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 21st century. For reasons of historical accuracy they have been preserved in their original form.

If you find them offensive, we ask you to please delete this file from your system.

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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
THE SCOUT OUTDOOR TRAIL

SCOUTING IS AN OUTDOOR PROGRAMME
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 1/2 x 12 from a can. Transfer design using carbon.

2. Cut out design with tin snips. File down rough edges.

3. Scrape a hole in battery to make contact with bottom of bulb. Bend tin along dotted lines. Make sure batteries are held securely.

4. Diagram of the project.
The back of the board is a piece of ⅛" perforated hard board. The top emblem circle and pocket front are cut from ¼" plywood. A piece of 36" by ¾" by 1" pine will supply the materials for the pocket framework; 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 gang made this one for less than $1.00.
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 $A = Z$
$ABCD$EFGHIJKLMNOP
$Z$YX$WVUTSRQPN

or using a codeword
e.g. cougar becomes
COUGAR$BDEFH$IJ
$Z$YXWVTSQRPNMLK

$\overline{A} = 1, \overline{B} = 2$ etc.

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
A & B & E & F & I & J & \ldots\
C & D & G & H & K & L & \ldots\
MN & QR & UV & \ldots & YZ & \ldots
\end{array}
\]

\[\overline{\text{Thus}}\]

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

\[\overline{\text{Dots = odd numbers Dashes = even numbers}}\]

\[\overline{\text{Thus}}\quad 1355 \quad 7 \quad 723 \quad 499 \quad 628 \quad 421\]

\[\overline{\text{In match sticks - head up = - head down = --}}\]

\[\overline{\text{MORSE}}\]

\[\overline{\text{INVISIBLE WRITING}}\]

\[\overline{\text{LEMON}}\]

\[\overline{\text{MILK}}\]

\[\overline{\text{PEN DIPPED IN SOLUTION}}\]

\[\overline{\text{CANDLE HELD UNDER PAPER TO BRING OUT WRITING.}}\]
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.

1. File off any sharp points.
2. Punch hole in bottom for bolt.
3. Punch holes for vents.
4. Bolt cans to bottom.
5. Cut screen to fit top & bottom.
6. Punch holes for wire supports.
7. Use this grid for steam heat.

Upper grid fits bottom for packing.
Any light wood will do. The 1/4 cotton cord costs about one cent per yard and you'll need about 75 ft. Better buy 300 ft as it will come in 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 frame and the body, keeping the load cool in summer, and also preventing chafing. Therefore, the cord must slip a bit. So if the band is a bit too tight, it can be loosened by tying it back around the cord.

Use 1/8 webbing for carrying straps and 1/4 cord for fastening.

Cut the bows diagonally (pinch end a little) before pounding, one 2 1/2 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 3/8 inch) and slant the concave or inner side of the crosspieces. Shape ends of small bow and the crosspieces must. The crosspieces can be laid in water and the ends of the small bow wrapped in wet burlap.

Whittle ends of small bow as shown (in the print) to this size and the ends of the crosspieces to size shown below.

There should be about 1/2 to 2 inches of space between the two cell holes and the highest point of the cross piece.

Finish and your own back load for the finish fifty. Remember to use wrapping cord. Continue above.
The Scout Idea Book

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

9 to 12-inch bell lacing cut for foot loop A.

Rawhide should be split or scarfed to keep it from fraying when it gets wet.

**Method of cutting bell lacing and fastening loop B.**

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

**Sandals of rawhide or cowhide**

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 battens also makes good sandals. The Mexican peasants 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 foot straps should be rather flexible so as not to choke the feet.

To make pattern, place foot on a piece of heavy paper and draw a line around. Cut 1/4 inch away from the line. Hold for straps should be placed as shown above.

Chew holes in toe and straps.

The above sketch shows the positions of the back heel, forward. They should be placed in the soles with rough rawhide fastening or a good grade of bell lacing. Wet the heel straps and place them as shown at left.

The straps should have a rather snug fit.

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

Ankle straps should be pliable.

Another type of heel strap.

This type of sandal should be made of leather no thicker than 1/8 inch.

Below are shown some modern methods of fastening straps.

Fastening straps with tubular rivets

Fastening with copper rivets

Fastening with split rivets

Method of running with waxed thread to prevent wearing out.

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

Interlace view showing how thread is sewn.
KNOW YOUR SnowShoes

3 favourite styles usually made from...
- Birch
- Maple
- Ash

BEAR PAW

ALGONQUIN UPTURNED TOE

The most popular style available from your distributor.

For use in heavy woods used by Trappers.

Another popular Snow Shoe.

TYPICAL HARNES

OR MAKE YOUR OWN!

CARE OF SNOW SHOES - Keep Guts 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. Roll out plasticine or clay.
2. Lay leaf on clay. Place card over it and press.
3. Lift card and remove leaf.
4. Proceed as for normal cast.

**Prepare Track by placing a wall of cardboard or tin around it.**

**Sift into a bowl of water until saturation point put a little on top.**

**When set lift out and wash off, now make a positive cast.**

**Trim edges of finished cast with knife.**

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.
A

BATEAU

BY BEN HUNT

White pine, cedar or cypress are ideal woods for building boats. Buy 3, 12 inch boards 18 ft. long and have them dressed down to 3½ in. thick. Rip the third board into two 1½ inch strips for the gunwales and one 2½ inch strip for the keel. The rest will be used for seats. Also buy about 60 ft. of ½ inch weathered lumber for the bottom and a can of roofing compound for caulking.

1. Have boards dressed down to 3. 2½ inch boards must be exactly the same length. Mark for stem.

2. Use rose coated nails. Place nails in tin can hold them and sponneke with powdered room. Ends to match.

3. This form is very important. It should be made of (1) about 4 in. wide and nailed securely to prevent shifting.

4. Dow stem 28" long.

5. Stern stem 28" long.

6. Plane bottom edges so bottom boards fit snug.

7. Nail on the bottom boards using roofing compound wherever the boards join.

8. Saw off ends of stem.

9. Set stems in place with roofing cement. Eves up ends of boards and nail with 6 penny rugs nails. Saw off ends of stem.


11. Remove the form after the boards are nailed in position.

12. Finish with one coat of marine or paint.
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.

2 x 2 reinforcing patches

Tie tapes 8" long set 2" in from end of slit adhesive tape around each end of head slit

Shoulder reinforcing patch (on plastic only)

Snaps or tie tapes

84

20

17

46"
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 rectangular 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 fixed in case of poor weather. Put up with pole or overhead line. Use rectangular tarp.
make your own PLUGS

**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.

1. Broom Handle
2. Shape & Sand
3. Drill hole in underside of plug
4. Hackle wound around hook over tail feathers
5. Insert humpback hook wound with tying silk glue & tape until dry
6. Small weight

HACKLES TIED TO HOOK
A MODEL SIGNAL TOWER

You need sticks about the size of a pencil

A ball of hard brown cord.

A hacksaw.

A scout knife.

Top of tower with platform lashed in place.

Platform sticks 6" long.

Upper cross stick 8" long.

X brace 14" long.

Squares lashing lower cross.

Stick II 11" long.

Post 22" high.

Lashing platform.

Double square lashing.
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—it's worth a little extra trouble. Use a scale of 1/2" = 1 foot.
3. Use fishing line or Mason's line for ropes. Whip or dip in wax to prevent fraying.
5. Use a strong large baseboard.
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.

Some ideas!

Making a model in the winter months will aid your patrol to make the real thing in the summer.
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.

HINGED TOP
FORM THIS LANTERN AFTER SIDES & BOTTOM ARE FASTENED TOGETHER. THIS SHOULD FIT RIGHT OVER SIDES WITH CLEARANCE.

BEND AT 45° ANGLE

BEND TO FIT

10"

BEND 1/2 AT RIGHT ANGLE

BOTTOM

16"

10"

1/16 WIRE

2 SIDES

16"

7"

90°

BOTTOM

1/2"

1/2"

CUT OFF THIS TIP

HINGE DETAIL

SIDE
FIRE

BY FRICTION

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

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

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

BOW 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.

USE DEAD WOOD FROM ELM, CEDAR WILLOW, ASPEN
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.
11. Waterproof matches.
12. Sugar cubes.

Be careful, as you make your own kit, to keep it small.
The Scout Idea Book

The Scout cooking kit is perhaps the most useful item to be made from cans.

1. The tops of cans should be removed. For large kettle use 5 can.

2. Draw mark on inside where you will cut. Never use paint cans.

3. Cut off along line. Keep bending tin back to avoid cutting hand.

4. 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 show the progressive steps in turning the top also handle.

6
Tap edge evenly all around to look like Fig. C. Turned edge prevents cut & is stronger.

7
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 flaps. Sounds like fun?

Now there you are. Your own handy nest of tins easily packed in cook kit.
PLAITING

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

THREE STRAND BRAIDS

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

A TURKS HEAD WOBBLE

A TURKS HEAD WOBBLE. 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.
gadgets

GADGETS ARE NOT ONLY USEFUL
BUT THEY'RE FUN TO MAKE. TRY A FEW.
CAMP SHOWER

Use burlaf for shower curtain. Keep water barrel or drum on the inside. Loose boards make a good floor. One can of water should be enough per shower. Be a good scout and refill the can for your next buddy.

Use a watering can for the shower. Or tie a piece of inner tube over half of a pail, punch holes in it.
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 ⅛ x ⅝ x 20 ⅜, 6½ length of ¼ dowel, wood swab stick, 2 screw eyes ⅛ dia., 1 ⅛ dia. pencil, follow diagrams.

Drill ⅜ holes in dowels, use ½ lengths of swab stick for pins.

Post, top of board, full size, rear support, tracer point.
MAKE YOUR OWN CAMPFIRE 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.

B.R. BROWN

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

CUT OUT BARK & LETTER ON THE PLYWOOD

PEEL A WILLOW SHOOT & TRIM IT. SPlice AS SHOWN. USE THICK BUCKSKIN & STRONG LACE

BIRCH BARK TACKED ONSIDE OF 1/4 PLY WOOD. CUT OUT SPACE FOR LETTERING. ALLOW ENDS TO CURL.
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 1 FT. ON EACH SIDE. SEW THE ARMPHOLES AS SHOWN TO PREVENT FRAYING.

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

TOGA
HOLDING YOUR BLANKET ACROSS YOUR BACK, ARMS OUTSTRETCHED. BRING RIGHT HAND WITH BLANKET OVER. TAKE LEFT SIDE & PLEATING OVER RIGHT SHOULDER. "ET TU BRUTUS?"
AXE and KNIFE TIPS
SAFETY THROUGH SKILL

LOGGING UP
RIGHT
CUT AT A STABLE PART OF THE TREE
WRONG
CUT SHOULD BE DIAMETER OF LOG

FELLING
KEEP ABOVE AND SWING TO THE SIDE
“DO NOT SLIP” SHOES AND STAND WELL TO THE SIDE

TRIMMING
SHOULDERS LEFT AND RIGHT
RIGHT
WRONG

WOODPILE
KEEP THE BLOCK HORIZONTAL
RIGHT
WRONG

AXE CARE

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

SAFETY
RIGHT
WRONG

PASSING
RIGHT
WRONG
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.

Leather loops sewed to back of sheath.

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

You can also make one with a small ax in a sheath in a 23⁄4-inch holster or a quiver full of small arrows.

Small hunting knife made of hacksaw blade in fancy faced leather sheath.

If you like leather work, try one like this of tooled calfskin. Use a piece 61⁄2 inches high by 31⁄2 wide. Finish with a couple of coats of wax and polish.

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

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

Red

Blue and Green

Red

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

Forests with leather loops.

A perfect arrow head whittled out of pine, grooved and painted with white, green and red. Given two coats of finger tip polish will feel almost a real arrowhead and will not be as heavy as a real arrowhead.

PATROL EMBLEMS