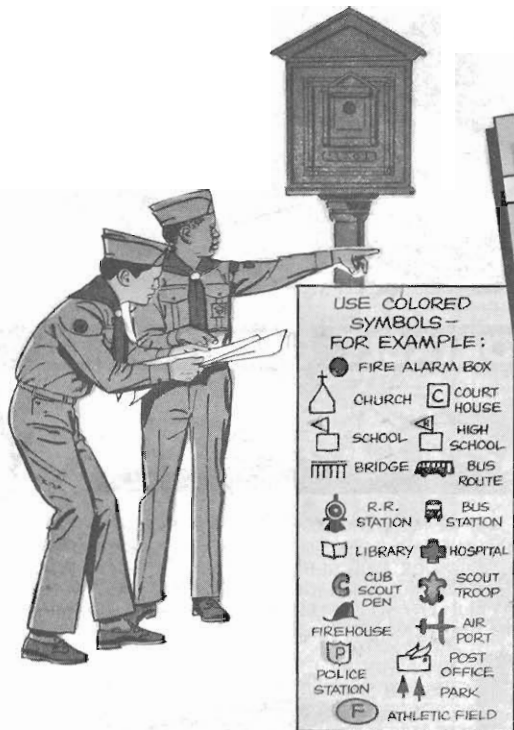


A NEIGHBORHOOD TRIP

MAKE
THIS MAP

FIRST: MAKE A ROUGH DIAGRAM OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.
NEXT: LIST ALL FIRE BOXES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS (SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, LIBRARIES, COURTHOUSE, FIRE STATIONS, POLICE STATIONS, HOSPITALS, ETC.)

MAKE A CAREFUL, TABLE-TOP MAP ON HEAVY CARDBOARD, PAINT IN THE STREETS, NAME THEM AND LOCATE ALL THE BUILDINGS, PARKS, BRIDGES, ETC. IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.



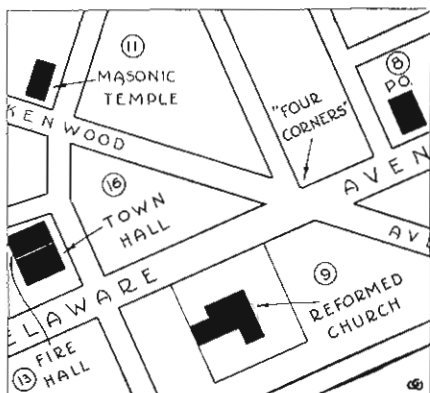
MAP YOUR TOWN

By SAM ROGERS

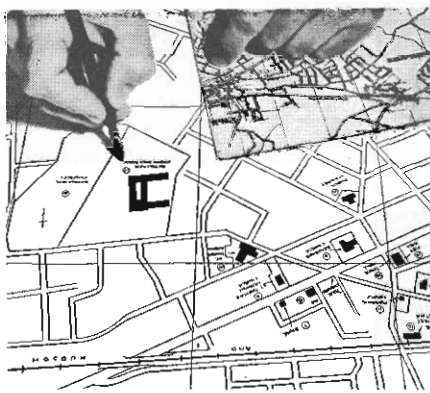
GOOD CITIZENSHIP requires you to have a knowledge of your community. One way to get to know the area in which you live is to make a map of it. You'll be surprised how many things you didn't know. To limit the size, map an area within one mile in four directions, using your home or center of town as a starting point. Your map should be drawn to a convenient scale. The wall map illustrated was drawn to a scale of $1" = 500'$ on sixteen $5"$ ($2500'$) squares; cardboard size: $22\frac{1}{2}" \times 28\frac{3}{4}"$. To make it, we selected an area $10,000' \times 10,000'$ on a small-scale printed map (almost 4 sq. miles), blocked out the area in $16 - 2500'$ squares, using the map scale as a guide, then enlarged the drawing on the $16 - 5"$ squares. On the map, we located important buildings, parks, railroad, and a cemetery, added a title, legend, and true-north direction arrow. Lines were drawn in India ink for permanence.



Use your map to acquaint newcomers with the features of your community.



Enlarge map by square method. Draw streets first, then locate and name important details.



Print street names next. Include also title, legend, scale in feet, and true-north arrow.



This is a full size detail section of the map illustrated. It is drawn to a scale of $1" = 500'$.

SIDEWALK NATURE TRAIL

BIRDS IN THE CITY

IF YOU WATCH CAREFULLY, YOU'LL DISCOVER THERE ARE MANY MORE DIFFERENT KINDS OF BIRDS IN THE CITY THAN MOST PEOPLE REALIZE.

THERE ARE THE PERMANENT RESIDENTS SUCH AS SPARROWS, BLUE JAYS, NIGHTHAWKS, PIGEONS, GULLS, STARLINGS.

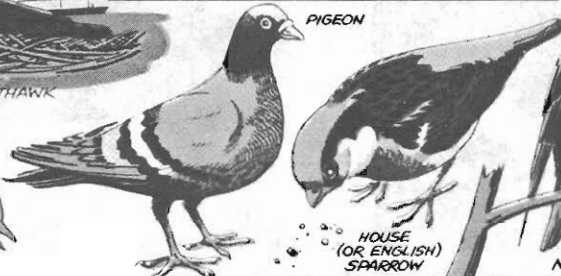
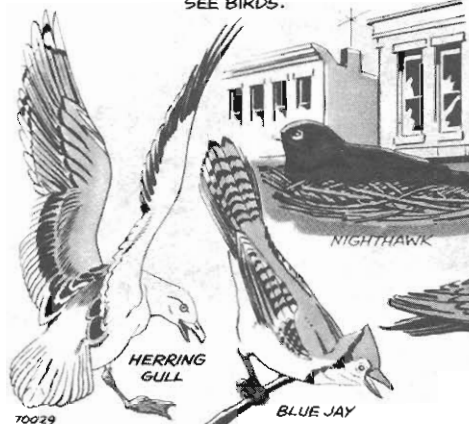
THEN THERE ARE THE VISITORS—BIRDS THAT STOP TO REST AND FEED DURING THEIR MIGRATIONS.

YOU CAN SEE ON THE FLYWAYS MAP THAT MOST LARGE CITIES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES LIE IN THOSE PATHS.

ROOFTOPS, CITY PARKS, EMPTY LOTS, BACKYARDS, SIDEWALKS, TREES, ALL ARE LIKELY PLACES TO SEE BIRDS.



FLYWAYS ARE THE SKY PATHS THAT MIGRATING BIRDS TRAVEL TO THEIR SOUTHERN WINTER FEEDING GROUNDS AND TO THEIR NORTHERN SUMMER BREEDING AND NESTING PLACES.

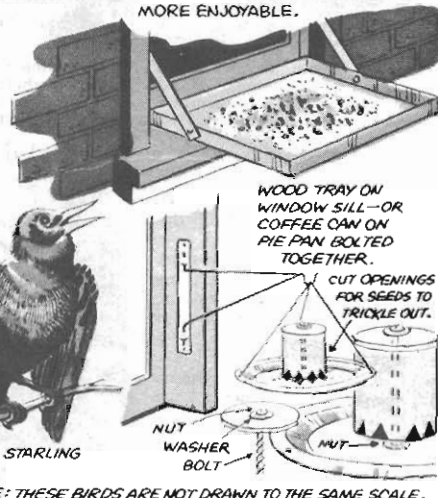


PROJECTS

MAKE WINDOW BIRD FEEDERS AND KEEP THEM FILLED WITH BIRDSEED, STALE BREAD CRUMBS, BITS OF SUET, ETC.

BORROW BOOKS ON BIRDS SO YOU CAN IDENTIFY THE ONES YOU SEE.

KEEP A "BIRD LOG," IN WHICH YOU NOTE THE NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE BIRDS YOU'VE SEEN, AND WHEN AND WHERE YOU'VE SEEN THEM. AND IF YOU CAN GET HOLD OF SOME FIELD GLASSES, THEY'LL HELP MAKE BIRD-WATCHING MUCH MORE ENJOYABLE.



NOTE: THESE BIRDS ARE NOT DRAWN TO THE SAME SCALE.

SIDEWALK NATURE TRAIL

HUNTING FOR INSECTS:

USE A NET TO CATCH FLYING INSECTS. EMPTY LOTS, OPEN FIELDS OR PUBLIC PARKS ARE GOOD HUNTING GROUNDS.



CRAWLING BUGS MAY BE FOUND ALMOST ANYPLACE, EVEN IN YOUR HOUSE.



MANY INSECTS FALL TO THE GROUND UNDER STREET LIGHTS.



INSECTS ARE ONE OF EARTH'S MOST NUMEROUS AND EARLIEST LIFE FORMS, DATING BACK ABOUT 350 MILLION YEARS. THERE ARE MORE INSECTS IN THE WORLD THAN ALL OTHER LIVING THINGS COMBINED.

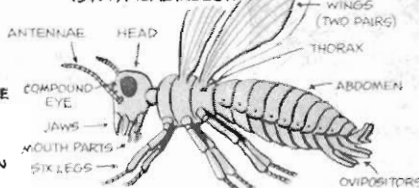
YOU CAN COLLECT INSECTS ALMOST ANYWHERE—IN THE CITY AND IN THE COUNTRY. ALL YOU NEED TO CATCH THEM IS A NET, A KILLING BOTTLE, A SPREADING BOARD AND SPECIMEN BOXES—ALL OF WHICH YOU CAN EASILY MAKE.

YOU CAN ALSO CAPTURE CERTAIN INSECTS ALIVE AND KEEP THEM IN JARS OR CAGES. THEY NEED VERY LITTLE ATTENTION, JUST FOOD AND WATER.

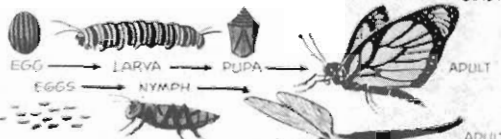
TRUE INSECTS HAVE SIX LEGS, AND MOST ADULT INSECTS HAVE WINGS. INSECTS HAVE ONLY ONE PAIR OF ANTENNAE BUT HAVE THREE PAIRS OF JAWS. THOSE THAT LIVE ON FLUIDS HAVE THEIR JAWS FUSED TO PIERCE AND SUCK.

ALL INSECTS HAVE JOINTED BODIES DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS. THIS IS A TYPICAL INSECT.

NOTICE HOW THE BODY IS ENCLOSED IN HORNY PLATES OF A SUBSTANCE CALLED CHITIN. AN INSECT HAS NO BONES. ITS SKELETON IS ON THE OUTSIDE.



ALL INSECTS DEVELOP FROM EGGS. SOME, LIKE THE BUTTERFLY, GO THROUGH FOUR STAGES CALLED COMPLETE METAMORPHOSIS.

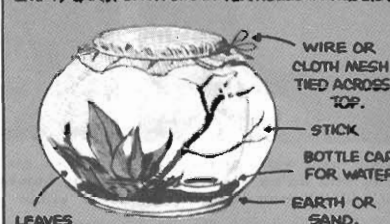


OTHERS GO THROUGH THREE STAGES CALLED INCOMPLETE METAMORPHOSIS. THE DRAGONFLY IS AN EXAMPLE. A GRASSHOPPER GROWS FROM EGG TO ADULT BY SHEDDING ITS SKIN. THIS IS CALLED MOLTING.

TO PRESERVE INSECT SPECIMENS, DROP THEM INTO KILLING JARS RIGHT AWAY. HERE'S HOW TO MAKE ONE.



TO CATCH INSECTS ALIVE, POP THEM INTO AN EMPTY JAR, PUNCH SMALL AIR HOLES IN THE LID.



A FISH BOWL OR LARGE GLASS JAR MAKES A GOOD HOME FOR INSECTS. BE SURE TO TAKE THE SAME KIND OF LEAVES OR FOOD YOU FOUND THE INSECT LIVING ON, SO YOU CAN FEED IT AT HOME. INSECT EGGS, COCOONS, OR CATERpillARS ARE FUN TO WATCH DEVELOP. IDENTIFY YOUR INSECTS FROM A GOOD BOOK RECOMMENDED BY YOUR LIBRARIAN.

WHAT'S COOKIN'?



Brown chopped bacon, onions, green peppers. Add can tomatoes, sliced olives, 2 tbs. Soy sauce, salt. Simmer half hour. Add cheese slices.



Bring salted water to rolling boil. Add 1 lb. spaghetti. Stir often to prevent sticking. Keep lid off. Test often. Cook spaghetti till tacky, not soggy.

Spaghetti with a Wonderful Sauce

HOW long since your Patrol has cooked up a feast of spaghetti with sauce? That long, huh? Then this is for you.

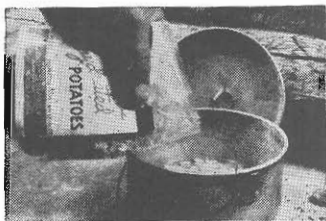
Sure, spaghetti comes in cans—sauce and all. In fact just about everything comes in cans. But sometimes cooking means more than just swinging your old can opener. When you're at a campsite a week or more and the food starts to get monotonous, here's something to pep up the menu.

Or maybe it's your turn to fix chow at your Troop meeting. (Incidentally, dishwashers are easier to get when you serve 'em this real tasty spread.) Here's a sure way to make the dishwashers and all the rest of the Troop happy. You cook the sauce and spaghetti separately, serve 'em together.—B. J.



Drain. Put spaghetti back in pot. Add 2 spoons of sauce to keep spaghetti from lumping. Serve without breaking or cutting. Top with sauce. Mm mmm!

WHAT'S COOKIN'?



Cover bottom of pot with dehydrated spuds; cover with water. Soak an hour or till water soaks in. Add salt.



Cover spuds with water again. Boil 10 minutes with lid on. Remove pot from fire, add teaspoon dried onions.



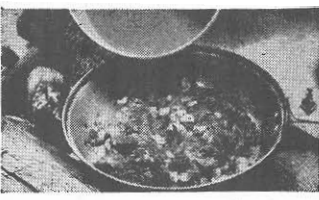
With a fork, mash meat and spuds together thoroughly. Add salt and pepper, if you like. Grease frying pan.

CAMPFIRE HASH

✓ HERE'S A COMPLETE meal that you can fix in a hurry. The combination of hamburger, spuds and onions sizzling in the frying pan has an aroma that'll start you drooling. But hold back till you've smothered the hash with that sauce. And at that point you won't need any advice about what you should do next.—B. J.



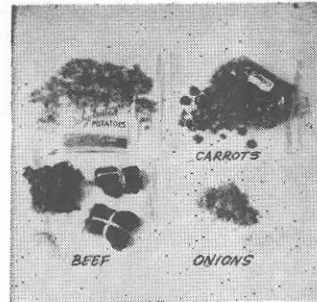
If fresh meat's available, use half pound hamburger. Otherwise substitute either corned or dried beef.



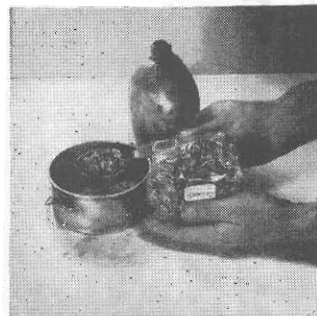
When pan is hot, add hash. Brown one side, turn and brown other. Sauce is heated, undiluted tomato soup.

FEATHERWEIGHT STEW

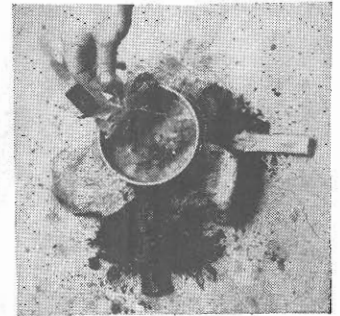
WHAT'S COOKIN'?



You can get dehydrated vegetables from grocers, or at campers' supply stores. Dried beef most anywhere.

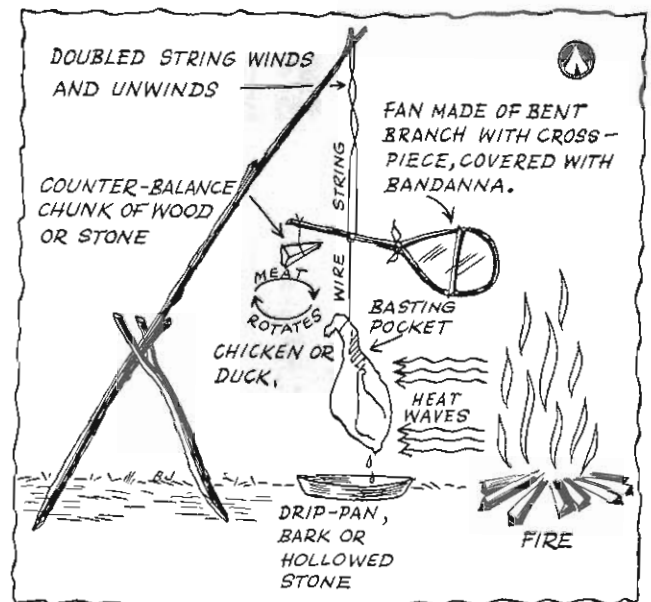


To pot $\frac{3}{4}$ full of water, add 2 table-spoons spuds, 2 of carrots, 1 of onions. Soak 1 hour. Tie beef in cubes.



Now cook vegetables only, with lid on for 1 hour. Then add beef. Beef gives salt. Add water as it boils off.

Cooking Without Utensils



MAKING THIS DINGLE-FAN ROASTER is a pioneer stunt you can try on your next week-end trip. With this set-up you can roast meat and fowl. Let's start with a chicken.

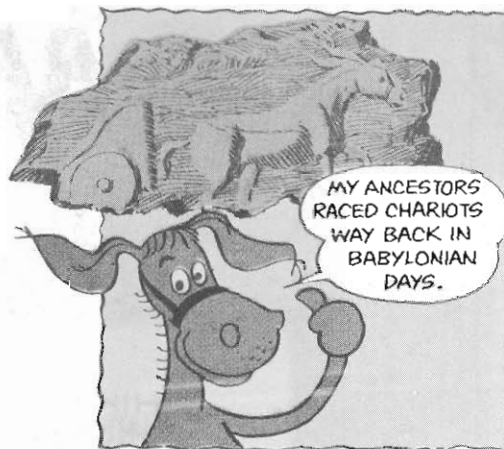
First you stuff the bird with a well-seasoned bread dressing. Now sew up the belly. The basting pocket is the slit left where the crop is taken out. Juice oozing out of this pocket during cooking keeps your chicken moist and tender. Pour drippings back into this pocket.

Now why, you ask, does your bird turn? Well, the fan moves away from the heat and winds up the string. Then the string unwinds. So your chicken gets browned all around while you relax.

For this job you'll need a medium sized fire. It should be steady and hot and about a foot from the bird. Try to fight off temptation for an hour while your chicken cooks. Come and get 'er when she's golden brown and beginning to separate from her bones. B. J.

THE PEDRO PATROL

PRACTICES FOR THE CAMPOREE



OK. NOW ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS PRACTICE TYING THE KNOTS AND LASHINGS NEEDED TO MAKE A CHARIOT. PUTTING THE CHARIOT TOGETHER IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE RACE.

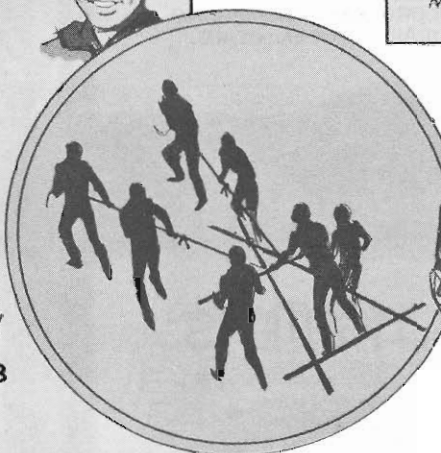
RIGHT! IF IT COMES APART DURING THE RACE, THAT'S IT!

MATERIALS NEEDED:

TWO SPARS 6-8 FEET LONG. TWO SPARS 5 FEET LONG. (ALL SPARS ABOUT 1 1/2" TO 3" THICK).

FOUR 6-FOOT LENGTHS OF 3/8" MANILA LINE FOR PULLING LINES. FIVE 12-FOOT LENGTHS OF 1/4" MANILA LINE FOR LASHINGS.

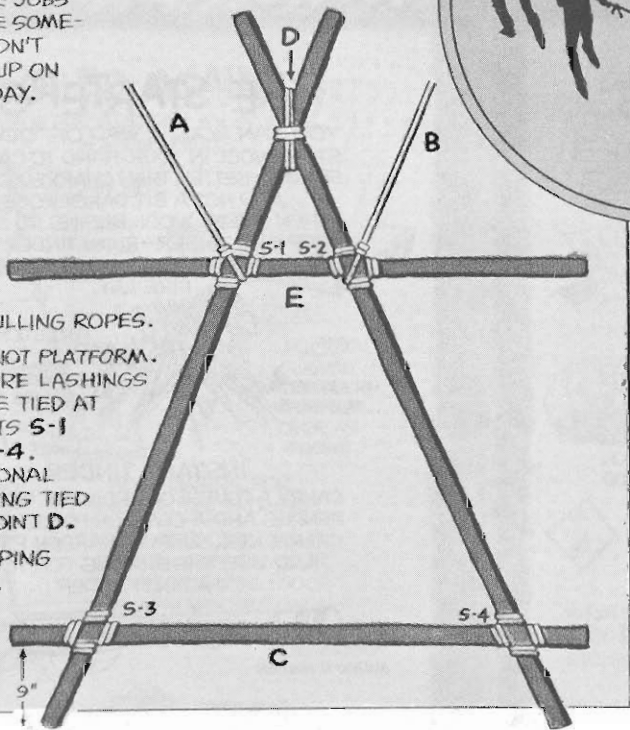
PL HARRY GAVE EACH PATROL MEMBER A SPECIFIC LASHING OR KNOT TO TIE OR JOB TO DO. AS SOON AS HE SAW EACH GUY KNEW HOW TO DO HIS PART FAST AND WELL, HE SHIFTED THE CREW. THAT WAY EVERYBODY BECAME PROFICIENT AT ALL THE JOBS IN CASE SOME-ONE DIDN'T SHOW UP ON RACE DAY.



THE TWO PAIRS OF 6-FOOT LENGTHS OF LINE WERE JOINED TO EACH OTHER TO MAKE TWO LENGTHS ABOUT 8-10 FEET LONG.

A SQUARE KNOT WAS USED FOR ONE PAIR OF LINES, A SHEET BEND FOR THE OTHER.

BOWLINES WERE USED TO TIE ONE END OF THE LINES TO THE CHARIOT, ONE AT POINT S1, THE OTHER LINE AT POINT S2.



A-B: PULLING ROPES.

C: CHARIOT PLATFORM. SQUARE LASHINGS WERE TIED AT POINTS S-1 2-3-4. DIAGONAL LASHING TIED AT POINT D.

E: GRIPPING BAR.

LIN WAS THE LIGHTEST SO HE WAS THE "CHARIOTEER." HE STOOD ON THE PLATFORM, C, HOLDING TIGHTLY TO THE GRIPPING BAR, E. TWO SCOUTS TUGGED EACH LINE, A AND B. ONE SCOUT PUSHED AT EACH END OF THE GRIPPING BAR.

AT THE CAMPOREE THE FIRST PATROL OVER THE FINISH LINE WON 12 POINTS; SECOND, 10 POINTS; THIRD, 8; FOURTH, 6. THE JUDGE DEDUCTED ONE POINT FOR EACH INCORRECTLY TIED LASHING OR KNOT.

CAMP CRAFT



HIKER'S SNACK "BIRD SEED"

3 BOXES INDIVIDUAL PACK
SUGARED BREAKFAST CEREALS.



2 SMALL (10¢) BAGS OF
SUGAR-COATED CANDIES.



1 HANDFUL DRIED RAISINS

1/2 HANDFUL SHELLED, DRY
ROASTED PEANUTS.

MIX ALL TOGETHER IN A SMALL PLASTIC
BAG, CLOSE WITH CELLO TAPE.

CARRY IN YOUR POCKET FOR NIBBLING
ON THE TRAIL BETWEEN MEALS.

QUICKY DESSERT



TAKE
POP-TARTS
OR
TOAST'EMS

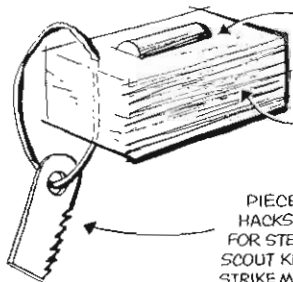
LAY THEM (IN THEIR FOIL
ENVELOPES JUST AS YOU
TAKE THEM FROM CARTON)
ON HOT COALS FOR ABOUT
ONE MINUTE ON EACH SIDE.

MAY BE EATEN COLD ALSO.
AND THEY COME IN A
VARIETY OF FLAVORS.

FIRE LIGHTERS

MATCHES ARE
FINE BUT CAN
GET WET AND
YOU CAN USE 'EM
ALL UP.

HERE IS A FIRELIGHTER
USING FLINT-AND-STEEL
PRINCIPLE.



CIGARETTE
FLINT
IMBEDDED
AND GLUED
IN BLOCK
OF WOOD.

PIECE OF OLD
HACKSAW BLADE
FOR STEEL—OR USE
SCOUT KNIFE BLADE.
STRIKE METAL AGAINST
FLINT FOR SPARKS.

FIRE STARTERS

YOU CAN HOLD A WAD OF "OOOO"
STEEL WOOL IN YOUR HAND TO CATCH
SPARKS—BETTER THAN CHARRED CLOTH,
AND NOT A BIT DANGEROUS.
WHEN STEEL WOOL BEGINS TO GLOW,
DROP INTO TINDER—BLOW TINDER INTO
FLAMES—SHOVE IT INTO PREPARED
FIRE LAY.



INSTANT TINDER

CARRY A COUPLE OF ORDINARY WOODEN
PENCILS AND A COMMON POCKET PENCIL
SHARPENER. SIMPLY SHARPEN PENCIL,
AND USE THE SHAVING FOR YOUR
INSTANT TINDER.



SUGGESTED BY
MILTON N. HOLDEN

QUICKIES

"ONE POTTERS"

1 BASIC FOODS IN MENU PLANNING:

INSTANT POTATOES, CAN OF CORNED BEEF • PACK OF DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES.



2 INSTANT RICE, CHIPPED BEEF (OR CANNED TUNA, OR CANNED CHICKEN) DEHYDRATED MUSHROOM SOUP, DAB OF BUTTER • ONION FLAKES • DICED CELERY OR CELERY FLAKES • GREEN PEPPER FLAKES.

FIRST MIX SOUP—BUTTER—ONION—CELERY FLAKES • GREEN PEPPER FLAKES • ADD WATER. WHEN WATER FIRST BOILS, STIR IN INSTANT RICE, ADD MEAT AND HEAT.

FOLLOW RICE COOKING DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE.

POTATOES AU GRATIN

3 DEHYDRATED POTATOES • ONION FLAKES • CHEESE.

COOK POTATOES ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, ADD ONION FLAKES AND HUNKS OF CHEESE.

HEAT UNTIL CHEESE IS SOFT ENOUGH TO WHIP INTO POTATOES.



NOODLE SOUP

4 DEHYDRATED VEGETABLE SOUP • BOUILLION CUBE • NOODLES.

COOK NOODLES ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, ADD SOUP MIX AND BOUILLION CUBE.

COOK UNTIL THE LONGEST RECIPE TIME SAYS "DONE."

FOILED AGAIN...

USING A PIECE OF FOIL 3'x18" WIDE YOU CAN MAKE:

A RAIN HAT.



A RAIN WATER COLLECTOR.



A REFLECTOR OVEN



BOOT LINERS FOR UNEXPECTED SNOWFALL

WRAP FOIL OVER YOUR SOCKS... PUT ON YOUR SHOES OR BOOTS. (GOOD FOR LIMITED TIME ONLY)



USES OF ALUMINUM FOIL

EMERGENCY BODY HEAT CONSERVERS



WRAP AROUND UNDER COAT

USE AS A SHAWL



EMERGENCY HELIOGRAPH SUN SIGNALER

CANDLE REFLECTOR



EMERGENCY

FISH LURE



BAKE POTATOES, CORN, ETC. IN FOIL... LINE FRYING PAN WITH FOIL. SHINY SIDE FACES THE FOOD.



DRINKING CUP

FROM 8" SQUARE PIECE OF FOIL



FOLD UP



FOLD OVER



FOLD TO BACK



TUCK INTO FOLDS



FINISHED CUP



WRAPPING FOR NON-PERISHABLE FOOD SUCH AS BREAD, ROLLS, COOKIES, ETC. DISCOURAGES MICE, INSECTS.

Adams

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