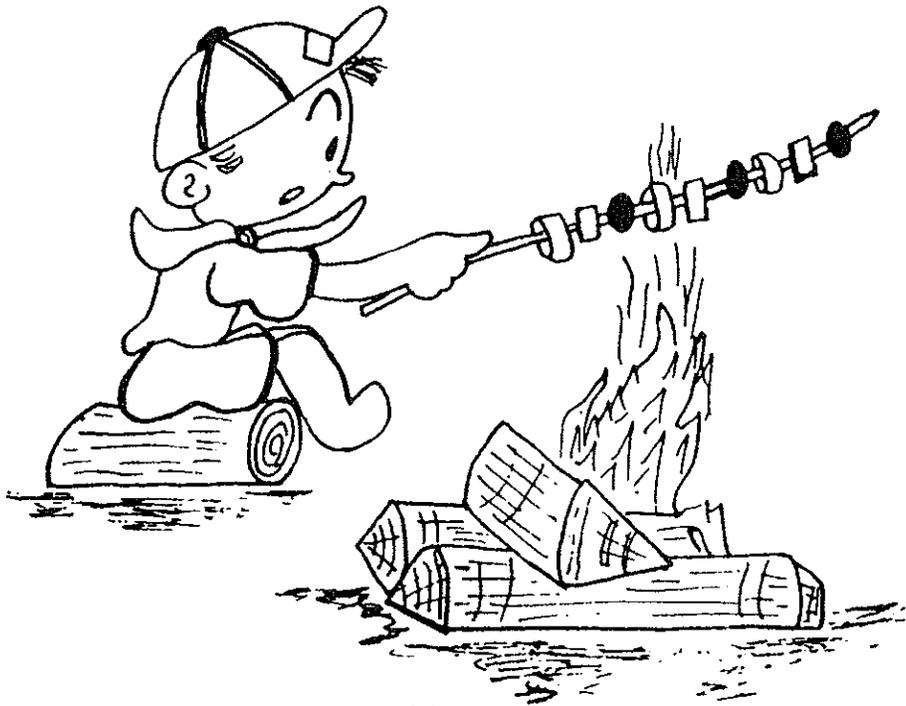


FRUIT KABOBS

Ingredients: fruits (such as sliced bananas, pineapple chunks, apple slices, cherries), large marshmallows

Skewer hunks of fruit such as sliced bananas, pineapple, cherries, etc. and alternate with large marshmallows. If you use banana or apple slices, immerse them in pineapple juice to keep them from turning brown. Toast over the fire until marshmallows are golden brown. They're just as much fun to make as they are to eat.

- Dian Thomas
"Incredible Edibles"



GLAZED CINNAMON APPLE ON A STICK

Method: Stick cooking

Time: 5 to 10 minutes

Place 1 apple on the sharp end of a stick. Hold the apple near the flames or hot coals to scorch the peel until it bubbles; remove from the fire and peel the skin off.

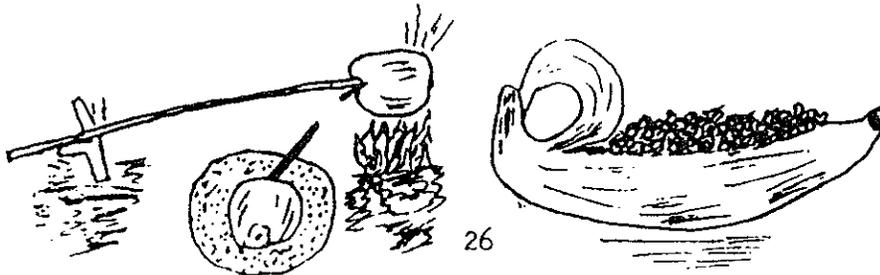
Roll the apple in a mixture containing sugar and cinnamon.

Rotate the apple slowly over the coals until the melting sugar forms a glaze. Slice off the outer portion and eat it. Repeat dipping the apple into the sugar and cinnamon, toasting it, and eating it until the apple is gone. This will taste much like apples in apple pie.

* * *

BANANA BOATS

Use one banana per person along with small marshmallows, chocolate bits, nuts, and raisins (may substitute other items if you wish). Peel back one strip of peeling, but do not remove. Scoop out a hole, and fill with whatever desired. Bring peeling back up, wrap in foil, and place on hot coals 5-10 minutes.



Homemade Butter

Ingredients: One empty quart jar with a tight-fitting lid, 1 pint heavy whipping cream, pinch of salt (optional), strainer, bowl

Pour the cream into the jar, leaving a space at the top to allow for shaking. Shake the jar until chunks of butter start to form (about 10 to 15 minutes). Pour the chunks and liquid into a strainer positioned over a bowl. Sprinkle butter chunks with salt if desired

Q: How many briquettes do I use to achieve the desired temperature?

A: Keep in mind the briquettes must be apply to both the top and the bottom. Use only quality charcoal briquettes for consistent temperature control. (We recommend Kingsford even though we get no commission for the reference.) The chart below tell how many briquettes to use for a desired temperature. As a rule of thumb to achieve 350 degrees use the following method. Take the size of the oven and take that number of briquettes less three for the bottom and that number plus three for the top. For example with 12" oven your would place 9 briquettes on the bottom (12-3) and 15 briquettes on the top (12+3).

Temperature	10" Oven		12" Oven		14" Oven	
	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom	Top	Bottom
300	12	5	14	7	15	9
325	13	6	15	7	17	9
350	14	6	16	8	18	10
375	15	6	17	9	19	11

Note: Adding one set of briquettes (one on top and one on bottom) will raise the temperature of the Dutch Oven approximately 25 degrees. Or conversely removing one set of briquettes will lower the temperature by 25 degrees.

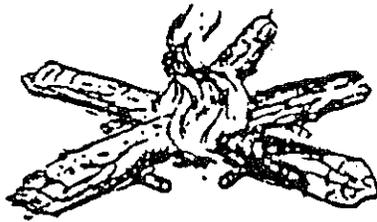
Q: What size of Dutch Oven do I need?

A: The following chart will help you decide what size of Dutch Oven you will need to serve various group sizes.

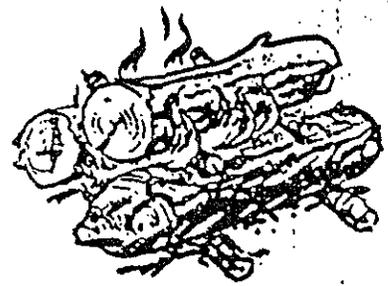
Lodge Dutch Ovens				
SIZE	DEPTH	QUARTS	SERVINGS	
5"	2 1/2"	.5	main dishes:	1-2
			side dishes:	2-4
8"	2 1/2"	2	main dish	2-6
			side dish	8-10
10"	3"	4	main dish	2-12
			side dish	8-10
12"	3 1/2"	6	main dish	6-18
			side dish	to 30
12"	5"	8	main dish	8-25
			side dish	to 40
14"	3 1/2"	8	main dish	8-25
			side dish	to 40
14"	5"	11	main dish	10-35
			side dish	to 55
16"	3 1/2"	12	main dish	12-38
			side dish	to 60

MACA Dutch Ovens				
SIZE	DEPTH	QUARTS	SERVINGS/USE *	
13"	6 1/2"	12	main dish	38
			side dish	64
			whole chicken, bundt cakes, crown roasts, small turkeys	
15"	7 1/2"	16	main dish	50
			side dish	85
			crown roasts, turkeys to 18lbs, hams	
17"	9"	30	main dish	96
			side dish	160
			turkeys to 25 lbs, prime ribs, to 16 lbs.	
22"	10"	64	main dish	200
			side	325
			turkeys to 40 lbs, prime ribs to 24 lbs.	

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Star



Vigil

THERE'S A RIGHT FIRE FOR EVERY PURPOSE!

COOKING



HIKE FIRE
USE ALMOST ANY
KIND OF WOOD...
KEEP IT SMALL.



**HUNTER'S
FIRE**
USE LOGS FOR
SIDES...LINE UP
WITH WIND



ROCK FIRE.
ONE OF THE
BEST TYPES OF
FIRES—ESPECIALLY FOR SEMI-FIXED CAMP



**TRENCH
FIRE**
FINE FOR WINDY
PLACES OR AREAS
OF FIRE DANGER.
DRAWBACK...
FLOODS EASILY.

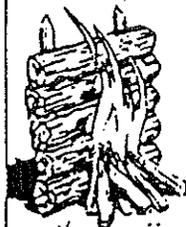
WARMTH



**SCOUT
FIRE... SIMPLE, QUICKLY BUILT AND
EFFICIENT. ARRANGE AS TEPEE, ADD
FUEL IN CRISS-CROSS FASHION.**



ROCK REFLECTOR—
AN EXCELLENT HEATING FIRE. ROCK
CONTINUES TO RADIATE HEAT
AFTER FIRE DIES DOWN.

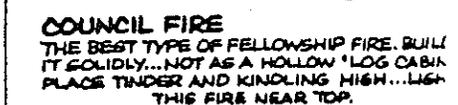


**LOG REFLECTOR
FIRE**
MAKES A GOOD WINDBREAK.
CHUNK LOGS WITH MUD SO
THEY WILL NOT BURN
TOO FAST.

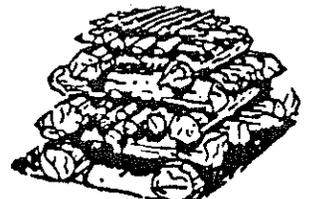
FELLOWSHIP



BACK-LOG FIRE
A GOOD COUNCIL FIRE FOR A
SMALL GROUP. ALSO FINE FOR
COOKING AND HEATING.
USE BIG, SEASONED
LOG FOR BACK-LOG.



COUNCIL FIRE
THE BEST TYPE OF FELLOWSHIP FIRE. BUILD
IT SOLIDLY...NOT AS A HOLLOW LOG CABIN
PLACE KINDER AND KINDLING HIGH...LIGHT
THIS FIRE NEAR TOP.



WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED WITH
ANY FIRE, DROWN IT!

FIREWOODS

Campfire Qualities of Various Woods

WOOD	FIRE RATING:		VALUE AS:			REMARKS
	Green	Dead and Dry	Tinder	Kindling	Fuel	
HARDWOODS						
Hickory	Very good	Excellent		x	x	"Best"
Oak—white		Very good		Twigs	x	
Oak—black		Excellent		Twigs	x	Fine coals
Oak—red	Poor	Good		Twigs	x	
Ash—white	Very good	Good			x	
Dogwood		Very good			x	
Beech	Fair	Good		Twigs	x	
Sugar maple	Fair	Very good		Twigs	x	
Elm—American		Fairly good		Twigs	x	
Cherry		Fair to good			x	
Birch—yellow	Very good	Good	Bark	x	x	
Birch—white	Poor to fair	Good	Bark	x	x	
Ironwood		Very good		Twigs	x	
Sycamore	No good	Fair to good				
SOFTWOODS						
Pine—white	No good	Fairly good		x	x	Soot
Pine—Norway		Fairly good		x		Soot
Pine—pitch		Fairly good		x		Full of soot
Balsam fir	No good	Fair to good		Twigs		Crackler
Spruce		Fair	Twigs	x	x	Crackler
Hemlock		Fair to good	Twigs	x	Bark	Spitfire
Cedar—red		Fairly good	Bark	x		Spitfire
Cedar—arbor vitae		Good	Bark	x		Spitfire
Tamarack	No good	Fair to good		x	x	Spitfire
Maple—red	Fair	Good		x	x	
Tulip	No good	Fair		x	x	
Poplar (general)	Poor	Very good	Bark	x	x	No coals
Sassafras	No good	Fair		Twigs	x	Spitfire

FIRE BUILDING

Wood Supply

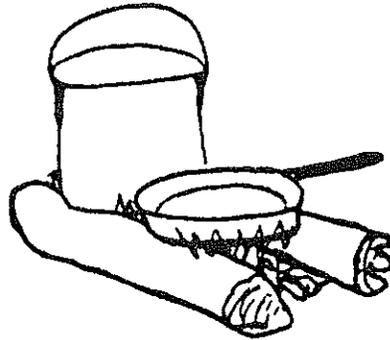
1. Wood should be cut, sorted and stored by size. (Tinder, kindling, logs)
2. Cut and store enough wood at the beginning of the week to last all week. This will give you dry firewood for later in the week.
3. Cover all wood to keep it dry.
4. You will prepare your meals over an open fire. If you can't get your fire started, you can't cook, so you don't eat!

Fire Building

1. Water cans need to be filled by each fire.
2. Start your fire in plenty of time so that you can cook over coals and not on open flames. Cooking fires need to be started about an hour BEFORE meal time.
3. Start with tinder. (Grass, leaves or pine needles, etc.)
4. Slowly pile kindling or twigs over open flame.
5. When burning, add larger twigs or smaller wood.
6. When burning good, add larger wood.
7. Hardwood is best for cooking.
8. Smaller wood turns into coals faster than large wood.

HUNTER-TRAPPER - This fire is a good one for cooking in a pan. To build the fire, place two logs, the same size (about three feet long and six inches thick), close enough together to support cooking utensils. Place the logs closer together at one end (as in a slightly open V) with the wide end toward the wind. Build a foundation fire in between the logs. It's a good idea to build a damper stick under one of the support logs to allow for air when needed. Since the fire eats up the logs from the inside, you'll have to replace them from time to time. This fire uses fuel economically and confines the heat to a small area.

**HUNTER-TRAPPER
FIRE FROM ABOVE**



**HUNTER-TRAPPER
FIRE**

KEYHOLE - When lots of coals are needed, arrange your fire bricks to resemble a keyhole. Build your fire in the semi-circle and keep feeding it so flames are present. Rake coals into the lower part to cook on.

KEYHOLE FIRE



CONTAINED FIREPLACES

In more and more parts of the country, an open fire is not allowed. Sometimes local climate conditions, such as high winds and exceptionally dry weather, require that fires be contained.

Contained fireplaces are permanent fixtures at many campsites. Since they are permanent, they are not a part of your group camping equipment list. They will, however, influence your menu and equipment plans. A few such fireplaces are described:

LIGHTING AND WATERPROOFING MATCHES

To learn to strike a match safely and to learn to waterproof matches. Learning to strike a match correctly will help overcome a natural fear of fire and being burnt.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED: Stick matches, dry marker, and fingernail polish.

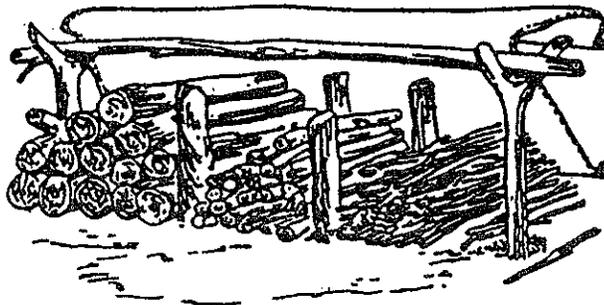
- INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. With the dry marker draw a line one-third of the way down on the match. Instruct the group that after they light the match, it will not burn them if they blow it out when it reaches that line.
 2. Be selective as to the location where this activity will take place. You should be over a cleared area. It is very possible that one of the group may drop their lighted match in a panic.
 3. Demonstrate - to light a match you strike away from your body. After lighting, point lighted end diagonally downward so match has some fuel to burn. Do not point straight down as it will burn too fast.
 4. Let each participant do several matches to help them feel comfortable with it.
 5. An easy method of waterproofing is to dip the end of the match in fingernail polish. Also, you can dip the end into melted wax. Strike as above. Be sure to keep in a dry container.
 6. If you don't have a match box, wooden matches may be lit on rough stones or some rough metal surfaces.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS: Be sure that hair and loose sleeves are not in the way of the match. Everyone should stand out of the way of the person lighting the match to eliminate anyone accidentally getting burned. Do not tease anyone with a match. Watch the position of the match after it is lit so that it is not pointing straight down.

FIRE SAFETY CHECKLIST

BEFORE STARTING YOUR FIRE

- Be properly dressed. No ties or scarves. Tie back long hair with rubber bands. No plastic rain gear. NO NYLON JACKETS.
- Have equipment assembled:
 - Keep a bucket of water by the fire at all times.
 - Keep matches in a covered metal container; do not leave them lying around.
 - If you're cooking with grease, have a box of salt, flour, baking soda ready to sprinkle on the flame and/or a lid to smother the flame should the need arise. (Never use water on a grease fire.)
 - A rake or a shovel placed with prongs or blade down needs to be near.
 - Pot holders or insulated picnic gloves - even cotton working gloves - are a must to help prevent accidental burns.
- Have Woodpiles established.
 - Place your woodpile at least five feet from your fire, placed where sparks from your fire won't blow into it.
 - A good woodpile is stacked neatly in piles according to size.



- Stacking your wood next to a wooden building invites termites into that building. Stay away from wooden buildings.
- Be certain to cover your woodpile with a tarp if (1) in an area of heavy dew, (2) if rain or snow threatens, (3) overnight.
- Do not leave tin cans, mirrors, bottles or pieces of glass lying in the sun; reflection of the sun on these surfaces may result in enough heat to start a fire.

BUILDING YOUR FIRE

- Establish your fire ring in a safe spot - away from a tree's trunk, exposed tree roots or under low branches. Fire can travel downward to a tree's roots, as well as upward. Fires have been known to smolder under ground following root systems, and to burst into flame where the roots again project above the ground. Likewise, it is not safe to build a fire

Newspaper - 2 or 3 pages of newspaper cut into 4 inch strips, roll and tie; then dip in paraffin.

Kisses - 4" squares of waxed paper, shave paraffin into square and then twist ends to look like a candy kiss.

Newspaper Logs - Roll up your old newspapers; tie them tightly or insert them through a tuna or pet food can from which both ends have been removed. Leave them outside so they pick up rain or wet them yourself, such as when watering the lawn. A little detergent may also be added if you use a sprinkling can, and this makes them burn even longer. Believe it or not, after drying, these burn almost as long as regular logs. If you use the tin cans, BE SURE YOU REMOVE THE CANS from the fire circle and take them home with you.

DON'T LET A DAMP DAY DAMPEN YOUR FIRE.

When you arrive at camp on a sunny and dry day, go on a woodgathering spree and be prepared for quick summer showers...or a rainy night.

Always secure woodpile with a tarp before retiring.

Have the Fire Builders take a plastic bag of dry tinder into their tent for the night.

Know where to find "squawwood"...look up! Find branches that are dead and have fallen but got caught in the tree by another branch.

Wood can be split for fuel. The center will be dry. Kindling or shavings can be made from the dry center.

Dead branches from the underside of standing trees or dry or partly dry pieces of wood found near fallen logs or bushes would have been at least partly sheltered from rain.

Light your fire with waterproofed kitchen matches. The scratch pad for safety matches or match books may fail in wet weather. Kitchen matches or match books may be waterproofed by coating with clear nail polish or dipping in melted paraffin. Light the fire before all the kindling has been added. Feed the fire carefully with more kindling when fire is burning well. Soft, intermittent blowing or fanning may help add oxygen to the fire to help it start. A wet weather fire must be fed slowly and cautiously. A temporary umbrella, such as a piece of aluminum foil, may be held above the fire until it is burning well.

3. BUILD YOUR FOUNDATION FIRE

A foundation fire is made of tinder and kindling. Its job is to make enough heat to get the fuel burning. Once it is burning, you can make it into the kind of fire you need.

Different types of foundation fires do exist. Many people like to use the "Basic A", so we'll describe it. You'll need about four handfuls of tinder and four handfuls of kindling, plus what fuel you'll need, unless there are woodgatherers working with you so you will not have to leave the fire after it is lighted.

Here is our summary of various types of
home-made Fire Starters.

- Use pine cones covered with wax.**
- Pack charcoal in paper egg cartons and tie shut.
When ready to use, just light the carton.
- Put a piece of charcoal in each section of a paper egg carton.
Cover with melted wax.**
Tear apart and use as needed.
You can also use sawdust, dryer lint or Pistachio shells instead of the charcoal.
- Take 100% cotton balls and thoroughly rub Vaseline into them.
Keep in a ziplock bag.
- Newspaper cut into strips(3"-4" wide).
Roll up and tie with string.
Cover with melted wax.**

<http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/camping/firestarters.htm>

8/21/2008

clear nail polish

Use cotton string about 3-4" long, put in wax paper bathroom cup with about an inch hanging over the edge.

Fill cup nearly to the top with saw dust and pour melted wax into the cup. The saw dust will compact and become waterproof. The extra string length is a wick to start burning the starter, but can also be tied to another starter string through a pack loop to carry outside your pack.

Never use liquid igniters on your campfire.

Example: lighter fluid, gasoline etc.

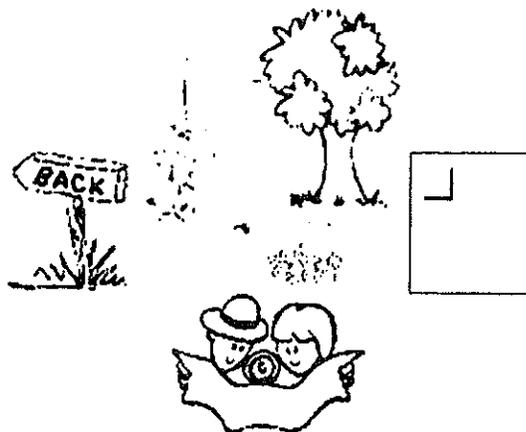
When melting wax, only use a double broiler set up.

Two pots, one which sits on top of the other. The bottom pot containing boiling water, the top pot contains whatever is being cooked. This tool is useful for making delicate sauces or melting chocolate or any other occasion when you don't want to have direct heat on the food which is being cooked.

You can improvise a double boiler by placing the items to be cooked in a metal bowl, which is placed over a pot of boiling water.

Melted wax can easily ignite.

Have a fire extinguisher handy in cause of emergency.



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<http://www.angelfire.com/ia3/camping/firestarters.htm>

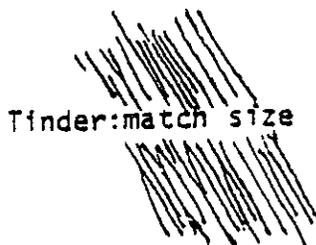
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8/21/2008

FIRE BUILDING

FIVE STEPS TO BUILDING YOUR FIRE

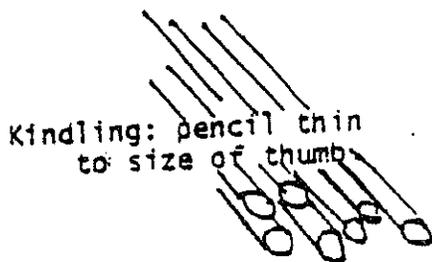
1. SELECT A SAFE, SUITABLE PLACE FOR BUILDING YOUR FIRE. At Council camps, and wherever else possible, use an existing fire scar. (See "Fire Safety Checklist --- Before Starting Your Fire and Building Your Fire".)
2. HAVE AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF TINDER, KINDLING AND FUEL READY BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO BUILD YOUR FIRE. A rule of thumb is to have three times as much material as you think you'll need to establish and feed your fire. Woodgathering can be an unpleasant chore OR it can be made FUN with the proper spirit and enthusiasm. Make it a game or a contest, but above all, EVERYONE should have a turn at gathering! (See "Fire Safety Checklist-- Before Starting Your Fire" for more information on woodpiles.)



Tinder: match size

TINDER is small, no thicker than matches, but longer. You start your fire with tinder. It burns as soon as it is touched with a match. Tinder is dry wood. It snaps and breaks but does not bend. Use small twigs, wood shavings, or dried weeds. Bundles of tops of bushes, pieces of fat pine, thin pieces of bark, etc.

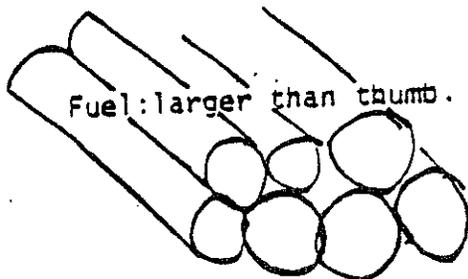
Dead leaves are poor fire starters. Also, dead leaves might be poison ivy. Avoid burning leaves to be safe. Beware of light material like grass or leaves. These flare up quickly, but have little real substance and burn out too quickly to catch on anything heavier. Using paper for tinder is not a good idea. As it burns, it tends to "fly." It could catch an unway cmaper or cause nearby trees or brush to alight.



Kindling: pencil thin to size of thumb

KINDLING is dry wood (sticks and twigs) graduated in size from pieces just bigger than tinder up to pieces as thick as a thumb. Length is generally from six to twelve inches long. Larger pieces of fuel may be split for kindling.

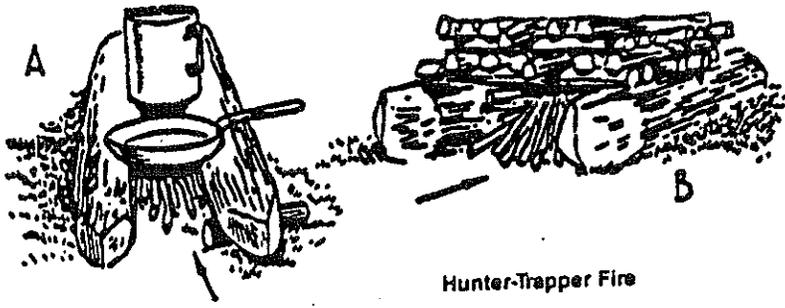
Kindling should snap rather than bend.



Fuel: larger than thumb.

FUEL is the larger wood that keeps your fire going: the real fire material. Good firm pieces of wood graduated in size from pieces just bigger than kindling up to good-sized logs, depending on use. Fuel might be seasoned wood or charcoal briquets.

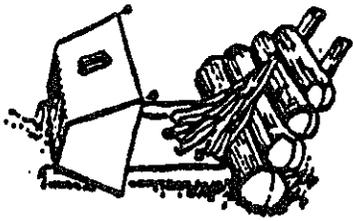
TYPES OF FIRES



Hunter-Trapper Fire



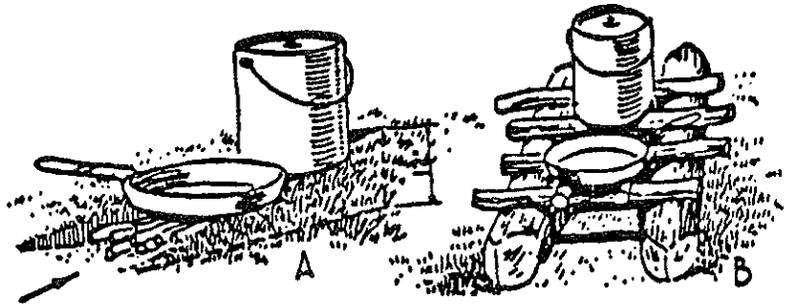
Stone Hunter-Trapper Fire



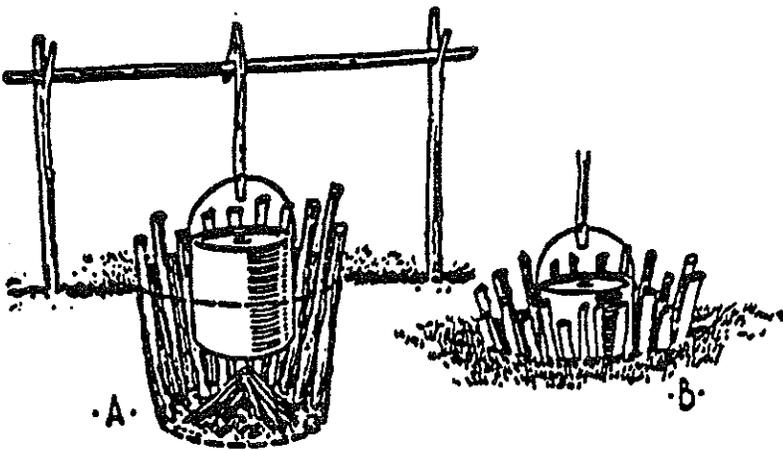
Reflector Fire



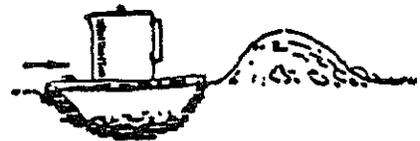
Three-Stone Fire for a Quick Lunch



The Trench Fire and the Trench Hunter-Trapper



Fire in a Hole for Stewing



Fire in a Hole for a Quick Lunch

FIRE-MAKING MATERIALS— FIREWOODS INSTRUCTION SHEET

1. FIRE STARTERS	2. TINDER	3. KINDLING	4. FUEL
<p>MATCHES Kitchen-size are best. Waterproof with paraffin, nail polish, or shellac cut 50-50 with alcohol.</p> <p>FLINT AND STEEL Any stone containing quartz is good. For steel, use back of knife blade or file with burr ground off.</p> <p>FIRE BY FRICTION Cottonwood, cedar, elm, or basswood for board and spindle.</p> <p>BURNING GLASS Magnifying glass or lens of binoculars or camera.</p>	<p>GRASS Fine, dry—up off the ground.</p> <p>WEED TOPS Goldenrod, aster, etc.</p> <p>DRY LEAVES Still on the tree.</p> <p>FINE TWIGS Small dead branches from standing trees.</p> <p>BARK Cedar or birch or palmetto—picked from dead standing trees with your fingernails.</p> <p>BIRD NESTS From last season</p> <p>MOUSE NESTS Any season</p> <p>"FAT" PINE Full of pitch</p> <p>FINE SHAVINGS of dry wood</p> <p>PAPER</p> <p>CANDLE</p> <p>PARAFFIN AND PAPER OR STRING</p> <p>COMMERCIAL STARTERS Sterno Meta tablets Firelares</p>	<p>TWIGS Small, dead, dry twigs from standing trees.</p> <p>WEED STEMS Medium and heavy stems.</p> <p>SPLIT WOOD Always good as long as it is: a. Dry b. Split finely enough c. More than you think you need</p>	<p>WOOD Any size. Better split it if your log is more than 3 inches in diameter.</p> <p>CHARCOAL In "natural" sticks or pressed briquettes.</p> <p>COAL Soft or hard</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 20px; text-align: center;"> <p>PETROLEUM PRODUCTS/ GASOLINE—</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">NEVER!</p> </div>

Open Fires Versus Cooking Stoves

Open Fire Advantages

- Creates heat suitable for cooking food and warming chilly campers.
- Requires no special equipment.
- Allows cooks to bake in Dutch ovens and reflector ovens, and to broil foods on grills.
- Provides a psychological lift on cold and damp days and serves in the evening as the center of pack fellowship.

Open Fire Disadvantages

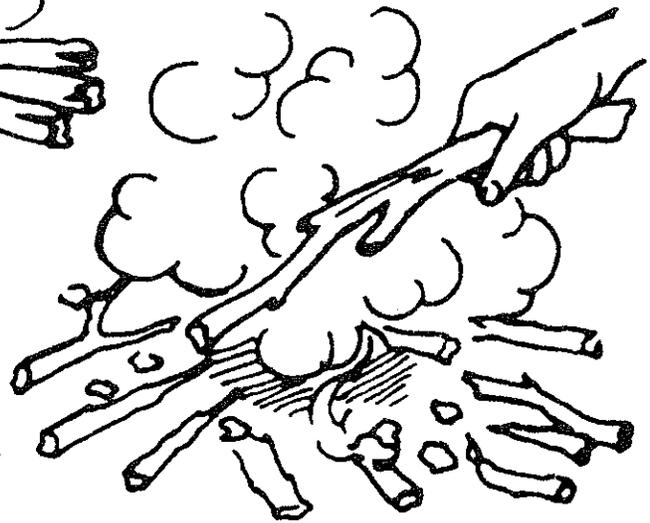
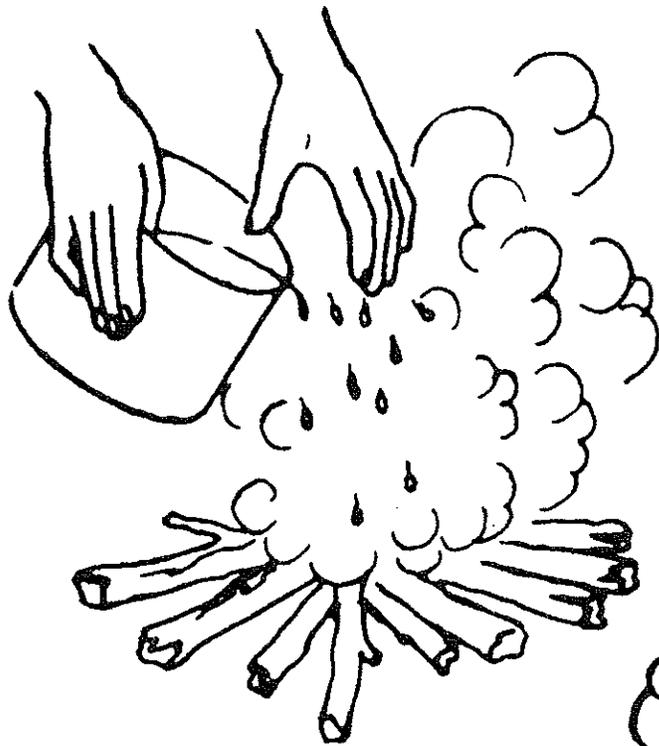
- Can scar the earth on which it is built; stains rocks with soot.
- Difficult to control temperature.
- Creates a potential hazard to surrounding forests.
- Requires an adequate supply of wood or charcoal.
- Difficult to build and maintain in rain or snow.
- Illegal or allowed only by permit in many parks and forests.
- Blackens pots and pans.
- Can destroy hiking boots or clothing in the process of drying them.

Camping Stove Advantages

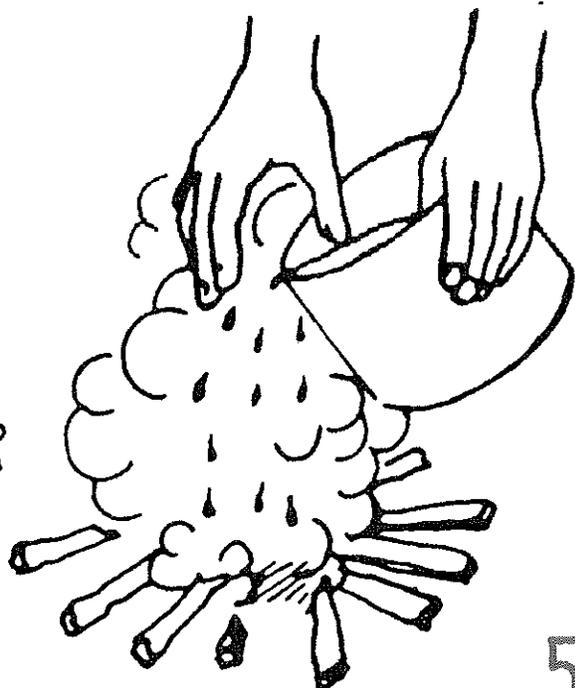
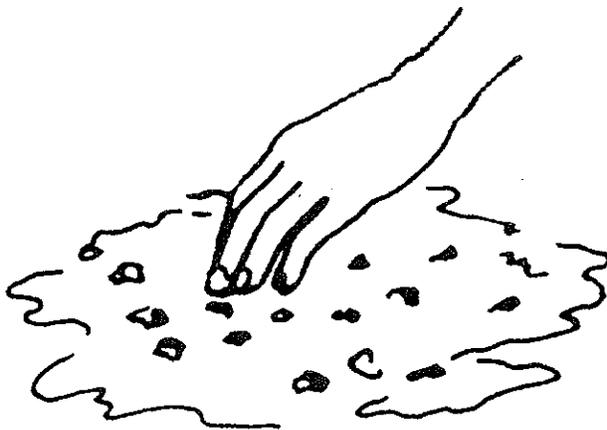
- Will not scar the earth.
- Temperature is controllable.
- Provides steady heat that won't blacken rocks or cooking gear.
- Requires no firewood.
- Operates dependably under adverse conditions.
- Faster, cleaner to use.

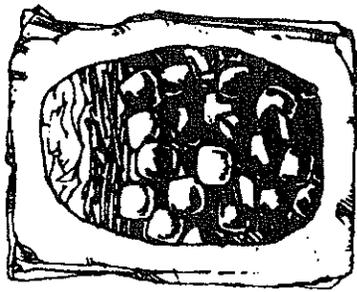
Camping Stove Disadvantages

- Requires the handling of flammable liquids or gaseous fuels.
- Useless for drying gear or warming campers.
- Useless for baking or grilling food.
- Must be used with adult supervision.



To properly extinguish a fire, first sprinkle it with water. Splash the water on with your hand since spray is much more effective than a solid stream of water. Turn smoldering sticks and logs over and continue using water until only soaking wet ashes remain and are cold to the touch. Bury the wet ashes in your latrine or cover the spot with dirt.





Easy Starting Charcoal Fire

Fill a paper bag three-quarters full with charcoal as shown. Place a layer of kindling on top of the charcoal, and then a layer of paper (or fire starters) on top of the kindling. Place the bag upside down at your fire site or on your grill (that is, with the layer of paper or fire starters at the bottom) and light.

NOTE: All fires must be outdoors only—never in tents or in buildings.

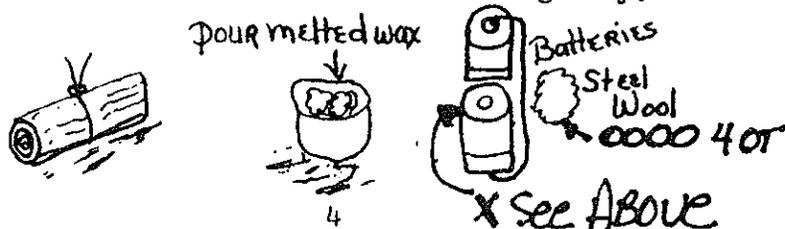
**RESOURCES FOR
OUTDOORSMAN ACTIVITY
BADGE**

FIRE STARTERS

1. One handy fire starter is made from newspaper. Take one section of a newspaper, and cut it into one-inch wide strips. Roll up a strip tightly, and tie with a piece of string. Holding the string, you can now dip the starter into melted paraffin. This starter may be placed in fire tinder and lit.
2. To start your fire easily, before your trip fill the cups of a cardboard egg carton with lint from a clothes dryer or with small pieces of paper. Then fill each cup half-full with melted wax. As you build your fire, break off one cup and nestle it in your tinder. When you're ready, simply light the "fire starter." These may be stored in a Ziploc bag to keep them dry and handy.
3. Another sure way to start a fire, especially handy when the wind is blowing, requires

and some fine steel wool
(0000 STEEL WOOL). USE 9VOLT BATTERY

Hold a long coil of fine steel wool to the bottom of the batteries; then brush the other end across the steel knob at the top of the batteries. A spark will appear in the steel wool like magic. Nestle steel wool in tinder and blow gently.

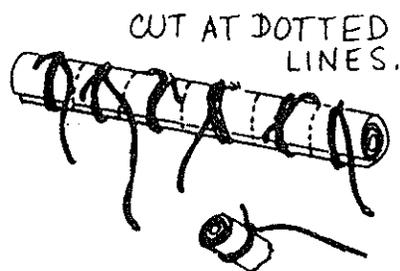


INSTRUCTIONS AND EXHIBITS

- Have a boy explain outdoor fire safety rules.
- Have a boy explain what to do when one is lost in the woods.
- Show slides of a Webelos overnight campout.

side of the polyethylene sheet with the filament tape is the inner side of the tent.

3. To pitch the polytarp, attach ropes for guy lines, tent pegs, etc. (see illustration). Using two half hitches, tie a wad of leaves or a smooth rock the size of a walnut in the plastic where you want the guy line or peg to be attached. Then loop the twine around the plastic-enclosed rock.
4. Tie down tightly the ridgeline, all corners, and at several points where the tent meets the ground. Be sure to allow for ventilation, because air doesn't pass through polyethylene.



Quick Fire Starters

You need newspapers, string, wax, a large can, and an old pot to melt the wax in. Melting is best done as a double-boiler method, in which the can with wax in it is placed inside a larger container that has water up to about 2 inches from the lip of the can. An adult should handle this chore.

Melt two or three blocks of wax (home canning size) or a handful of old candles. While the wax is melting, have each Webelos Scout roll a section of about 18 pages of newspaper into a tight cylinder. Tie the cylinders with string about every 2 or 3 inches, leaving a foot-long length of string hanging for each tie. Then cut the cylinders into sections with a saw or serrated knife.

Spread old newspapers on your work surface and put the can of melted wax on it. Have the Webelos Scouts dip their paper sections into the wax, holding onto them with the long strings.

Place the fire starters on other newspapers to dry. When using them, tear the edges slightly for faster ignition.

CUB SCOUT CAREER ARROW

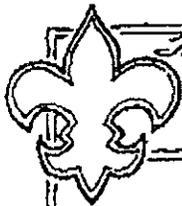
Present this colorful arrow to each graduate of your Webelos den.

gold	Arrow of Light
purple	Religious Award
green	World Conservation Award
yellow	National Summertime Award
white	Perfect Attendance-Webelos
black	Activity Badge
"	" "
"	" "
"	" "
"	" "
"	" "
"	" "
green	Webelos Rank
yellow	National Summertime Award
white	Perfect Attendance-Bear
silver	Silver Arrowpoints
"	" "
gold	Gold Arrowpoint
blue	Bear Rank
yellow	National Summertime Award
white	Perfect Attendance-Wolf
silver	Silver Arrowpoints
silver	" "
gold	Gold Arrowpoint
red	Wolf Rank
blue	Bobcat Rank
orange	Tiger Cub



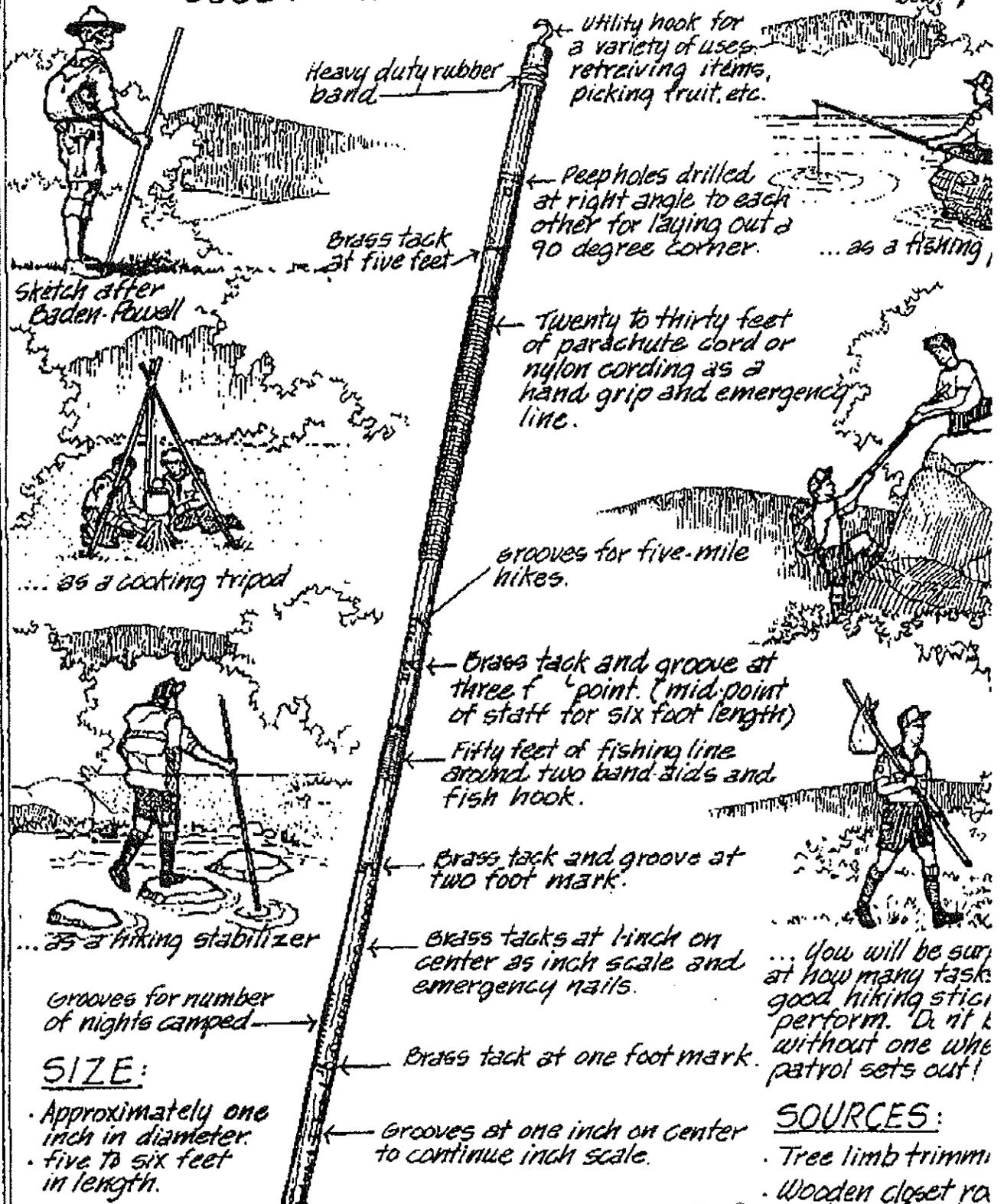
Webelos Leader or Cubmaster:

"Congratulations on your Arrow of Light. This arrow is the pack's gift to you. It is our hope that you will keep it and that it will help you to remember your Cub Scout adventures."



The PATROL SKETCHBOOK by ISHX

"SCOUT STAVE" OR HIKING STICK



SIZE:

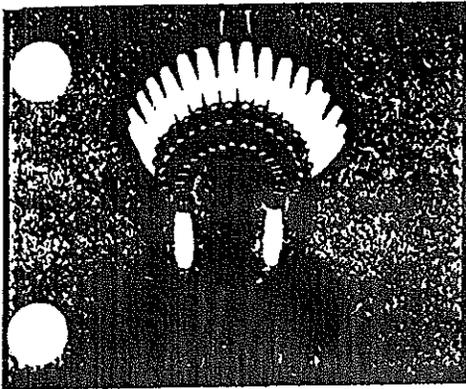
- Approximately one inch in diameter.
- five to six feet in length.

SOURCES:

- Tree limb trimmings
- Wooden closet rod

How To MAKE A HAIRPIPE HEADADDRESS

STOCK No.
0915-72



YOU WILL NEED:

- 20 - 1" Hairpipe
- 21 - 8mm Pony Beads
- 77 - 4mm Glass Beads
- 18 - 2" Safety Pins
- 1 yd. -White Waxed Thread
- 4 - Fluffy Plumes

Step 3. Cut off 10" of thread. Tie a knot in one end. Thread on 1 4mm Glass Bead, then thread through coil of first Safety Pin, then add 1 8mm Pony Bead. Thread through coil of next Safety Pin and add another 8mm bead. Continue in this manner to last Safety Pin. Add 1 4mm bead after last Pin. Pull thread tight and tie a knot as close to the last bead as possible. Trim excess thread.

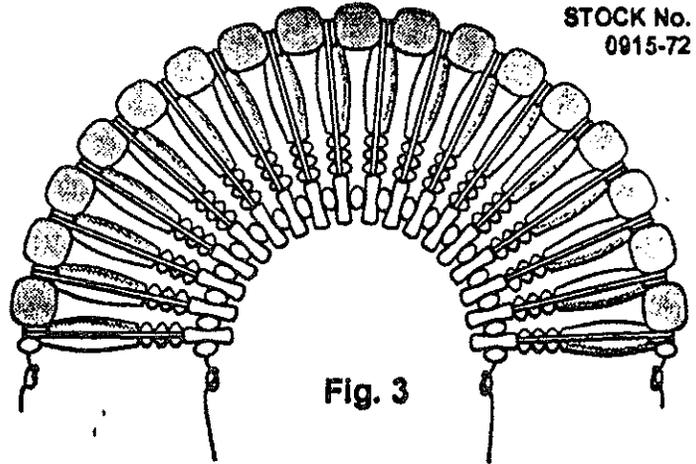


Fig. 3

Step 4. Thread 1 8mm Pony Bead, 1 Hair Pipe, 1 8mm Pony Bead and 1 4mm Glass Bead on end of thread left on one side of front of Headress. Tie a knot in the end of the thread, but do not pull thread tight; leave about 1/16" between 4mm bead and knot.

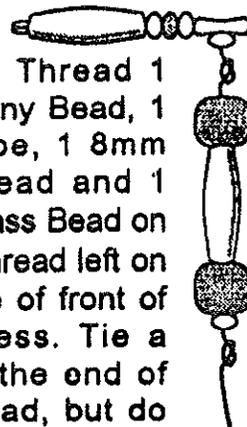


Fig. 4

Step 5. Take 2 Fluffy Plumes and stick the ends up inside the last Pony Bead. You may wish to cement these in place, but usually the last 4mm bead will hold them in place. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 on other side of Headress.

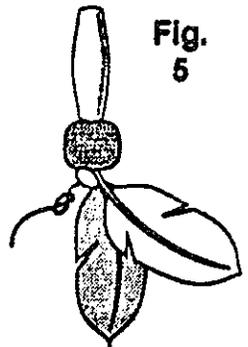


Fig. 5

Step 6. Take rest of thread and loop under the two middle Hairpipe. Tie ends together to form the hanger.

FIG. 1



Step 1. Open one of the Safety Pins and put 1 Hairpipe, and 3 4mm Glass Beads on pin. Close Safety Pin. (Note: If pin won't close, choose a thinner 4mm bead.) Repeat this step 17 more times.

Step 2. Cut off 12" of thread. Tie a knot about 4" from The end. Thread a 4mm glass bead on other end and slide down to knot. Thread through head of Safety Pin then thread on another 4mm Bead, then another Safety Pin, etc.; ending with a 4mm Bead. (Be sure all Safety Pins are turned so that the beaded side is up.) Pull thread as tight as you can and tie a knot as close as possible to the last bead. Do not trim excess thread.

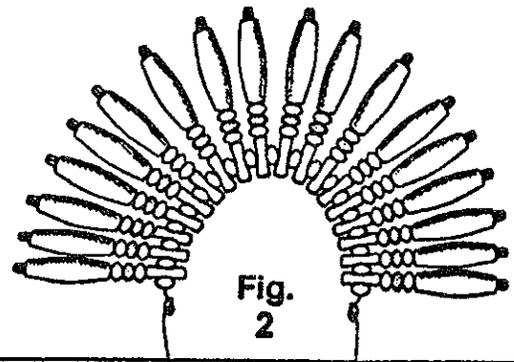


Fig. 2

The Amazing Tin Can Fishing Machine

by Edward Matthews

When you think of fishing, you probably picture a long pole and some type of reel loaded with fishing line. Well, you really don't need all that fancy gear to bring home dinner. All you need to do is make this amazing tin can fishing machine!

This machine is amazing because it's so simple and yet it works so well. It's cheap too! Just follow these directions and you can be out fishing for less than a dollar or two.

You will need:

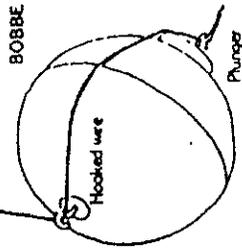
- An all-aluminum soda pop or beer can (or if you have very small hands, a small juice can)
- A short piece of tape (duct or electrical tape is good)
- A spool of 4- to 6-pound "test" monofilament fishing line
- A hook (its size depends on the size of fish you're after)
- A sinker (½ ounce or less)
- A large bobber
- A small cork (to stick your hook into when it's not in use)
- Some bait (the kind depends on the kind of fish you hope to catch)

fishing, so cut your line and reel often. (Remember — always throw old line in the trash and not on the bank or in the water.)

Attaching the Sinker

About two inches from your hook, tie an overhand knot following steps 1 to 5 shown here. Then push the loop through the eye of the sinker and slip the loop on the base (6). Pull it tight and your sinker is secure (7).

A sinker does three things: Its weight carries your line out over the water when you cast, it carries the bait down into the water and it anchors your bait in one spot in moving water.



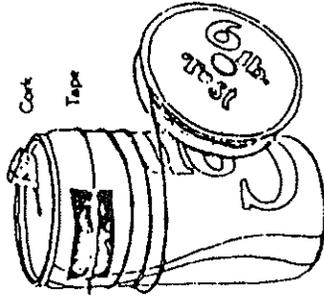
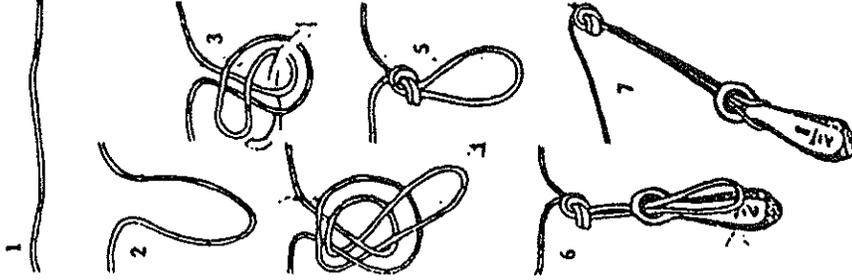
Attaching the Bobber

The bobber floats on the surface of the water and holds your bait at the depth you want it. It also bobs up and down to show you if a fish has taken your bait.

Some bobbers are made of cork or wood. But the hollow plastic shown here is the most common and easiest to use. Just press the plunger in to raise the wire hook on top and bottom. Then run the line under each hook as shown and let go. To move the bobber in either direction on the line, press in the plunger and slide the bobber to where you want it.

Continued

OVERHAND KNOT



Setting the Line

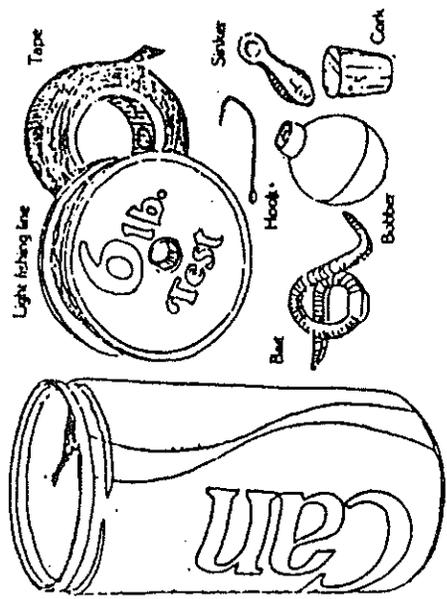
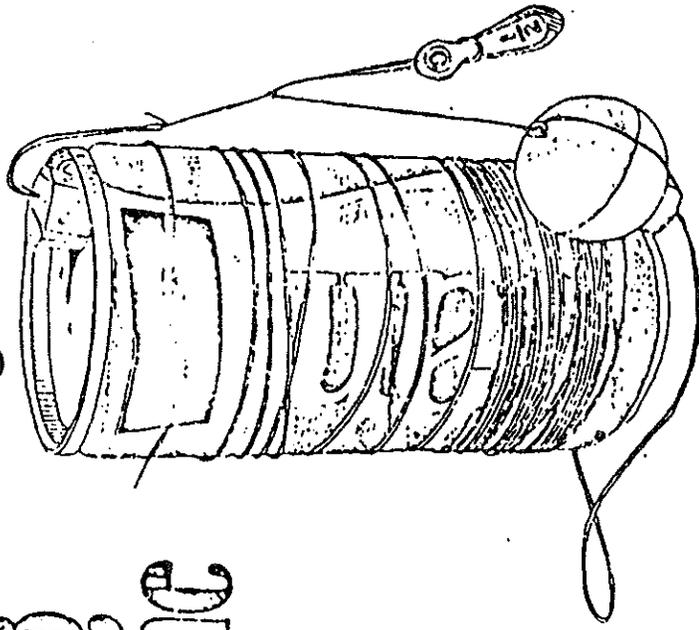
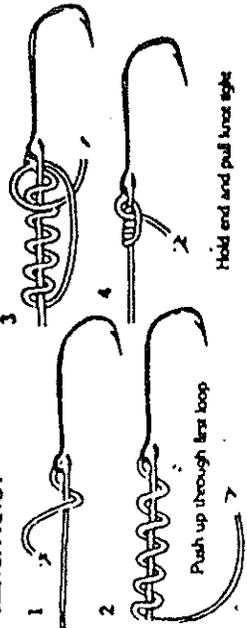
First push the cork partway into the can's "pop top" opening. Then tape the end of the fishing line to the can. Carefully wrap the line around the can so most of the line is at the bottom. Wrap on about 25 feet, then cut the line.

Attaching the Hook

Use the clinch knot shown below to attach a hook to the free end of the line.

To test your knot's strength, hold the hook firmly between two fingers (behind the point) and pull on the line with your other hand. If the knot pulls loose, tie another one. It's better to know whether your knot is going to fail before you hook a big fish! Knots also can become worn and frayed during a day's

CLINCH KNOT



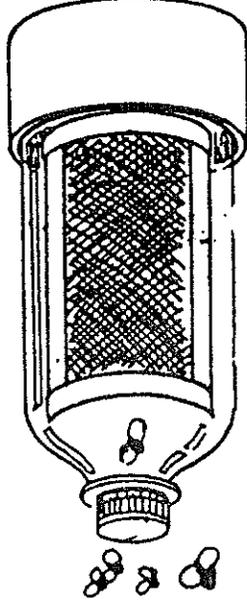
Summertime Fun

For animal lovers

Unbreakable Bug Collecting Bottle

Karen Visel
Idyllwild, CA

You'll need a 2-liter plastic soda bottle with screw-on cap, scrap of plastic window screening mesh, duct tape, sharp pointed scissors. Soak the bottle in hot, soapy water to remove label. Dry the bottle. Ask Mom or Dad to help you cut a 2" x 6" opening from the side of the bottle.



Cut a piece of screening about 1/4" wider than the rectangular opening in the bottle. Attach the screen over the opening with duct tape. Cut only one piece at a time, because the tape sticks to itself and gets tangled.

Unscrew cap to collect insects. Your tiny visitors can be seen through the clear sides, and they'll get air through the screen.

Two Games for Groups

Pauline Fijalkiewicz
Island Lake, IL

Animal Camouflage: On a piece of paper draw an animal. Then glue leaves, stones, bark, etc., around and on the animal. When the picture is completed, challenge others to find your animal.

Animal Surprise: Begin with one sheet of paper. The first person draws the head with eyes, nose and mouth. That person then covers the head with another sheet of paper. The second person draws a body connected to the head and covers the body. The third person draws arms, legs and feet. When everyone is finished uncover the animal and see what is created!

PACK-O-FUN

- Don't leave spare hooks lying around.
- Cut the hook from the line when finished and store it in a box.
- Know what to do if something besides a fish gets hooked.
- Follow all fishing laws. (You'll have to know which fish you can keep and when you're allowed to catch them. You also may need a fishing license, depending on your age.)
- Leave your fishing spot cleaner than you found it.

Your friend also can show you how to bait your hook and handle the fish you catch. And when you get home, watch how your friend cleans the catch. Try it yourself! Then together cook the fish and have a feast -- a feast brought to you by your amazing, homemade, tin can casting machine! The End

Rangers People in Central and South America and in the South Pacific have been fishing with tin cans for years. Now thanks to the work of 6-H clubs and a group called the New York Sea Grant Extension Program, the idea is catching on all over the United States. Why, I may even try it myself.

RF

Next, find an open space with no kids, overhead wires, or windows nearby. A large lawn or playground is best. (An empty parking lot is OK, but the hard, rough surface can ruin your sinker and line.)

Hold your casting machine as shown with the bottom facing in the direction you want to cast. Then follow steps 1, 2, and 3 in the drawing below. The weight of the sinker will pull the line off the can.

After each cast, carefully rewind your line and try again. Work on your timing first. Then you can go for distance and accuracy. (Lay a bucket, or box, or bike tire on the lawn as a target.)

Going Fishing

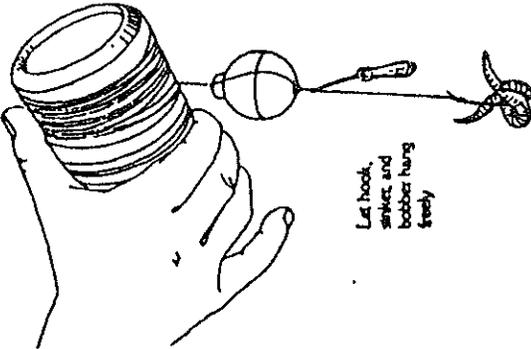
Before heading for the nearest pond, lake, or river, make sure you know how to swim. And even if you're a good swimmer, you should first go with someone who knows how to fish. He or she can help you learn these good fishing habits:

- Always stick the hook into your cork when you're not using it.

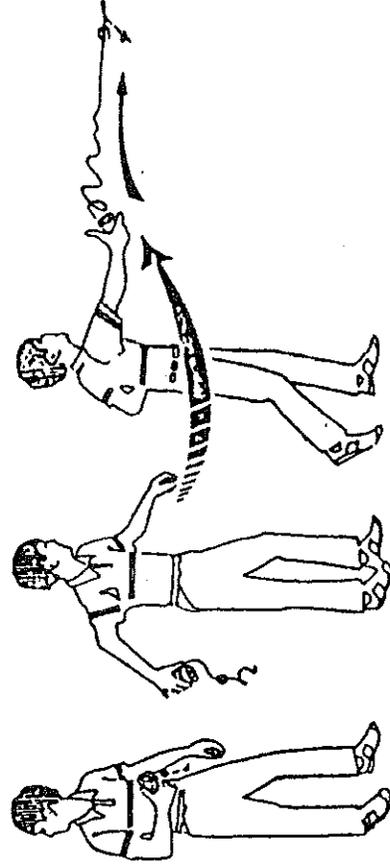
Casting

You may want to practice casting before you go fishing. Just take the cork out of the can opening and stick the hook into it for safety. Also remove the bobber.

Hold line with thumb



Let hook, sinker and bobber hang freely



1. Look behind you.

2. Swing arm back and away from body.

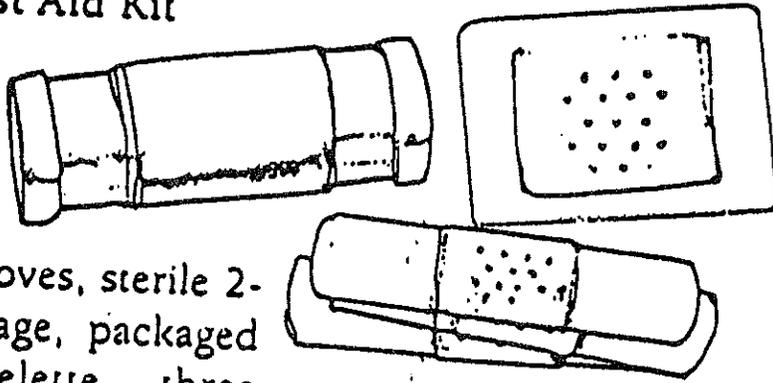
3. Swing arm forward underneath and release thumb.

Illustrations by Frank Fuchs

Webelos Den Activities

Readyman First Aid Kit

Materials: Two
*35-mm film
canisters, pair
of disposable
latex or vinyl gloves, sterile 2-
by-2-inch bandage, packaged
antiseptic towelette, three
adhesive bandages, emergency contact card, *phone money,
6-inch strip of red duct tape



Place the film canisters bottom-to-bottom, with caps on the
outer ends. Roll the red duct tape around the canisters to
hold them in place. Place the gloves in one canister and the
rest of the supplies in the other.

*= FILM CANISTERS CAN BE FOUND AT KROGERS OR WHERE FILM IS
*= NOT MANY "COIN" PHONES AROUND!

SOLD

Habitat for Humanity

Donate your car to Habitat or other charities. Tax deduct.

Home

KD Review

Holidays

Games

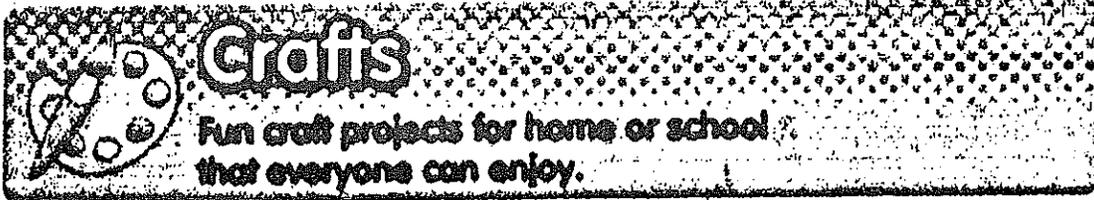
Kids

Grownups

Clipart

Crafts

Down



Beaded Cross Necklace

My son made this in Cub Scout camp one year and gave it to me. I have worn it many times and always receive compliments on it. The Beaded Cross Necklace makes up very quickly.

This project is rated **EASY** to do.

What You Need

For each necklace:

- 30" Leather lacing, approximately (Suede Cord)
- 7 Translucent blue pony beads
- 1 White pony bead
- Glue, optional



How To Make It

1. Fold the lacing in half and hold on to the folded end.
2. Push on 2 blue beads on the folded end. Leave a small amount of lacing below the blue beads.
3. Put one blue bead on each piece of the leather lacing (from the other end).
4. Push on the remainder (3) of the blue beads onto the leather lacing on both strings.
5. Tie the two ends of the leather lacing together in a knot.
6. Push 2 of the blue beads towards the knot. (see photo)
7. Push the other blue bead that is on both strings towards the beads that are

<http://www.kidsdomain.com/craft/cross1.html>

3/30/2003

- individually strung.
8. Place a white bead sideways (open ends between the 2 blue beads) and then push the double strung blue bead down until it tightens the necklace to hold the white bead in place.
 9. You may add glue if you wish to hold the white bead in.
 10. Wear your necklace or give to a friend.

Tips

There is not a bead at the bottom of the necklace. My blue beads have stayed on and have not needed anything at the bottom (an individually strung bead could be placed at the bottom). I have lost the white bead as I let the blue beads get loose, but it is easily replaced. You may glue the white bead in place if you wish.

[Craft index](#) - [Craft terms of use](#)

[What's New](#) - [KD Review](#) - [Kids](#) - [Grownups](#) - [Downloads](#)

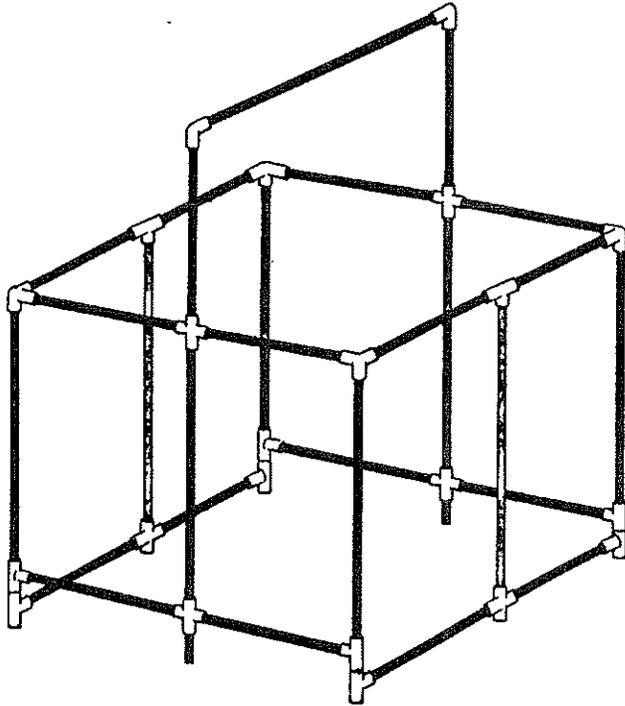
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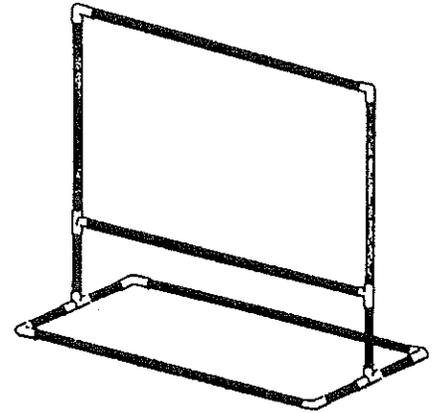


GIRL SCOUTS

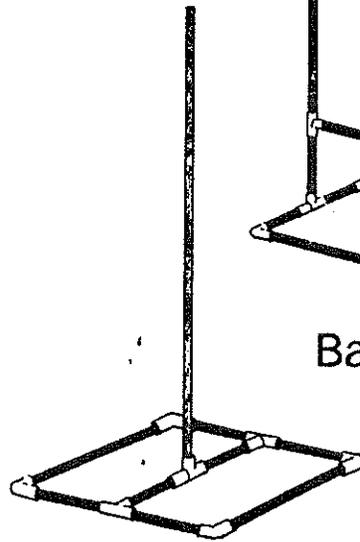
Perfectly Versatile Campsite



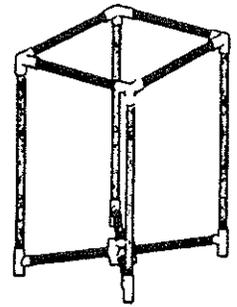
Food Preparation Table



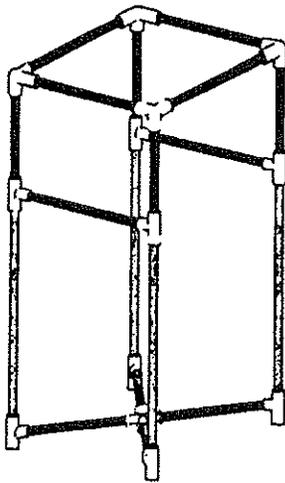
Banner Frame



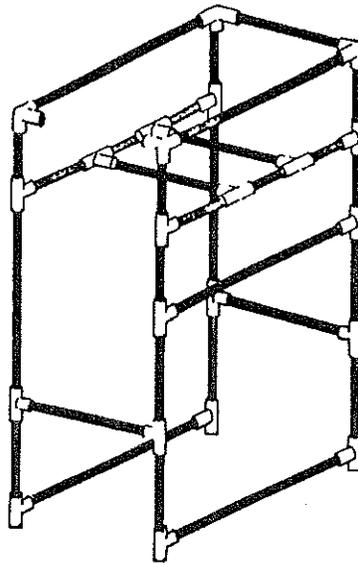
Flag Pole



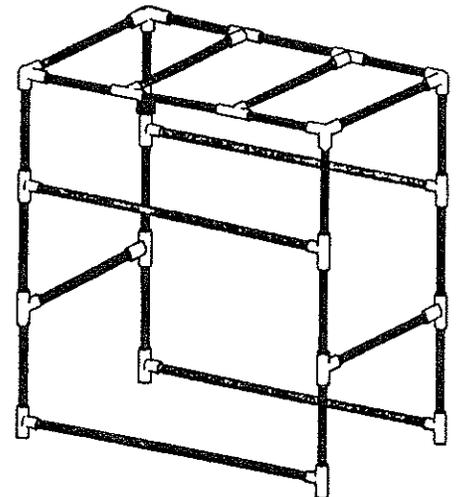
Trash Stand



Wash Stand



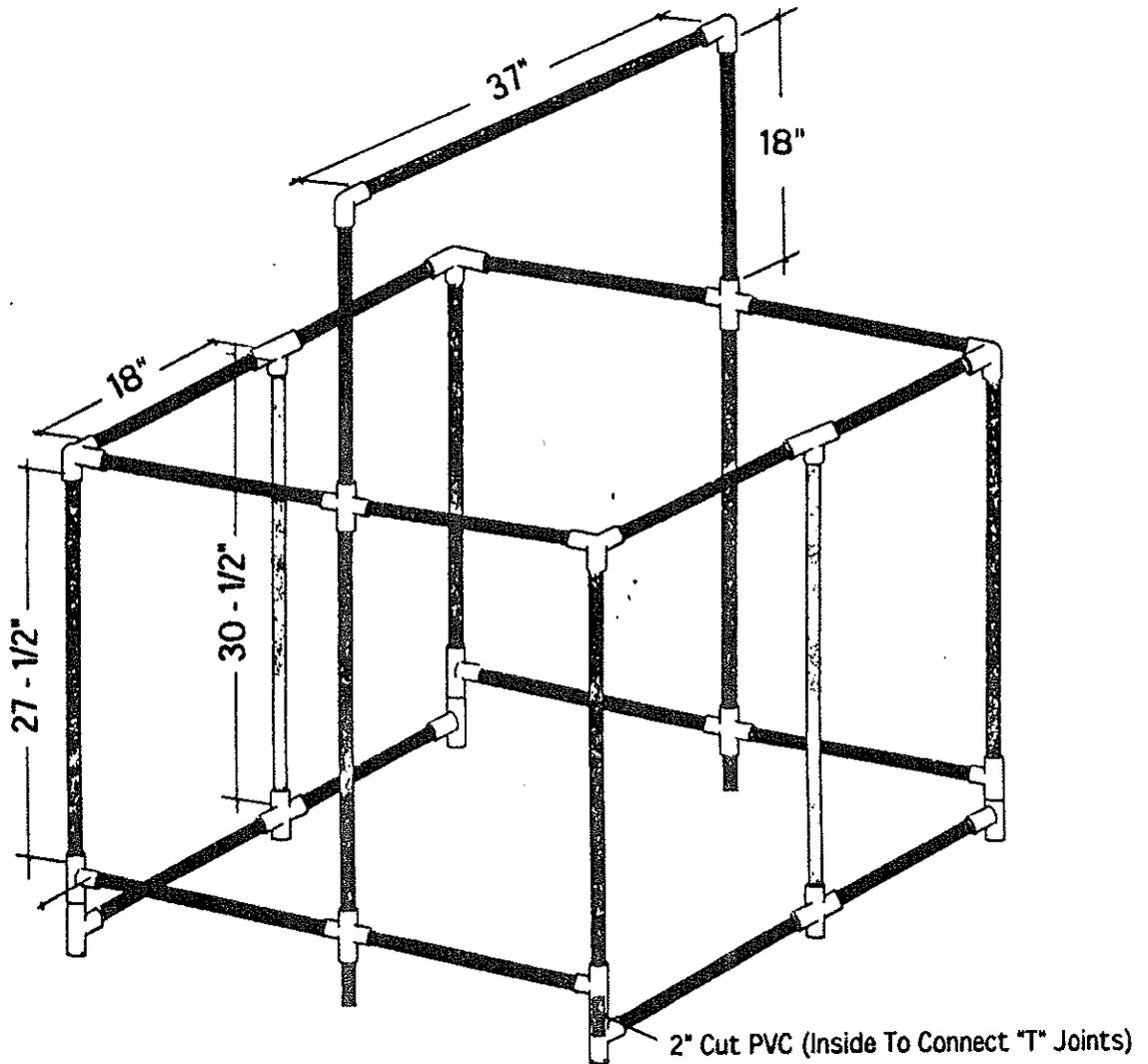
Hand Wash Stand



Dishwashing Stand

66

Food Preparation Table



Materials List

* See pages 10 and 11 for Design Notes



(1) 37" Cut PVC

(18) 18" Cut PVC

(6) 27 - 1/2" Cut PVC

(2) 30 - 1/2" Cut PVC

(2) 4" Cut PVC

All PVC is 3/4" Schedule 40



(4) 2" Cut PVC (To Connect "T" Joints)



(4) 90 Slip Side Outlet 90 Degree El



(10) 90 Degree T - Socket

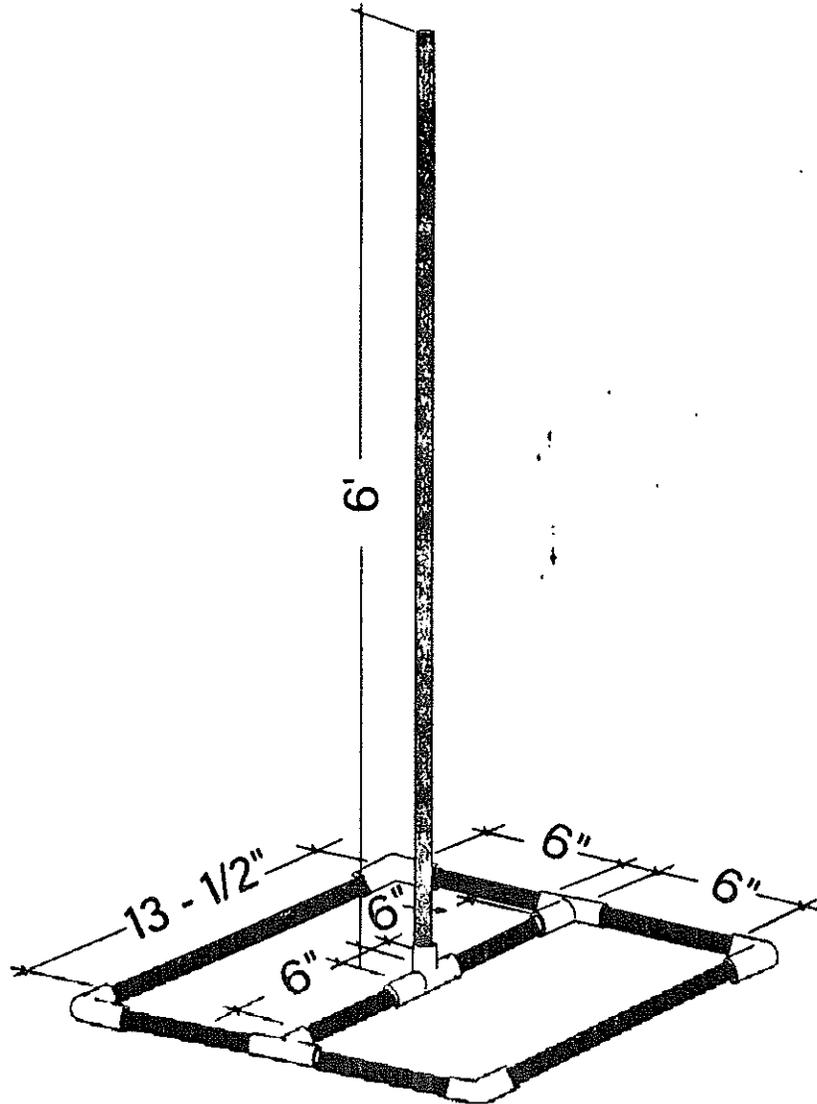


(6) Cross Socket



(2) 90 Degree El - Socket

Flag Pole



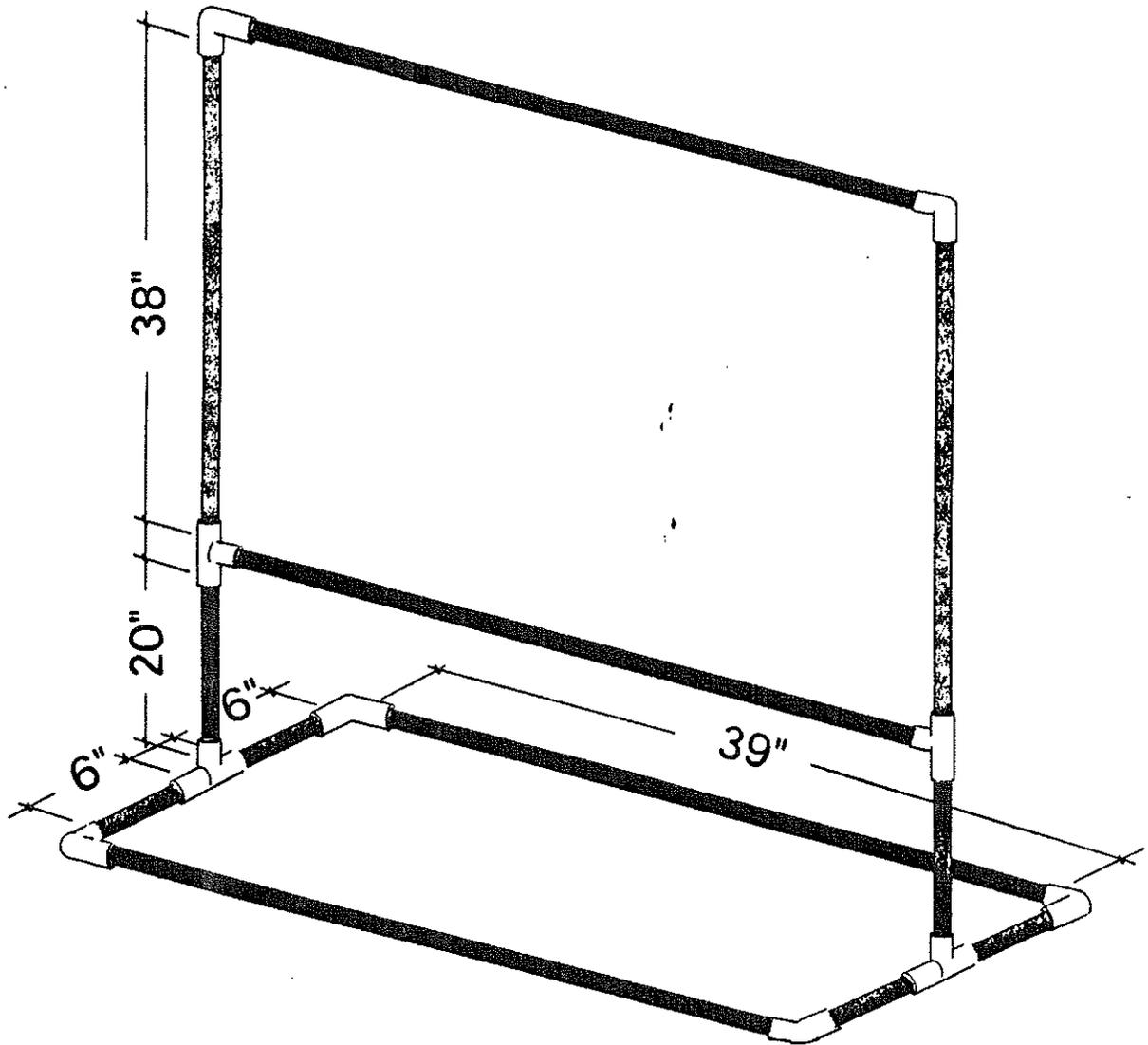
Materials List * See pages 10 and 11 for Design Notes

-  (2) 13 - 1/2" Cut PVC
-  (6) 6" Cut PVC
-  (1) 6' Cut PVC

-  (4) 90 Degree Ell - Socket
-  (3) 90 Degree T - Socket

All PVC is 3/4" Schedule 40

Banner Frame



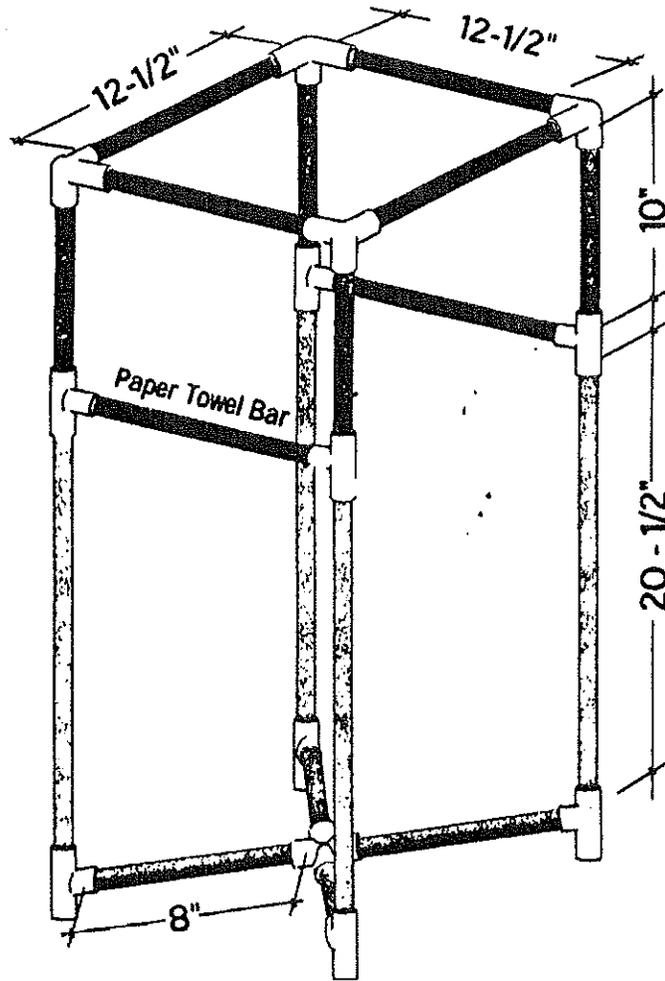
Materials List * See pages 10 and 11 for Design Notes

-  (4) 6" Cut PVC
-  (4) 39" Cut PVC
-  (2) 20" Cut PVC
-  (2) 38" Cut PVC

-  (6) 90 Degree Ell - Socket
-  (4) 90 Degree T - Socket

All PVC is 3/4" Schedule 40

Wash Stand



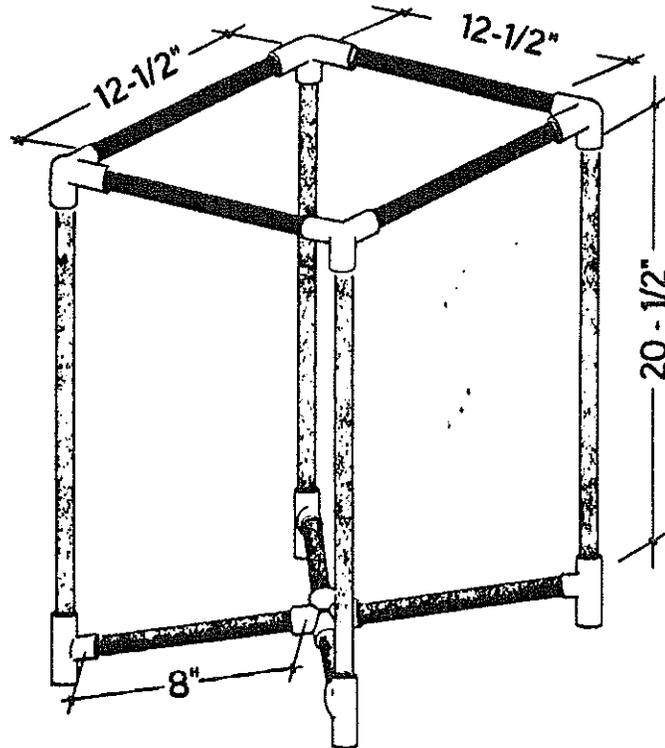
Materials List * See pages 10 and 11 for Design Notes

-  (4) 8" Cut PVC
-  (6) 12 - 1/2" Cut PVC
-  (4) 10" Cut PVC
-  (4) 20 - 1/2" Cut PVC

-  (4) Slip Side Outlet 90 Degree El
-  (8) 90 Degree T - Socket
-  (1) Cross Socket

All PVC is 3/4" Schedule 40

Trash Stand

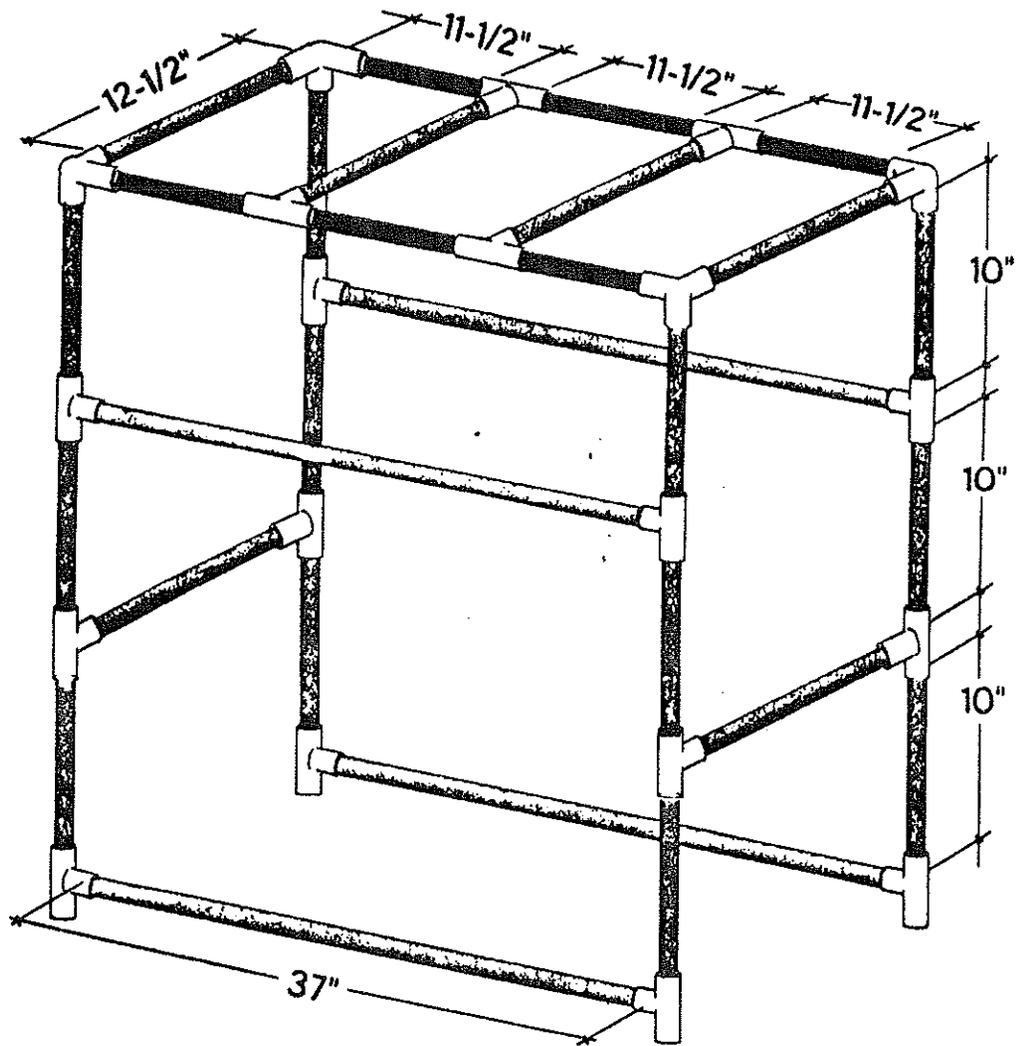


Materials List * See pages 10 and 11 for Design Notes

- | | |
|---|---|
|  (4) 8" Cut PVC |  (4) Slip Side Outlet 90 Degree El |
|  (4) 12 - 1/2" Cut PVC |  (4) 90 Degree T - Socket |
|  (4) 20 - 1/2" Cut PVC |  (1) Cross Socket |

All PVC is 3/4" Schedule 40

Dishwashing Stand



Materials List * See pages 10 and 11 for Design Notes

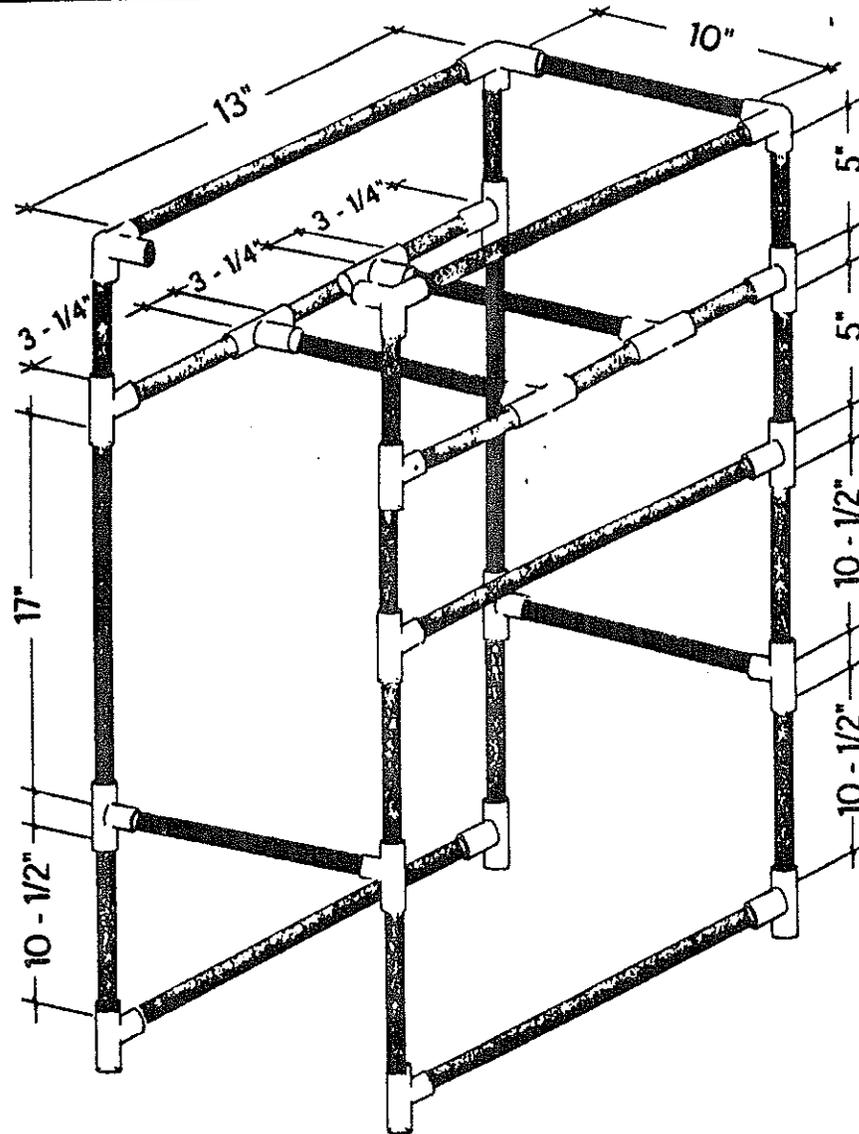
-  (6) 12 - 1/2" Cut PVC
-  (6) 11 - 1/2" Cut PVC
-  (12) 10" Cut PVC
-  (4) 37" Cut PVC

-  (4) Slip Side Outlet 90 Degree El
-  (16) 90 Degree T - Socket

All PVC is 3/4" Schedule 40

7/2

Hand Wash Stand



Materials List * See pages 10 and 11 for Design Notes

 (5) 13" Cut PVC

 (6) 5" Cut PVC

 (4) Slip Side Outlet 90 Degree El

 (5) 10" Cut PVC

 (2) 17" Cut PVC

 (18) 90 Degree T - Socket

 (6) 10 - 1/2" Cut PVC

 (6) 3 - 1/4" Cut PVC

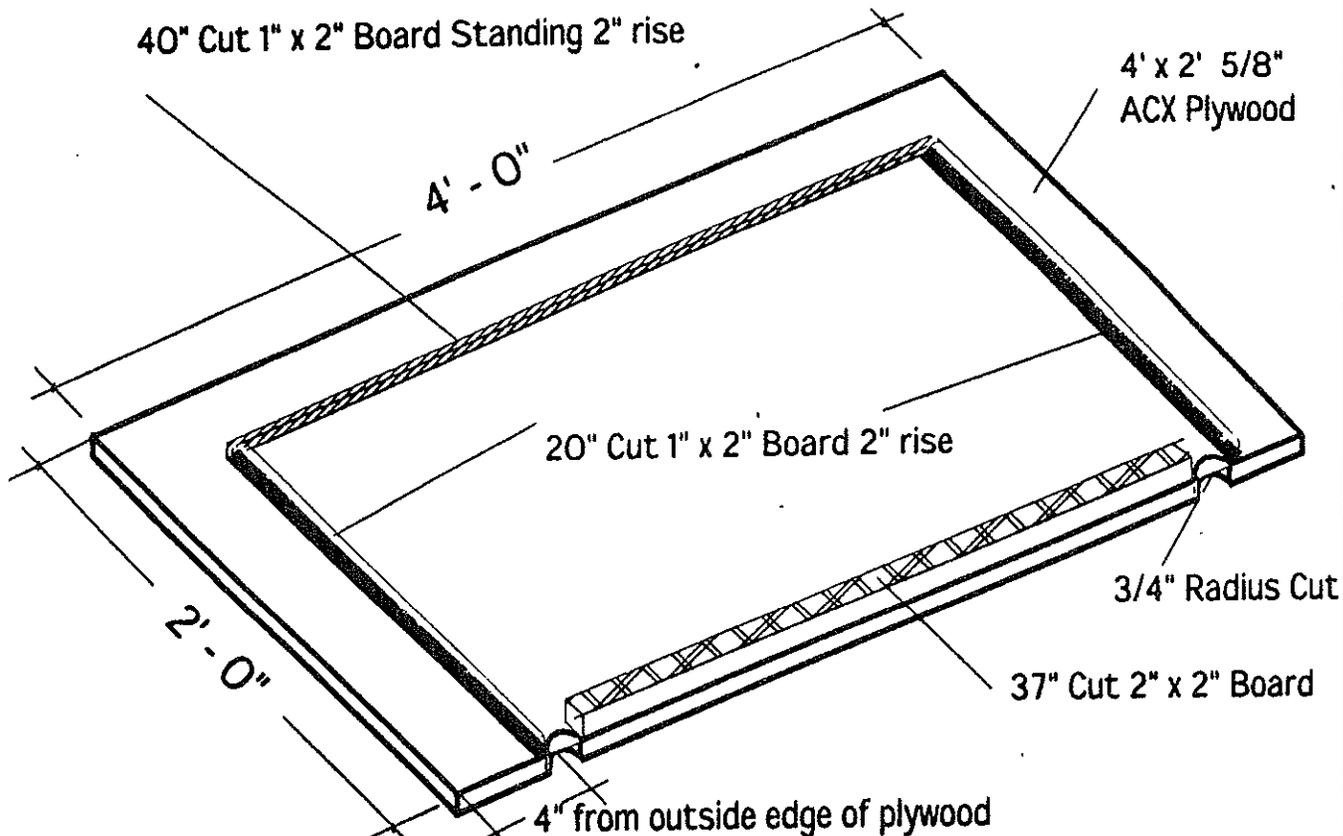
All PVC is 3/4" Schedule 40

Perfectly Versatile Campsite
Page 4 of 11 - Hand Wash

Designed & Illustrated by Steve & Brenda Wildish - GSPiglet@yahoo.com
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Last Update 03/22/2000

Table Top



Note: Above figure is the bottom view of 1 of 2 sides of table top.
 The 2 sides are attached with (4) 2" hinges when top is folded.
 All edges of ACX Plywood should be beveled and sanded.

When folded, two sides will make a box which can store table peices.
A hook & eye can be used to secure two sides closed.

Materials List * See pages 10 and 11 for Design Notes

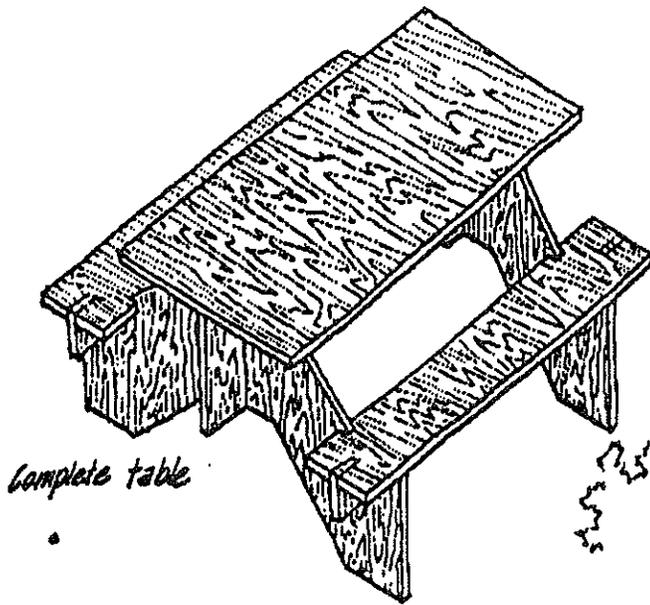
- | | |
|--|--|
|  (2) 4' x 2' 5/8" ACX Plywood |  (2) 37" Cut 2" x 2" Board |
|  (4) 20" Cut 1" x 2" Board |  (24) 2" Wood Screws |
|  (2) 40" Cut 1" x 2" Board | |



No 3 CAMP TABLE

This simple plywood table is a most serviceable item for a variety of camp needs. When used together with a Patrol Kitchen Box (Patrol Sketchbook No 2) there is hardly a better, more portable, setup for cooking and dining.

Easily transported, assembled and disassembled, this table can be a most welcomed addition to a Patrol's camping gear!

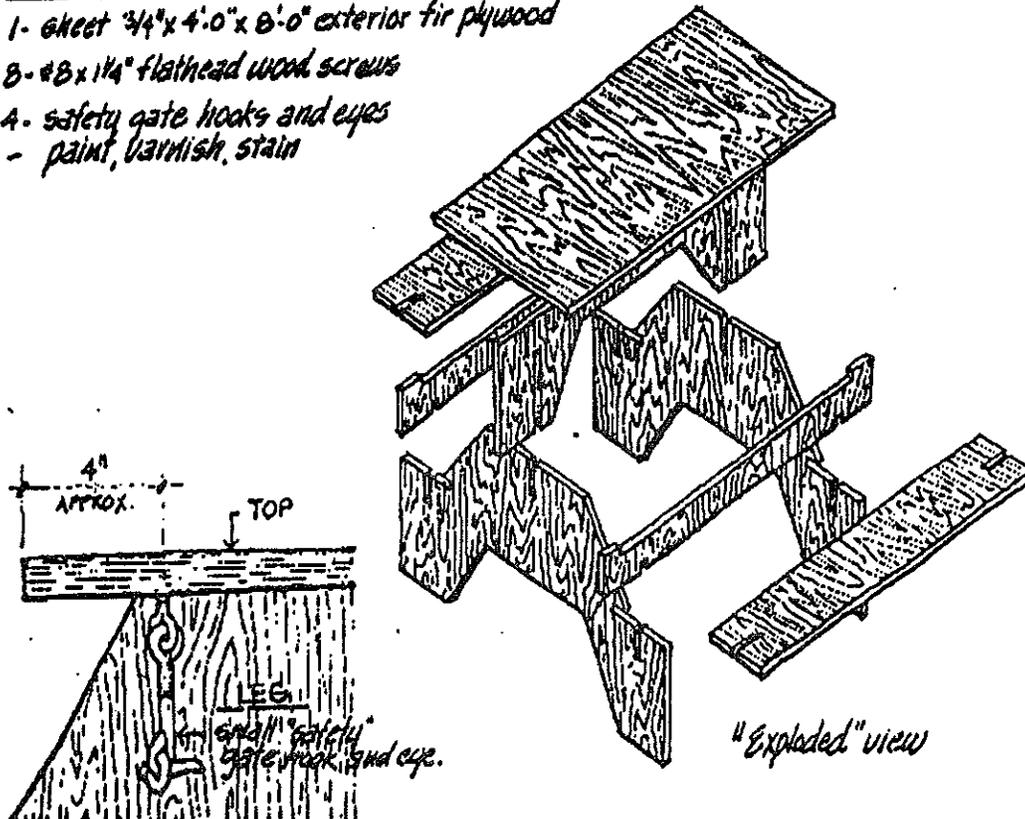


Complete table



MATERIALS LIST

- 1- sheet 3/4" x 4'-0" x 8'-0" exterior fir plywood
- 8- 8 x 1 1/4" flathead wood screws
- 4- safety gate hooks and eyes
- paint, varnish, stain



"Exploded" view