

SCOUT'S POCKET "HANDY" BOOKS

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Things a Scout Can Do

EDITED BY
F. HAYDN DIMMOCK
(EDITOR OF "THE SCOUT")



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SCOUTING DODGES

Edited by

F. HAYDN DIMMOCK Editor of The Scout

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Prepared by Karl Pollak and Ric Raynor.

Editor's Notes:

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.

This book was written in England and thus contains English spelling and English terms.

For more historical texts with traditional Scouting topics, visit the The Dump at:

<http://www.thedump.scoutscan.com/>

THINGS A SCOUT CAN DO

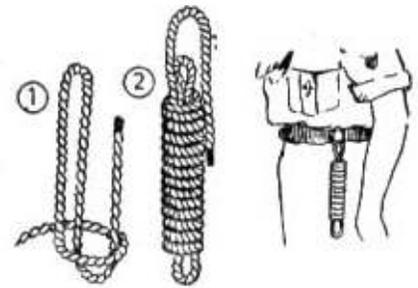
ESSES-TOC-ACS!

You will not need to be told that this is the Morse language for spare time activities. Every Scout makes the most use of his leisure time, making and doing things. Here we give you some ideas for you to work upon in your spare time.

A HANDY HANK

The Scout staff can be used for many purposes and is a very useful item of kit. It can be put to many more uses with the aid of a good stout piece of cord. Ladders, bridges, racks and rafts all need rope, and a broken trek-cart shaft or a loose wheel tyre will alone prove its worth. Who knows but what a life-line may be needed during the course of a hike? Be prepared and carry a good coil of strong cord or light rope with you. Make this a part of your camping kit.

This cord can either be carried wound in a coil, attached to the ruc-sac, or hung upon the belt in the form of a knot. The knot can easily be tied by commencing as in Fig. 1. Make a double loop, the length being according to the length of the rope to be bound round the loop. When the top of the loop is reached, the end of the rope is passed through the loop and pulled tight.



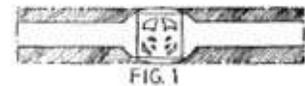
WOGGLES

This is the way to make a fine brass woggle that will be the envy of the other fellows in your Troop.

Take a piece of brass (18 gauge) 3½ ins, long and 1 in. wide. Now work out the design of the woggle on paper and paste it on the brass. Then take some metal snippers or an old pair of scissors and cut around the outside edges as in Fig. 1.

The next part is more difficult. Taking a nail or punch, drive a hole through each corner of the design (Fig. 2) and pass the blade of a small metal saw through one of the holes. Making sure that the blade is firmly fixed, cut out the shaded portion.

The metal should now be smoothed and polished. By bending back the ends and hammering them together as in Fig. 3 you make the soldering job a fairly simple one. A broomstick or some other circular object is the best means of bending the brass into the cylindrical shape.

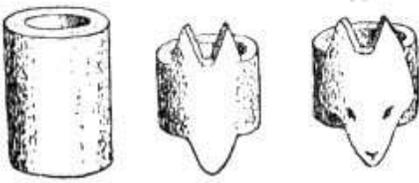


A BEEF BONE WOGGLE

Here is a woggle which can be made from a large beef bone.

The sketch shows you how to make the totem of the Fox. Other totems such as the Wolf, Owl, Bear, can be made in the same manner.

When you have boiled the bone, take out the marrow from the centre, and cut off two inches. Now cut the two ears at the top and the nose at the bottom. You can now file away the bone so that the head is raised as shown in the sketch. The eyes can be burned out with a hot piece of iron, or cut out.



A TURK'S HEAD WOGGLE

Above you will see four sketches which will enable you to make the Turk's Head knot, but here is one word of warning: don't make it from a leather boot-lace or leather thong, as that pattern can only be worn with the Gilwell scarf. However, if you make it out of plain or coloured cord there is no objection.

First you lay out the cord as in diagram 1. Then take a loop-A-behind and up through the loop B in the direction shown by the arrow. It should then look like diagram 2. The line and arrow show you the next move, which is simply to put the right-hand end over the next strand to it and then under the next one.

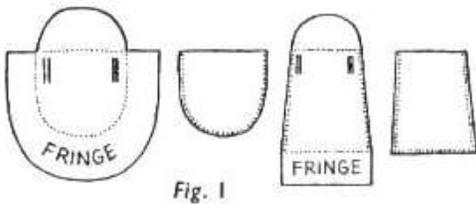
Having done this, you put the same end down over the next strand to it, and then up alongside the other end. Then having thus got the two ends together, you simply follow round as many times as need be, keeping the strands side by side. When the Turk's Head is as big as you want it, either double like the illustration, treble or quadruple, cut the ends off so that they just meet, and sew them strongly together.

SCOUT BELT POUCHES

After the introduction of flint and steel, the Indian carried these implements on his belt in small bags called strike-a-light pouches. They are easily made and are attractive to wear with camp clothes or for carrying a first aid outfit. These small bags may be beaded and can be laced or sewn together.

The pattern for a round pouch of this kind is shown in Fig. 1. The piece for the outside of the pouch is five inches wide across the top and five inches deep. The back piece, which includes the flap and the fringe, is nine inches wide at its greatest width, and ten inches at its extreme depth.

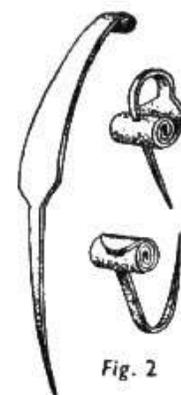
The flap is two and a half inches long. Belt loops are made in the back by cutting slits two inches long and half an inch apart as shown in the sketch. Now lace the parts together. Make the holes with a leather



punch half an inch apart around the three sides. Then with a thong an eighth of an inch wide, lace the bag together.

Pouches of this kind can be made very attractive by using a lacing thong of red, yellow, blue, or green calf or sheepskin.

A button to hold them closed can be made of a half-inch thong by rolling it up tight. Then with a thin knife blade cut a slit through the centre of the roll and draw the tapered end of the thong through it, as in Fig. 2.



WAMPUM BELTS

Belts can easily be made with coloured twine, which, if carefully worked closely resemble the bead wampum belts which the North American Indians used to make.

All that is necessary are two balls of different coloured twine, and a belt buckle. Half-pound balls of macrame twine in, say, green and yellow, can still be obtained, and will be sufficient to make three medium-sized belts. If you have any difficulty in obtaining the twine write to the Editor of this book and he will help you.

To commence your belt cut two lengths each of the green and yellow twine about six to eight feet long. Fasten them to the buckle as shown in the first sketch. Now fasten down your buckle by slipping it over a nail or by inserting in a drawer.

Take the cord on the extreme left in the right hand, and hold it parallel to the centre bar of the buckle. This cord is known as the "filler". Now, with the left hand, take the cord next to it, and with it make two half hitches over the filler. The sketch shows how the half hitches are made.

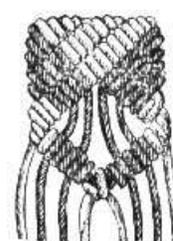
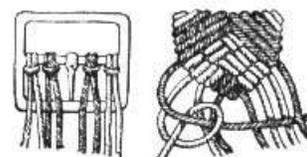
The second hitch locks the first, and makes it "stand up" on the filler. When making the half hitches it is important that the filler be held taut and that the knots which are made over it are pulled up tight.

Repeat this with the next cord, still using the original filler, until you reach the centre. The extreme right cord then becomes the filler and knots are made over it in the same way, until the centre is reached.

Now the fillers meet. Keeping the filler from the right on top, make two half hitches over it with the filler from the left and your row is complete. This is Method A.

Another way of knotting is to start from the centre and work out to the edges. Take the two centre cords and make two half hitches on the one from the right with that from the left. Using these two cords as fillers work towards the edges. Always start a new row in Method B in this way. By varying this method with Method A it is possible to get some very fine patterns.

A new cord should be added when only about six inches remains of the old one. Do this when the old one is being used as a filler, and first make a few knots over it alone in the ordinary way. Then lay the new



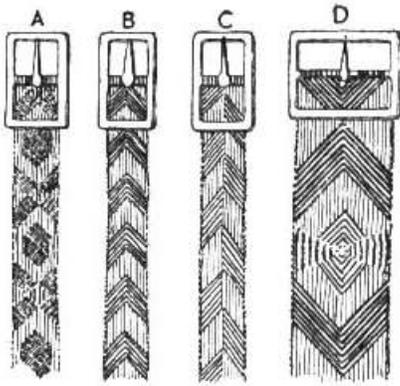
Method A
continued in
Method B.



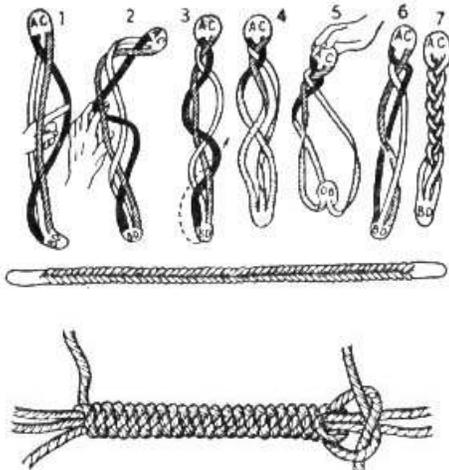
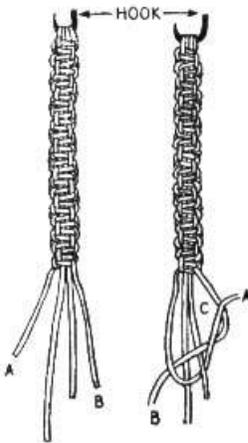
Method B
continued in
Method A.



Method B
continued in
Method A.



Above you see various types of Wampum belts. A is made by varying Methods A and B, B and C are made entirely in Method A, the difference in design being due to the arrangement of the cords on the buckle. D shows a wider belt, made by using a wider buckle and extra cords



cord underneath the old one so that it projects a few inches, and continue to knot over the double filler. At the centre the old cord is passed to the back, and the row finished with the new cord acting as filler. After a few rows the ends of the new cord and the old one can be cut off short, without danger of slipping.

PLAITING AND LANYARD MAKING

Here are some methods of plaiting cord into lanyards, dog-leads and staff slings. The "Boon-doggle" needs four cords of two colours. Tie these together, secure over a nail or hook and proceed as follows. Take No. 1, pass it behind Nos. 2 and 3 and turn it left in front so that it becomes No. 2. No. 4 is taken behind No. 3 and the new 2, brought in front and turned back on itself until it becomes No. 3.

Continue as long as you like.



SQUARE KNOTTING

A square knot thong uses four cords, the two inner ones being held taut all the time by a stick such as is used in making square knot belts. Bring "B" over the top of the inner cords. Pass "A" over it, under the centre cords and then up through the loop "C" made by "B".

Repeat and the knot is finished. The second pair of knots are made with "A" coming in front and "B" passing behind. If this is not done the thong will twist into a cork-screw shape.

HOW TO MAKE A PLAITED BELT

The sketch shows quite clearly how to make a plaited belt from one strip of leather divided into three sections. The dotted leather shows the underside of -the belt.

Get busy and make yourself a plaited belt now!

"THE PINEAPPLE"

A fine lanyard is made with the "Pineapple" knot. Knot two cords over a core of two or more cords as shown. The effect is varied, according to whether the right-hand cord is taken over or under the left one.

LET'S TRY SCRAPER BOARD

An interesting hobby for any Scout is scraper board work. It is easy to do, interesting, and gives much better effects than drawing with a pencil.

You will need a sheet of scraper board card, obtainable at any artist's materials dealer, in either black or white. A beginner will do best to start by using the black. A piece about 10 by 10 will cost about 1/-. You will also need a fine-pointed scraper tool and a broader one. If you do not want to buy one you can use a sharp-pointed gramophone needle stuck in a wooden holder for the first and a penknife for the second.

Glue your scraper board on a sheet of thicker card as it cracks very easily. Now draw your design on a sheet of thin paper, rub over the back with white chalk and pin the paper, chalk side down on the scraper board. Go over the whole design again with an H pencil, remove the paper and you have your outline design, in chalk, on the black scraper board.

Take your needle tool and scrape away the outlines of the lettering and, taking the sketch as an example, the branches, moon and owl. Then, with the penknife held almost parallel to the board, remove the back of the ellipse.

Now take a ruler and your needle tool and rule the background lines and the cross-hatching in the centre panel. With the same tool put in details of branches and the owl.

Finally, and this part needs great care, take the knife and scrape away the body of the lettering and the moon. Don't scrape too deeply, then, if you make a mistake, you can cover it with Indian ink and when dry re-scrape.

When you become expert in this art you can use white scraper board and coloured inks or poster colours.

Make your own Patrol charts, record book covers, log-book cover and decorations for the Patrol Den.



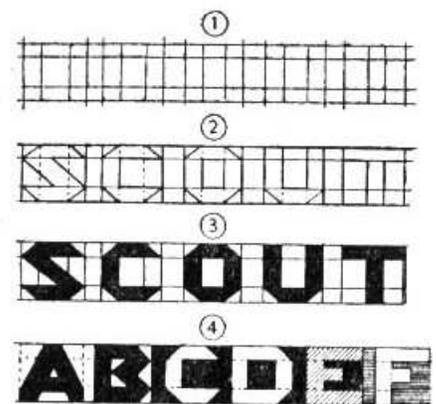
POSTERS FOR THE SHOW

DRAWING IN THE LETTERS FOR YOUR SCOUT-SHOW POSTERS

If your Troop cannot afford to have posters printed to advertise your show, here is a way in which you can help by making the posters yourself.

Having decided upon the height of the large lettering required, draw two parallel lines some distance apart. Now draw two more lines inside these to represent the thickness as in Figure 1. Let us suppose you are going to write the word "Scout"; divide the lines up into five squares, leaving a small space between each square for the space between the letters. For the curved letters, such as "S" and "C", cut off the corners of the squares as shown in Figure 2. You will soon see how easy it is to form quite neat letters.

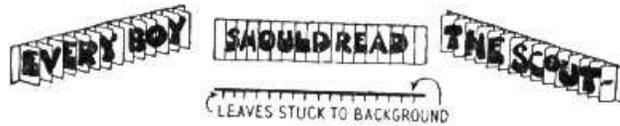
All the letters in the alphabet, and also figures, can be made in the same way with the exception of "I" and "1". These do not require squares but



just two vertical lines to represent the width. Your word will of course be spaced out accordingly. The letters can either be filled in inside or outside the lines as shown in Figures 3 and 4, and when painted in bright colours look very effective. Try this for your next show.

ADVERTISE!

An idea for advertising your next show, which cannot fail to attract



attention, consists of a number of sheets of paper, fixed vertically and at right angles to a background poster, which give the effect of three different announcements on the one poster. Take three sheets of paper, preferably of different colours. Two are pasted on each side of one sheet of cardboard, the third on another.

This gives you one single and one double-sided card. First take the single-sided card and paint or ink-in your poster. Then take the double-sided card and print the second announcement on one side. Turn over and print the third announcement on the other side. The second side is printed the same way up as the first side BUT THE WORDING MUST READ BACKWARDS. When this has been done, cut the double-sided card into equal-sized strips from top to bottom. These are glued to the edge of the single-sized card at equal distances apart, in their correct order. Pins pushed through the back poster and the strips will strengthen the joints. Now place the poster in a position where people are bound to walk past so that, seen from the left, the first announcement will be read and, as the reader passes, the poster will appear to change.

HIKING WITH A PURPOSE

Hiking, just for the sake of getting from one place to another, can be boring. The wise Patrol Leader makes sure that his hike is well worth turning up for—and then his Patrol will turn up and clamour for more.

Let's have an Enemy Invasion hike. The Patrol is an enemy advance party, landed secretly by night and sent to spy out the land for the rest of the enemy forces. You will need to make a note of everything likely to be helpful—farms where food may be obtained; the kinds of crops growing in the fields; how many of them, such as root crops, etc., can be used for food immediately; which roads carry most traffic and must be avoided; by-lanes which can be used by urgent message-carrying troops; places where water can be obtained from wells and pumps in case the inhabitants won't give tap water; where are the best places for surveying troop movements—hills, church towers, high buildings, etc., with means of access to each; good hiding places in woods for numbers

of men; suitable places for sleeping, such as schools, barns, etc.

All this information and any more you can think of should be gathered by the Patrol and written down by the P.L. You'll be surprised what an interesting hike it has proved. There is much more in this countryside than you thought!

Try a Queer Objects Hike. Every member of the Patrol must keep his eyes open for queer nature specimens. Look at the picture. These are twigs which resemble fierce, unknown insects! Can you find an insect or animal twig? A prize for the best in the Patrol.

What about a Desert Island Hike? Go out with some flour, eggs, cocoa and fruit—no cooking utensils or forks or spoons. Cook without utensils and make your own eating irons from available materials.

Have a Know Your Neighbour Hike. Choose a village or small town some eight to ten miles from your own. Get in touch with the Scouts there beforehand (through your L.A. Secretary) and meet for a hike meal, games and a sing-song. A Scout is a Friend—and you will make new friends.

Have a Nature Hike—searching out wild-flower specimens; improving your knowledge of trees and birds; looking for the denizens of streams and ponds.

Look for Queer Inn Signs; Queer Village Crafts; churches or houses with a history—and find out what the story is. Talk to people, find out all you can about the interesting things in places new to you. You'll be surprised what a lot you will learn, and how interesting your hikes will become.



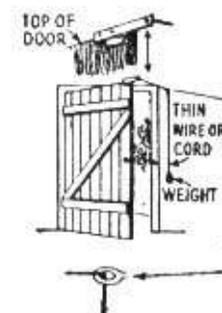
DEN FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

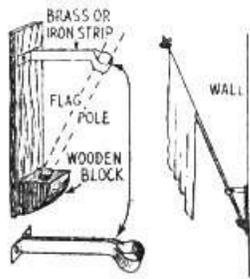
It's not much use having a fine headquarters for your Troop if people can't find it easily, so here's how to fix up a nobby illuminated name-plate.

Cut out the letters of the name in thin paper and paste on one side of a sheet of glass. (Large letters cut from old posters is an easy way of doing this). Let them dry and give the glass a smooth coat of dark paint over them. As soon as the paint has dried wash off the letters, and there you are, except for another sheet of glass to protect the paint from scratches. Frame the whole thing and hang it where a light will shine through from the back.

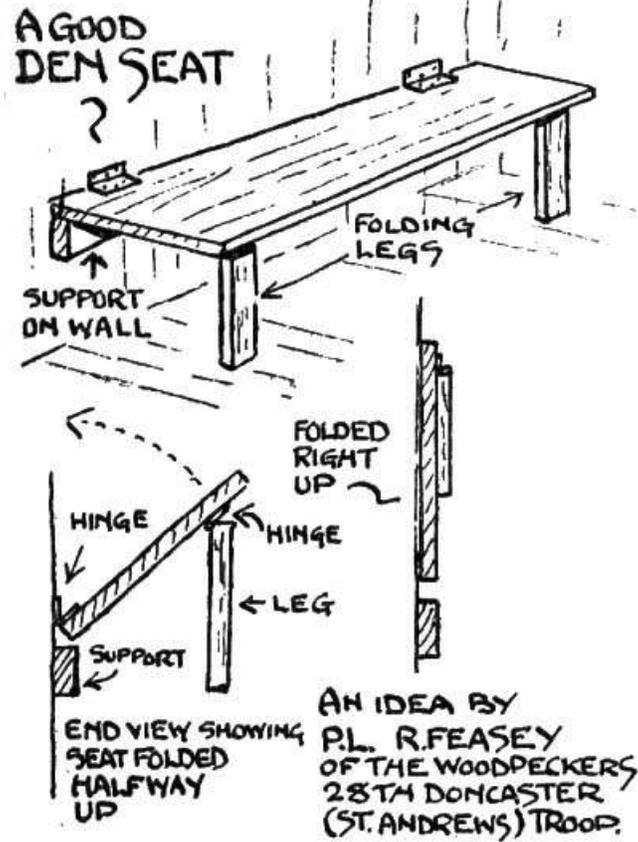
A good way of keeping your den door closed is to fasten a weight or small sandbag to the end of a stout cord passed through an eyelet screwed to the frame and secured to a projecting piece of wood fastened to the top of the door itself.

Here is a neat little bracket to take your Troop flag. Get a smooth piece of wood, about one foot by three inches by half an inch thick. Screw a wooden block to one end of this. Into the block drill a hole at an angle





of forty-five degrees, to take the end of the pole. Bend a thin piece of metal into the shape shown in the sketch and screw to the top of the flat piece of wood. When it is in position bend the ring downwards at the same angle as the hole in the block.



KEY TO FOREIGN BIRDS

- 1 KING BIRD OF PARADISE
- 2 BLACK-NAPED ORIOLE
- 3 RED-BILLED TOUCAN
- 4 CRIMSON-BREADED BARBET (Coppersmith)
- 5 NONPARIEL BUNTING
- 6 TODY BIRD
- 7 PRINCESS STEPHANIE'S BIRD OF PARADISE
- 8 RED AND BLUE MACAW
- 9 HUMMING BIRD
- 10 VIRGINIAN CARDINAL
- 11 BLACK-HEADED GOULDIAN GRASS FINCH
- 12 GOLDEN WINGED WOODPECKER
- 13 SUPERB TANAGER
- 14 VIOLET-EARED WAXBILL



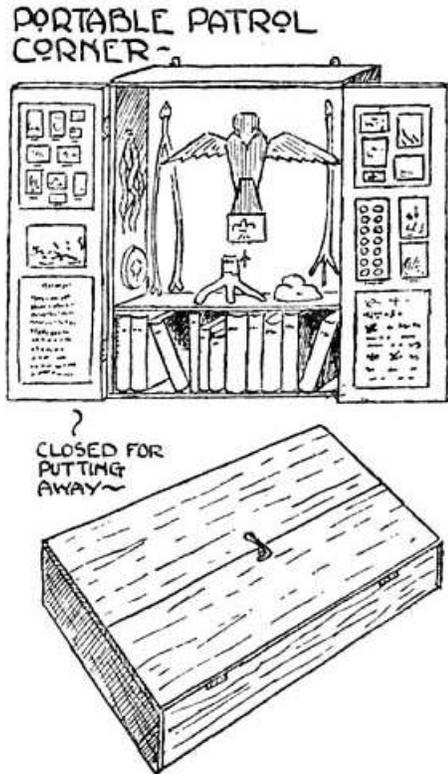
KEY TO TROPICAL FISH

- 1 BAT FISH
- 2 PARROT WRASSE FISH
- 3 CHAETODON FASCIATUS
- 4 LEAF FISH (Fresh Water)
- 5 SEA HORSE
- 6 SEA DRAGON
- 7 FROG FISH
- 8 TRUNK FISH
- 9 MORWONG
- 10 KELLOGGELLA CARDINALIS
- 11 BUTTERFLY FISH



A PORTABLE PATROL CORNER

for the Patrol which meets in a school or church hall.

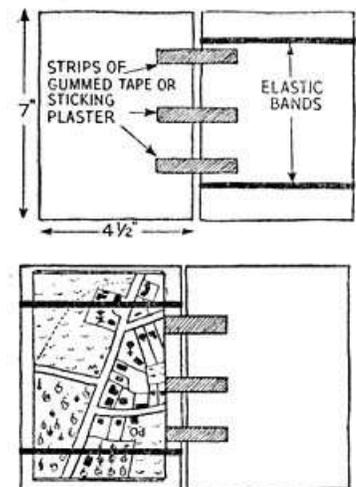


MAKING A MAP CASE

You will want to use your map pretty often, especially if you are in country which is unknown to you. Even when there is no wind it is annoying to have to keep opening the map full out when you wish to look at it. Here is an excellent little map case which you can make yourself.

The best type of Ordnance map is cut into sections and mounted on linen so that you can fold it any way in order to show just the part you want. If you get the cheaper paper kind you must cut it into sections.

Then get two pieces of stiff cardboard about seven inches long and four and a half inches wide, and hinge them together with a few strips of gummed tape. Put an elastic band round each end of one of the cards and slip the section of the map you are likely to want under the bands.



LOST PROPERTY

It is a good plan, when travelling by train with your gear, to have a stamped, addressed postcard in the pocket of your ruc-sac. If it should be left behind, then the finder can advise you by sending you the postcard, telling you where to write for it.

WATERPROOFING YOUR TENT

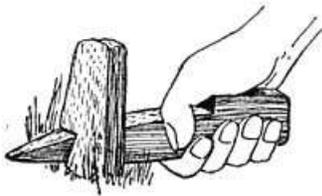
After considerable use tents sometimes require reproofing. Here is a satisfactory method of waterproofing canvas. -

Boil an ounce of isinglass in a pint of soft water until it is quite dissolved, and strain through a piece of clean linen into a saucepan. Dissolve a quarter of an ounce of white Castile soap into a pint of water, strain as before, and add to the first solution. Dissolve an ounce of alum in two pints of water, strain and add.

Stir and heat the combined solution over a slow fire until the liquid simmers, when it is ready for use. The solution should be applied while still hot to the outer surface of the tent with a small flat brush, care being taken to work it well into the seams.

It is desirable, of course, to erect the tent for the operation. The quantity here given is sufficient for about eighty square feet of material.

In proofing a tent, be careful not to overproof it, as this is worse than not proofing it at all.



SAVE THE PEGS

Here's a useful tip about pegs. Thousands of perfectly good pegs are smashed every summer in trying to knock them out of hard ground with a mallet. Don't use a mallet at all for extracting pegs. If a peg won't come out with a good straight pull, lever it out with another peg.



WINTER CAMP FIRES

Camp Fires, and enjoyable ones at that, can be held indoors during the winter months. You can recapture some of the atmosphere of the backwoods if you follow the little pictures below.

THE ONE HAND DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET

A knowledge of this alphabet may prove very useful to a Scout, especially those assisting a Special Test Group of Deaf and Dumb Scouts. The alphabet can also be used for silent messages between two Scouts.

ENLARGING A TENT

You can very easily enlarge your tent when required by utilising the doors. All you have to do is to sew a small triangular piece of tent material across the bottom of each door flap, as shown in Fig. 1 at A.

When the tent is pitched, you can easily ascertain the size of the required piece of material by pulling the door out forward and measuring the distance from the forward end to the ground. This should be in a straight line with the side of the door as at A.

Now measure the height from the end of the door to the ground, as in B. This will give you the width of the triangle. The other side is the length of the bottom of the door. The base of the triangle is, of course, straight.

The doors, when both are pegged out, will make room for an extra camper, and could be closed half-way down by means of a small flap sewn on one side and fastened on the other with press-studs. When used in this manner, the front guy-line can be dispensed with, as in Fig. 3.

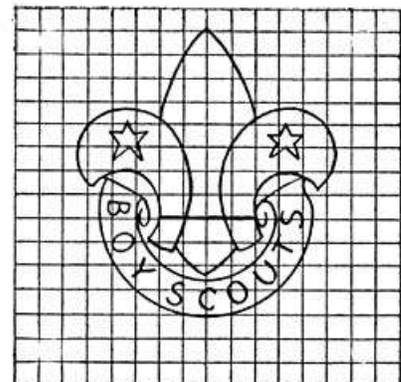
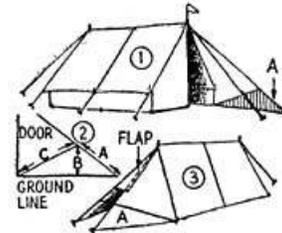
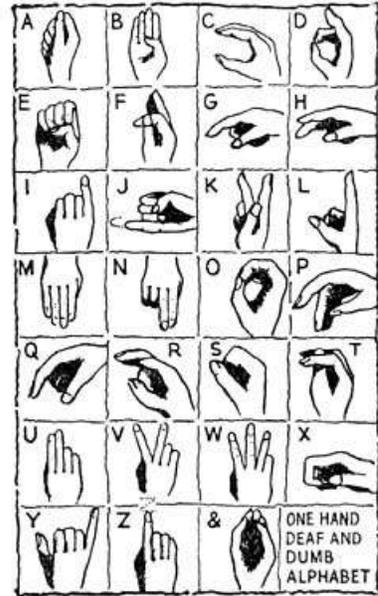
When the enlargement is not in use, the doors can be closed as usual, and the extra piece of material folded under inside.

TO REPRODUCE A SCOUT BADGE

Sometimes a large wooden, cardboard or paper Scout Badge is required for display purposes at your show or camp gateway.

Get a print of a Scout Badge (the one on the front cover of "The Scout" will do). Draw a square round the outside of the badge, then divide the square up into small squares as shown in the sketch. For the Badge on "The Scout" an inch and a half square divided into one-eighth squares should be made.

Now take your wood or other material and draw a square on this. The

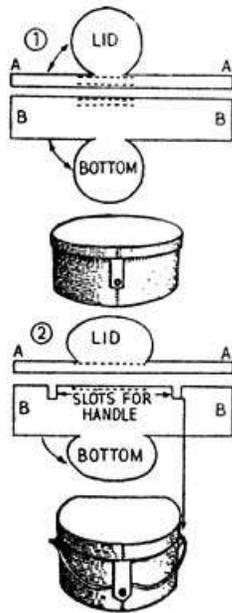


size of the square will depend upon the size of the badge required. If you require a badge ten times the size of the print, the square should be 15 ins, and the smaller squares 11 ins. When you have drawn the square and divided it up on the wood, draw in the badge, copying from the small print, noting where the parallel and horizontal lines cut the outline.

There is only need to draw one half of the badge. Lay a piece of thin tracing paper over this, trace round the outline with a pencil, turn the paper over to the other half of the wood, pencil side downwards, and mark out the other side with a pencil. Press hard, and you will find that the pencil line will transfer to the wood quite successfully.

You will notice that the scroll on the badge is circular. This can be drawn with a compass.

Now cut out the large-size badge with a fretsaw.



A CASE FOR YOUR BILLY

Unless you clean the outside of your billy-can thoroughly, it is a difficult thing to pack without fear of getting the other articles of your kit dirty with soot. You can overcome this difficulty by making a case for it from an old waterproof mackintosh or groundsheet.

Fig. 1 shows you how to cut out two pieces for a billy of the round type. In Fig. 2 is the shape required for the half-round type. In each case, the covers should be sewn together inside-out, so that when they are turned the right way out, the stitching will be on the inside.

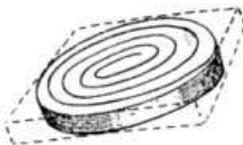
Ends A and A, B and B, in each sketch should be sewn together. The lids in each case should be made slightly larger than the bottom. The lid is sewn to the bottom where indicated by the dotted lines in each sketch.

A simple form of buckle or snap fastener can be used for the flap.

MAKE YOUR OWN LEATHER THONGS

Leather thongs for stave slings, firebows, spare laces and so on can easily be cut from a piece of square leather. First round off the corners, as shown in the illustration, then cut a spiral with the aid of a sharp penknife. Keep the knife horizontal and turn the leather round as you cut.

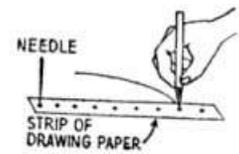
When a thong has been cut, rub it with either linseed oil or tallow to make it pliable.



A USEFUL COMPASS

If you do not possess a drawing compass and want to draw circles, you can easily do it quite accurately with a strip of drawing paper or celluloid.

Just take the strip of paper and draw a line down the centre. Make a number of small pinholes along the line at various distances apart, say $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and so on, according to the size of circle required. These distances represent the radii of the circles. The strip is now used as shown in the sketch.



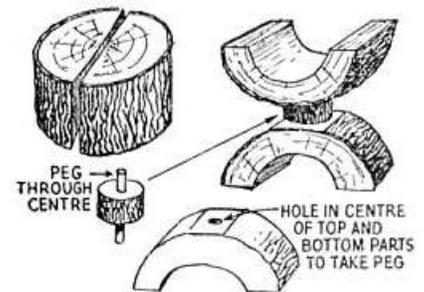
A NOVEL WOODCRAFT SEAT

For a few coppers you can purchase a fairly good-sized log. A few hours spent chipping with your axe and you can make a fine camp-fire or garden seat.

Split the log in halves down the centre and then hollow out each half. Chop a "Flat" on the side of each, then drill a hole in the centre of this, as shown in the sketch.

The two halves can be fixed together by a stout wooden peg. You can raise the height of the seat by inserting a small log in between. The peg in this case should run right through the centre log, the ends being knocked through the holes in the top and bottom parts.

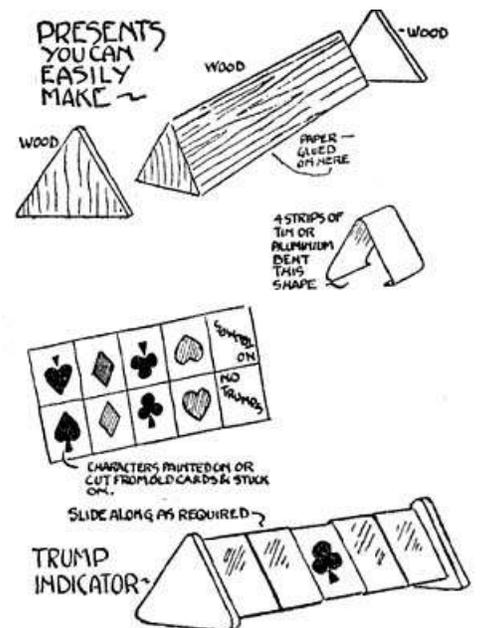
Given a coat of creosote, the seat will make a fine piece of rustic work.



MEMORIES OF CAMP

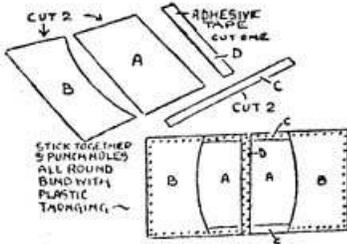
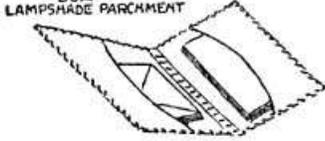
Do you remember last summer? Can you recollect last year's camp, the year before, and maybe the year before that? You are sure to remember if you have some permanent record, perhaps in the log, or by a woodcraft gadget which you made and brought home.

Endeavour to bring home something which you can hang up in the Patrol Corner, or in the Den— something which you have made. You might bring a small piece of wood from the jolly camp fire which is usually held on the last evening of the summer camp. Just leave one end charred, cut the other end on the slant and write on this end the date and place in poker work. Drill a hole through it, and tie on a piece of leather bootlace so that you can hang it up. There are heaps of other things you could bring. What about a piece of peculiar stone from the district?

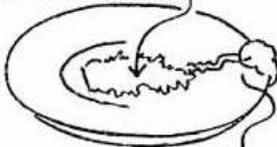


WRITING CASE

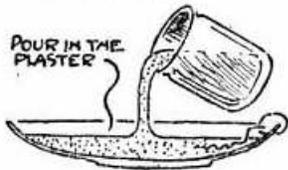
USE LAMP SHADE PARCHMENT



PICTURE LYING FLAT ON BOTTOM OF SAUCER



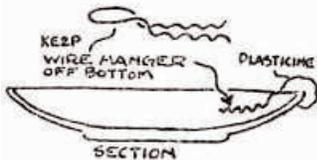
HANGER FIXED IN POSITION WITH PLASTICINE



POUR IN THE PLASTER



KEEP WIRE HANGER OFF BOTTOM



SECTION



All souvenirs in the Den usually have a tale to them which interests any visitors. It is good to look on these things to remind you of happy days, and more than that, it is something which those who follow in years to come can look upon and see what fun you had. It will help to build up a tradition in your Troop.

PRESENTS YOU CAN MAKE - PLASTER PLAQUES

Plaster Plaques are good wall decorations and will sell at your Troop bazaar. They are simple to make, too.

You will need some Plaster of Paris, some good cut-out pictures—those from high-class magazines or expensive Christmas cards are ideal—and pieces of wire or rings.

Obtain a small saucer and a piece of plasticine. Now proceed as follows:-

1. Cut out the picture and place it face downwards on the bottom of the saucer.
2. Fix the wire or ring hanger in position with plasticine.
3. Mix the Plaster of Paris to a thin paste and pour it carefully over the picture. Leave to set hard. When set, turn it up carefully on a cushion or something soft and gently knock the bottom of the saucer. The plaque will fall out.
4. Paint the plaque a suitable colour round the edge and it is now ready for sale. Follow the sketches and you can't go wrong.

You can use any shape or plate, saucer or dish for this work. As well as wall plaques you can make ash-trays, tea-pot stands, etc., and these will not need the wire for hanging.

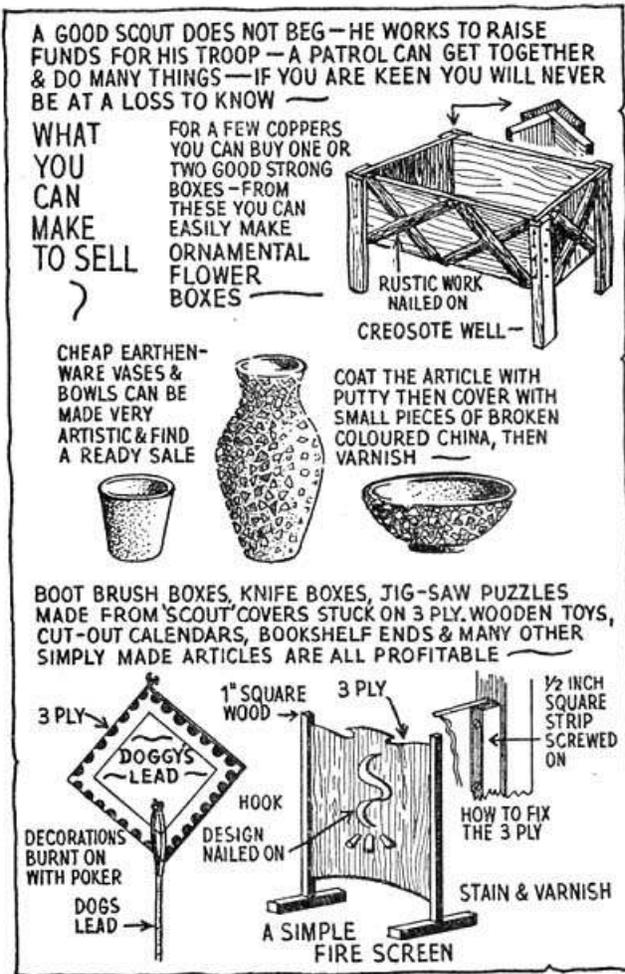
If you wish you can use photographs instead of pictures and make records of your holidays and camps for the Troop Den.

A SPONGE ORNAMENT

Have you tried growing seeds on a sponge? It can make an attractive ornament for your room.

When your old sponge is not required for its normal purpose, dip it in warm water and squeeze out about half the moisture. Now obtain some seeds—red clover does very well—but the choice can be yours. Sprinkle lightly over the damp sponge.

Place the sponge in the neck of a wide jar or bottle so that it rests on the rim. Stand in a window facing the sun. Sprinkle with water every morning and you will soon see your seeds sprout.



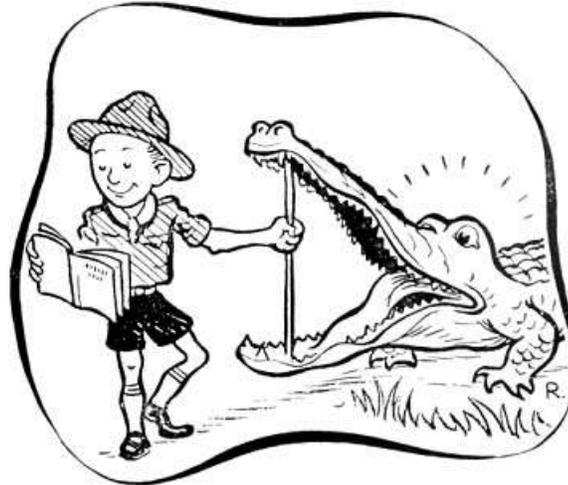
COVERING YOUR KIT

Leather cloth for making waterproof bags, or for covering cases or kit boxes to make them waterproof, is rather costly these days.

A good substitute can be made from hessian. Glue it tightly to the box or case and when it is dry, give it two coats of paint. It will last a considerable time and be quite effective.

THINK OF A CAPTION FOR THIS PICTURE!

There are no prizes offered, but it's fun and it may remind you that Pearson's publish books to meet most situations - a good book always helps.



C. ARTHUR PEARSON, LIMITED,
TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
LONDON, W.C.2.

He didn't win his
cookery badge-but
his coffee is perfect

With Nescafé and hot water, the merest tenderfoot can make super coffee in a moment! Just put a measured amount of Nescafé (1 teaspoonful to each cup required) straight into a billy of boiling water, stir and serve. Or put the teaspoonful of Nescafé in each cup and add hot water. Milk and sugar to taste of course. No mess, no grounds—and really good coffee, full of roaster-fresh goodness.



there's always time for

*It's thrifty—
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makes 112 cups*

NESCAFÉ

2-oz. 1/8. 4-oz. 3/-. 1-lb. 11/3.

Nescafé is a soluble coffee product composed of coffee solids, combined and powdered with dextrins, maltose and dextrose added to protect the flavour.

ANOTHER OF NESTLÉ'S GOOD THINGS