

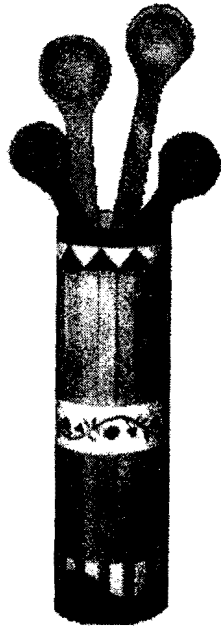
Turning Trash into Treasures

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Kitchen Utensil Holder – Materials: Empty, Clean, Round Container (Pringles, Oatmeal, Stovetop Stuffing, etc.), Craft Sticks, Wallpaper Sample, Low Temp Glue Gun, Tacky Glue, Plaster of Paris (optional)

Cover container with two rows of craft sticks.

Depending upon the size of the container, the top row may extend beyond the top of the container. If your container is taller than the two rows, line up ends of sticks with top and bottom of container leaving a gap around the middle. Choose a wallpaper sample that will look nice in Mom's kitchen. Cut three strips to fit around the container. Use tacky glue to secure one around the top, one around the bottom, and one around the middle. Optional: Prepare plaster of paris according to package directions. Pour 1" to 2" into utensil holder to make it more stable.



Greeting Card Puzzles – Materials: Greeting Cards, Tacky Glue, Jumbo Craft Sticks, Scissors, Exacto-Knife with Sharp Blade, Tape

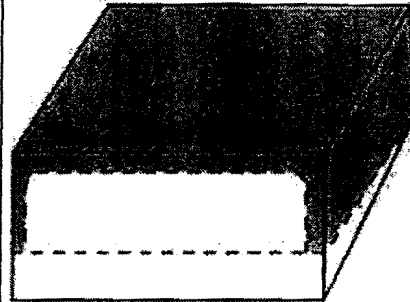


Cut off the front of the Christmas card and trim up or cut into a shape. Lay out enough craft sticks to fit the card. Use tape to hold them together on the back side. Spread a layer of tacky glue over the back of the card. Burnish down the card so all edges adhere. Wipe off any excess glue with a damp cloth. Let dry. Remove tape from back. Use a sharp Exacto knife to slice through the card where the craft sticks meet.

Travel Lap Desk with Wipe-off Top – Materials: Large sturdy cardboard box, Shipping Tape, Empty Snack Food Container such as Fruit Roll Up or Granola Bars, Mat Knife, Glue Gun, Colored Contact Paper, Clear Contact Paper, White Poster Board, Paper Cup, Dry Erase Markers, Piece of Felt.

Tape box closed. Use a mat knife to cut away areas shown below. Opening in front should be at about 8" high so a child can fit comfortably underneath without the table being too high. Save scraps. Cover with contact paper.

Cut a piece of poster board to fit the top. Cover it with clear contact paper. The surface will work with dry erase markers. Hot glue it to the top. From your scrap, cut three 1" corrugated strips the same length as your table top. Glue them together one on top of the other. Glue on the bottom edge of the table top to form a lip to keep the markers from



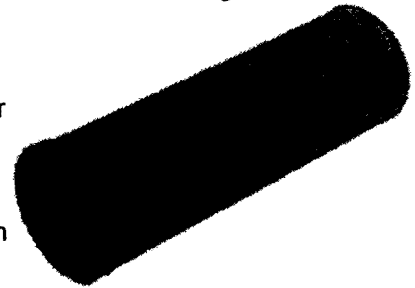
falling off. Trim the top off a snack box and cover with contact paper. Hot glue it to the side of the box. Push a paper cup into the snack box to hold markers.

Use the rest of the box to hold small activity books and felt for erasing.

Make Your Own Kaleidoscope – Materials: Large Pringles Can, Decorative Contact Paper or Construction Paper and Glue, Colored Tissue Paper, White Glue, Foam Brush, Hammer and Large Nail, Clear Plastic, Scraps of Tissue Paper. Punch a hole with a hammer and large nail in the bottom of a Pringles can.

Decorate the can with contact paper or construction paper.

Trace around the opening of the can on to a piece of clear vinyl. Cut



out. This will have to be done carefully as it has to be the exact size of the opening. Use watered down white glue and a foam brush glue small pieces of tissue paper to the piece of clear vinyl. Glue more small pieces to the can lid.

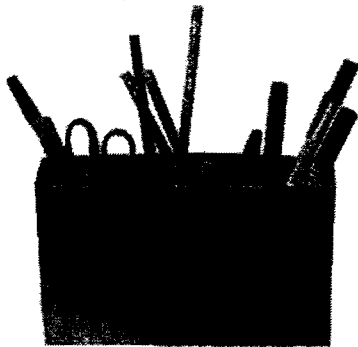
Glue the decorated vinyl circle to the opening of the can. Put the lid over the vinyl circle.

Use your kaleidoscope by pointing it to a light source and looking through the hole. Turn the lid see the different colors of tissue paper overlap and blend.

Tin Can Lanterns – You can use any size tin can, from dog food to fruit juice size. Fill each can with

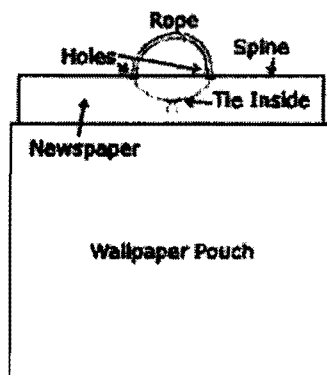
water to ¼ inch below the rim and place it in the freezer for about two days, until the ice is very hard. Then cut a piece of heavy paper big enough to fit around the can and draw your design. Fasten the pattern around the can with cloth tape or masking tape. Place the can on an old, folded towel. Using a hammer and a nail, punch holes into the can along the lines of your design. If the ice starts to melt before you have finished, put it in the freezer, paper and all. (This is a good gift for Webelos Scouts to make – applies towards Craftsman.)

Locker Organizer – Materials: Small Cereal Box, 4 Empty Toilet Paper Holders, Poster (or magazines you can cut up), Low Temp Glue Gun, Scissors, Glue Stick, Magnetic Sheet. Cut the cereal box in half. You will only need the



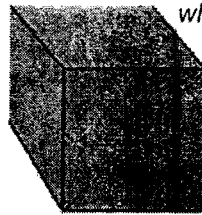
bottom half. Make sure you use a small enough box to fit in your locker. Cover the box bottom with an old poster or make a collage using pictures cut out from a magazine. You can also use photos of your family and friends. Hot Glue the tp rolls standing up inside the box. Cut a piece of magnetic sheeting to cover the back of the box. Hot glue into place.

Wallpaper Situpon – Materials: Wallpaper Samples, Scissors, Tacky Glue, Low Temp Glue Gun, Clear Contact Paper, Newspaper, Rope (we used paper twist pieces) Separate you newspaper into 25 piece sections. Poke two holes in the spine of your newspaper to make a handle. Feed a 12" piece of rope through the holes and tie ends together inside the newspaper. This will be your handle to carry the situpon. Slide your newspaper bundle inside the wallpaper pouch. Glue along top edge. Handle will stick out of the top. Decorate using other scraps of wallpaper. Cut two pieces of clear,



contact paper to 13" x 16". Cover front and back of situpon. Trim close to edges.

Table Top Easel - A simple idea with big possibilities. Use clothespins to hold paper for painting and drawing. Cover drawing surface with white contact paper and use with wipe-off markers or crayons. Clip on a cookie sheet for use with magnets. Clip on a piece of felt for felt storyboards.



Materials: Heavy corrugated cardboard box (almost any size

will work), Two clothespins.

Tape box closed. On both ends draw a line from corner to corner. Cut box in half along the drawn lines and along the edges that connect them. Both halves can be made into an easel by cutting out 2 notches for clothespins along top fold.



Recycled Box Picture Frame – Materials: Small Box top or bottom (any small box, like a Valentine candy box or a jewelry box), Paint (Optional), Cord, Photo, Silk Flowers, Low Temp Glue Gun or Tacky Glue & Clothes Pins Paint box if desired. Cut photo to fit inside the box. Glue a piece of cord to the back for a hanger.



Glue flowers around the outside. If you are using tacky glue, you can use clothespins to hold the flowers in place while they dry.

Tissue Box Photo Frame – Materials: Small, Decorated Tissue Box (such as one from Kleenex), Scrapbook Cardstock or Cardboard (optional), Glitter, 4mm Round Beads, Ming Wire, Low Temp Glue Gun, White Glue, Magnetic Sheets, Scissors, Tape, Photo.

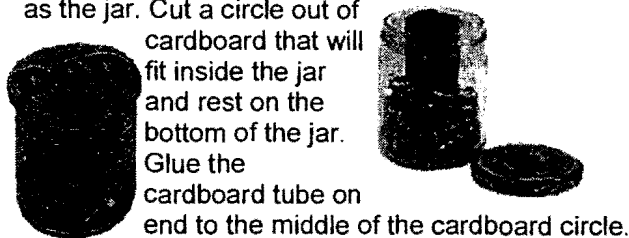


Cut the top off the tissue box. Remove the cellophane. Tape the photo underneath the top to show through the opening, trimming if necessary. Cut a piece of decorative paper slightly larger and glue the

"frame" in the middle of it. Add some glitter. String beads on pieces of ming wire bending the edges to keep them in place. Hot glue around frame. Add an easel to display on your desk or a magnet to hang in your locker.

Secret Safe for Dad – Materials: Medium Size Wide Mouth Jar (such as a salsa jar), Twine, Vinyl Letters Spelling "DAD", Low Temp Glue Gun, Nuts and Bolts, Empty Toilet Paper Tube, Scrap of Cardboard.

Cut the empty cardboard tube to the same height as the jar. Cut a circle out of

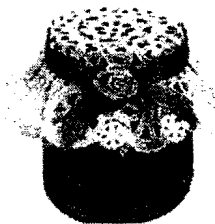


cardboard that will fit inside the jar and rest on the bottom of the jar. Glue the cardboard tube on end to the middle of the cardboard circle. Set inside the jar. Fill all around the tube

with nuts and bolts leaving the tube empty. Glue twine all around the edge of the jar top beginning on the bottom side of the lip. Continue gluing and wrapping twine until the top is completely covered. Glue on the vinyl letters to spell "DAD".

Egg Carton Wreath – Materials: egg carton, Christmas wrapping paper, glue, and staples. Split an egg carton in half so that you have two sections with six cups in a row. With glue or staples, joint the two sections together, end to end, with the open sections facing out. This will make a circle. Add some glue between each egg section to help hold the cup sections together. Crumple some Christmas gift-wrap, and glue a bunch into each cup. Decorate the outside of the egg carton cups with scraps of gift-wrap. Glue a yarn hanger to the top of the wreath.

Baby Food Jar Air Freshener – Materials: Potpourri, Clean Baby Food Jar (no top needed), 5" Paper Doily, Rubber Band, Lace, Ribbon Rose, Low Temp Glue Gun. Fill jar with potpourri. Cover with a paper doily or tulle. Secure with rubber band.



Tie a ribbon around the jar to hide the rubber band. Hot glue ribbon rose to ribbon.

Christmas Bells – Materials: Egg carton, small bell, heavy thread, and aluminum foil. Carefully cut out the individual egg cups from an egg carton so that you have a bell shape. Cover the bell shape

with shiny aluminum foil (or gold foil wrap). Using heavy thread, stitch through the top of the bell shape you have made, through the little loop at the top of a tiny metal bell, and back through the shape to the outside. Then stitch through a piece of ribbon, 12 inches long. Tie a knot and tie the ribbon into a bow. You can use your bells on a Christmas tree, on a wreath, or to decorate packages.

Paper Bag Scarecrow – Materials: small and medium brown paper bags, assorted colored paper, markers or crayons, newspaper, tape.

Assemble body by stuffing medium brown paper bag with crumpled newspaper. Fold the top closed and tape it shut. Assemble head by filling small paper bag with more crumpled newspaper about



2/3 full. Twist and tape shut. Make a hole in the body to insert the twisted end of the head into. Tape into place. Cut arms and legs out of brown paper and glue or tape to body. Make "hay" by cutting paper bags into thin strips about 2-3" long (longer for hair). Glue "hay" around neck, wrists and ankles. Also glue longer strips to head for hair. Decorate using markers or crayons and colored paper to create a face for your scarecrow and patches for his clothes.

Baby Food Jar Advent Calendar – Make a tree of 25 jars to fill with little trinkets and use as an Advent calendar. Jars can be glued together with hot glue. Add a ribbon around the entire outside of the tree to cover the jars.

(01)
(02)(03)
(04)(05)(06)
(07)(08)(09)(10)
(11)(12)(13)(14)(15)
(16)(17)(18)(19)(20)(21)
(22)(23)
(24)(25)

Patchwork Ornaments – Cut an ornament shape from cardboard or plastic foam meat trays (use large cookie cutters for patterns). For a thick ornament, cut several shapes the same size and glue them together. Glue patches of scrap fabric onto the ornament until it is completely covered.

Poke a tiny hole at the top of each ornament and attach a thread loop hanger.

Recycle Those Old CD's – Here's a variety of things that you can do with old CD's.

➤**Scratch Board** – Take an old CD and paint it with either an acrylic or fabric paint. Then lightly draw/trace a design onto the dried surface and proceed to scratch onto the design. This removes the paint and leaves the shiny rainbow part exposed - voila you have a unique "scratch board" (you can use a thick sewing needle, pencil, or end of a small paintbrush).

➤**Christmas Light Reflectors** – Use as reflectors for outside Christmas lights. The C-7 size bulbs fit through the opening. Put the light string on outdoor stakes and line a sidewalk - looks REALLY cool when it is lightly raining. The clear colored bulbs work best, but the opaque ones will do.

➤**Use as Reflectors** – Fasten to a wooden stake by pre-drilling and screwing/nailing it to the wood, shiny side OUT, and use as reflectors along your sidewalk or driveway.

➤**Candle Display** – Use cd's shiny side up to sit small pillar or votive candles on. The reflection off the CD's is great for centerpieces on buffet tables, especially during the holidays.

➤**Sun Catcher** – The sun's rays reflects all sorts of color off of them. Glue 2 CD's together (label sides to one another) To make holes for hanging, use a large enough needle or a nail. Use a pair of pliers to hold onto needle or nail and hold over an open flame to heat, then push through the two discs when hot enough. Run some decorative cord through the hole(s), decorate both sides, but nothing too large or you'll ruin the effect and the purpose of why you are making.

➤**More Christmas ornament ideas** – Using a permanent marking pen, Christmas shaped sponges and/or small simple stencils. Traced small stockings, bells, trees, stars and snowman on the shiny side of the CD and then cut them out using a small electric scroll saw. The key is to go slow. Use a Dremel to smooth the edges and punch the holes to slip cord through to hang them. The finishing touch is to paint the label side with acrylic paint sponged on, or use snow texture paint, or glue and glitter. The commercial CD's show a pretty silvery color and writeable CD's a lovely gold color. You can personalize the small ornaments with kids names written with a metallic permanent marker or acrylic paint. Or string a whole bunch together for a wonderful homemade garland.

➤**Spinning tops for kids** – Take a knife and push through hole in CD making slit each side. Force a penny half way through hole. Spin CD on the edge

of the penny. Enhance by gluing dowel to one side of penny to make it easier to spin.

➤**Mosaic** – Break into small pieces and use as mosaic tiles.

➤**Use as coasters** – Cover with felt.

➤**Make a collage** – Glue together to make a wall collage.

➤**Garden helper** – Run a string through the hole and hang in yard or from trees to keep birds away from garden.

➤**Make bowls** – Place in oven on low heat over a metal bowl shape, or heat with a blow dryer. When softened, they can be bent (gently). Glue to small plates or seal hole and use for candy dishes, fountain bowls, etc.

Silk Flower CD Wreath – Materials: One gold CD, Hot glue, Silk flowers / Christmas florals, Ribbon. Take one gold CD and decorate to make a wreath



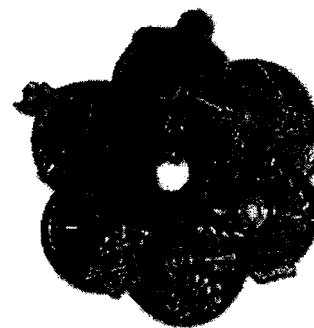
you can hang on your tree or on a wall. This wreath is a combination of leaves and petals from several different silk flowers. Use a wire cutter to take the flower apart and hot glue them in a pretty arrangement

on the top of the CD. Make a small bow from ribbon and glue it to the center of your leaves/petals. If you like, glue some flower buds on top of the bow. Then attach a piece of ribbon to the back to hang.

CD Wreath – Materials: 7 CD's, Hot glue and white craft glue, Christmas florals, scraps from other projects, ribbon, etc., Acrylic paint - red, green, gold (optional)

Use one of the CD's for the center of your wreath. Glue the other CD's around the edge, overlapping slightly. Use a combination of white glue and hot glue. Paint a design on the CD's if you like.

The large wreath here was painted with red around the outer rims of each CD, gold around the inner rims, and a squiggle of green in each center. The acrylic paint goes on rather thin, so use two coats. It might work better to use oil paint. Just about anything can be used to decorate your wreath. Use things that are colorful, sparkle, or just things that please your eye.



Plastic Pop Bottle Snowmen #1 – Materials: 2 Liter plastic soda bottle, White and black acrylic paint, Sponge brush, Fine grain sand paper, Red and black felt, Pipe cleaners - Christmas colors, Craft glue, Plastic spray can lid (spray starch, or similar size), Plastic tub lid (butter tub or similar size).



Sand the surface of the bottle, spray can lid and tub lid. This will allow the acrylic paint to adhere to the surface. Paint the spray can lid and tub lid black. Paint the bottle white. Allow to dry. Cover the top and sides of the spray can lid and the top of the tub lid with black felt. Since you've painted them black, you don't need to be too precise with the felt.

Center and glue the spray can lid to the tub lid. You now have your snowman's hat. When the glue has dried, turn the hat over and cut a small hole in the bottom with an Exacto knife. Make the hole a little smaller than the circumference of the top of the hat. Fill the bottle about halfway with pebbles, sand or dirt. This will help keep your snowman from falling over. Cut a strip of red felt about 2 feet long and 1" - 1 1/2" wide. (If your felt came in 12" squares, just cut two strips and glue the ends together. Tie this around the bottle, about 3-4" down from the top. Secure with a dab of glue. Make earmuffs using 3 pipe cleaners. Two of them will be coiled to make the actual "muffs". The third will be the band attaching them. (Attach the pipe cleaners by twisting the ends together.) Drape the earmuffs across the back/top of the bottle. Secure with craft glue. Attach the hat to the bottle by running a bit of glue around the inside of the hole and then place the hat over the top of the lid. Decorate the hat with a pipe cleaner. Draw a face using a black marking pen or black paint. Draw buttons under the scarf, or glue on black felt circles.

Things To Do With Plastic Pop Bottles – Here's a variety of things that you can do with used Pop Bottles.

>**Potpourri Holder** – Cut the bottom from the bottle. Fill with potpourri and cover the open part with curtain lace and glue to the outside of the bottle. Cover the raw edges of the curtain lace with either ribbon or lace.

>**Plastic Butterfly** – Make a stencil using a piece of cardboard in the shape of a butterfly, about 4x4inch or so. You trace the butterfly out onto the bottle and then you can cut it out. Down the center of the butterfly you can bend it, so it has its arches. You then can paint/design the butterfly in any color of your choice. To stick them up, you can use putty.

>**Small thingee holder** – Cut the top off 2 litre bottles so they stand 6-8 inches tall. With a small screw and washer, screw them to a 1x4" board. Screw that board onto the wall in your workshop to hold a wide variety of tools.

>**Wind Socks** – Cut top and bottom off 2-liter bottle to have a perfect cylinder. Punch 4 holes (with a hole punch) spaced evenly on top. Tie a 12-inch piece of fishing line to each hole. Attach all four to a large swivel snap used in fishing. Sand the bottle and paint with paints any design you wish. When dry, punch holes every inch around the bottom. Tie a 3-foot piece of ribbon in each hole. Vary your colors or make them all the same. Hang up and enjoy.

>**Make a Bank** – Paint or cover with fabric. Cut a small slit in the top so you can drop the coins in. (You'll have to cut the bottle open to remove the coins, unless you want to cut a three-sided doorway in the back or bottom.)

>**Make a Doorstop** – Paint and fill with sand or gravel. Glue strips of narrow wood to the sides so it won't roll away.

>**Make plastic shapes** – Take a clear bottle and draw the shape of a butterfly or bird, or any small animal. Cut around the shape, sand and paint with acrylic paint.

>**Make a Mobile** – Cut out shapes (see above) and poke a small hole in the top. Poke a piece of string or yarn through the hole and tie a knot. Attach the other end of the string to a hanger and hang from the ceiling or ceiling fan.

>**Plant Decorations** – Cut out shapes (see above) and attach to a piece of dowel with glue. Poke into the soil of your potted plants or in the garden for yard decorations.

Things To Do With Cardboard Tubes – Try some of these ideas to recycle or re-use your cardboard tubes.

>**Binoculars** – Take two rolls and staple them together side by side. Punch holes in the top sides of the rolls and put yarn through to hang around the child's neck. They can let their imaginations go wild decorating them, whether it's simply coloring them or glueing odds and ends on. When they're done, they have a pair of binoculars. You can also

use a rubber band to put on some colored cellophane on the end of them.

>**Fire Starters** - Fill an empty roll with dried leaves in the fall. Wrap it with newspaper, 4 inches longer than the roll, and twist the ends of the paper, for easy lighting. If you wrap them with decorative paper and put them in a basket they make a nice accessory to a fireplace. They can also be covered with Christmas wrapping paper for the holidays.

>**Napkin rings** - Make some very elegant napkin rings using ribbon and toilet paper tubes.

Cardboard Tube Angels - Materials: Any size cardboard tube to make the height of your angel, Tacky Glue or similar that has a thick substance, regular white glue won't hold the heavyness of the material you will be using (a glue gun is also good), Dried flowers or silk flowers, Wooden ball the size that will fit over the top of the tube, Small dowels or popsicle sticks, Flesh colored acrylic paint, Raffia or doll hair

1. Begin by buying a wooden ball the size that will fit over the top of the tube and glue in place. If using a lightweight tube a styroform ball may be used if covered with a piece of muslin.
2. Glue the flowers to the entire tube.
3. Either use small dowels or popsicle sticks for arms. Glue each one to the sides of the tube. After this is done, cover the entire tube with the flowers. Leave a small space at the tip of the stick and paint a flesh color to look like hands.
3. Paint ball flesh color or leave plain. Draw mouth and eyes (any style you like). You can also add blush to make cheeks (optional).
4. Use raffia or doll hair to top of ball and glue on. It's recommended that you use lightweight silk flowers or dried flowers so as not to cause tipping of the tube.

Cardboard Tube Party Poppers - This idea has endless possibilities. You can make these to fit ANY party theme! Materials: TP tubes, Tissue paper, Wrapping paper, Scissors, Tape, Ribbon, Small trinkets, candy, notes, etc.

Cut tissue paper large enough to go around roll and hang over edges about 2 in. Cut wrapping paper in the same manner, but only let hang over about 1 1/2 in to 1 3/4 in. Next, cut TP roll in half. Place two halves of roll back together as if you hadn't cut them. Wrap tissue paper around tube and tape. Do the same with the wrapping paper, centering in the middle of the tissue paper. Fill with toys, candy, etc. Take lengths of ribbon and gently tie around ends of paper. DO NOT pull too tightly as it will rip your paper. Curl ribbon and fringe ends

of paper. To open popper the recipient needs only to hold the ends and "pop" open!

Make Tulips with Old Egg Cartons - Materials: Clean cardboard egg cartons, Scissors, Green chenille (pipe cleaners), glue,



paint.

Cut the egg carton into separate cups, leaving some of the middle "pop-up" sections. Cut the main cups into the pointed shape of the tulip petals. With the point of the scissors or a sharp pencil, poke a hole in the bottom of each cup. Paint and decorate

each cup however you like. Cut the little center "pop-up" sections between the egg cups into small pointed shapes that will go beneath the tulip cups. Poke a hole in the center of each and paint green. When the pieces are dry, poke a piece of green chenille through the holes. Tie a loop on the end in the cup so it can't pull back out, and add a dab of glue between the two sections. Shape the chenille into leaf shapes and leave a few inches at the bottom for the stem. You can stick the stems of several flowers into some clay or floral foam in the bottom of a pot. Or just tie together and wrap with pretty paper and a ribbon to give to mom!

Things To Do With Cardboard Egg Cartons -

>**Waste Paper Basket** - Cut off tops. Then poke holes on the flap that is used to close the carton. Then take ribbon and tie each carton to the next. Takes 8 cartons to make a circle. The plastic bags from the grocery store fit into these nicely. Makes a great waste paper basket.

>**Fire Starters** - Fill the paper egg cartons with dryer lint, then pore melted wax over the lint. You can tear apart the sections and use for fire starters when you are camping, or in your fireplace. You can use left over candle pieces for the melted wax.

>**Charcoal Fire Starter** - Similar to the idea above for fire starters... Using a cardboard egg carton, fill each section with melted wax so that it's about 1/3 full. Place a piece of charcoal (one brickette) in the wax. Close the carton and place on a shelf until you're ready to use. To use, remove the top of the carton, and place the bottom half in the grill. Light the carton. Wait a few minutes and then add more charcoal. This will eliminate the need for lighter fluid.

Things To Do With Wire Hangers -

>**Holiday Candy Wreaths** - Use old hangers to make candy wreaths for Christmas or other

holiday. Take the hanger and stretch it into an appropriate shape (circle for Christmas, heart for valentines, 4-leaf clover for St. Pat's) and tie wrapped candy pieces on with ribbon or string. Use recycled ribbon from gifts. If possible, attach a small pair of children's scissors to cut off candy. If your recipient just unwraps each piece, they will have a decorative wreath even after the candy is gone.

>**Dream Catcher** - Just bend hanger in circle, wrap with ribbon, make web by overlapping ribbon with yarn, add beads or feathers if wanted. Add fringe by tying on longer pieces of yarn at bottom and adding feathers and/or beads.

>**Christmas decorations** - Using wire cutters and pliers, bend and shape wire into a variety of shapes to hang on your tree. Decorate with glitter, ribbon, fabric, etc.

>**Wreath backing** - Shape into a circle and attach holly or evergreen branches to it. Add colorful bows and hang on walls or on doors.

>**Hotdog or marshmallow stick** - Straighten hanger, fold one end double for a stronger gripping end. Skewer your dog or mallow on the straight end and cook away.

>**Bubble maker** - Makes extra big bubbles. Mix one part dishwashing liquid to two parts water in a large tub or bucket. Stretch hanger out to make a large hoop with a handle. Dip hanger into bubble stuff and wave gently in the air.

>**Halloween costumes** - Cut and shape hangers into all kinds of unique add-ons for your Halloween costumes. Wings, halo, horns, etc are just a few of the things you can shape and cover with fabric or tin foil.

Coat Hanger Ghosts - Materials: White coat hangers (one for each ghost), White knee highs or white nylon panty hose, string, black felt tip pen. Holding hanger hook - grab center of hanger and pull down to form long diamond shape. Pull knee high or leg cut from panty hose over hanger from bottom to top (hook end). Gather leg opening at base of hook - tie tightly with string. Draw BIG oval eyes at top near hook. Hang in trees outdoors or any other place (they're weatherproof).

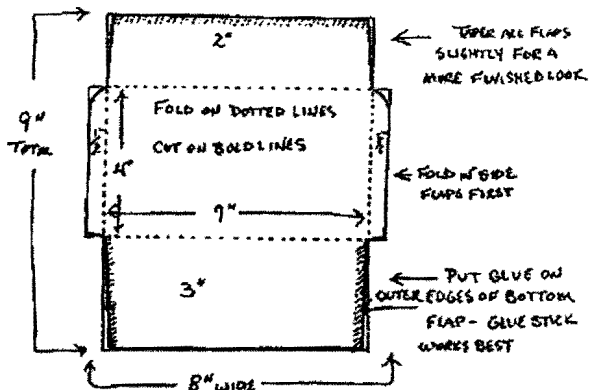
Make Your Own Envelopes - Materials:



Wallpaper sheets / samples OR Old calendar pictures, Craft glue, Ruler, Scissors, Lace, applique decorations, etc.

You can take apart any envelope and use it as a template or pattern, but a

plain, straight sided envelope makes better use of the smaller wallpaper sheets. Shown are measurements that fit the sizes used for the letter cards:

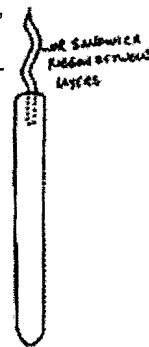


Insert card, fold down flap and seal with glue. Trim flap edge with a strip of glued on lace. Securely glue on an applique "seal" at center. Affix a plain label to front for addressing.

Note: Self-adhesive stamps adhere well on all types of paper. If you have regular "lick" stamps, use glue to adhere them to the envelope.

Wallpaper Bookmarks - Materials: Wallpaper samples, Hole punch, Ribbon or floss, Craft glue, Scissors.

Glue two strips of wallpaper together - back sides facing. When dry, trim to approximately 1 1/2 inches wide by 6 inches long, or as desired. Trim the end to a point or slant, etc, as shown in the picture. Punch a hole 1/2" from the top and thread with a ribbon or floss. Cut out a motif from the wallpaper. Back with plain or coordinating paper. Sandwich a long ribbon between the layers.



Bleach Bottle Witch - Materials: 1 bleach bottle, straw or raffia for the hair, 12 by 12 flesh colored felt, 12 by 12 black felt, glue, 2 eyes (black felt, buttons, or googly eyes), Tool to make small holes in plastic bottle, Wire, 1/4 yard of black material, 14 inches of black chenille

Step 1: Cut the bottle in half. Decide the size of face you want and make a circle with a pencil.

Step 2: Make plenty of holes around the top of the circle.

Step 3: Cut the flesh felt in a circle and glue to the bottle.

Step 4: Now start inserting raffia into the holes, leaving 1 inch hanging out of the upper holes and longer strands hanging out of the side holes. String it in and out of each hole for the hair line..

Step 5: Add on the eyes and mouth if you have one.

Step 6: Take the black material and make a triangle hat.

Step 7: Take the black felt and cover the back side of the bottle. Stretch a piece of wire across the back so you can hang it up. Attach the wire to each side real tight.

Step 8: Now you glue on the hat and glue on the black chenille for the RIM of the hat. The witch can stand by herself or hang on the wall or door.

Easy Brown Paper Reindeer – Materials: Brown paper bags, or brown construction paper, Red, white and black paint, White glue.

Trace around the child's shoe on the brown paper. Cut out the foot shape. This is the head of your reindeer, the heel part will be the nose. Trace around the child's hand and cut out the shape. Fingers should be spread apart. These are the reindeer's antlers. Glue them to the top of your reindeer's head. Paint two black dots for eyes on the reindeer's face. Paint a big red nose on the bottom of the reindeer face (on the heel). If desired, paint a tiny white dot on each of the eyes.

Pop Can Snowman – Materials: 1 cleaned, dried aluminum soda can, 1 sheet of white construction paper or printer/copier paper, 1 full sheet of newspaper, Masking tape, White paint, Fiberfil or quilt batting, Scrap fabric.

Wrap the entire can with the white construction paper. Using the full sheet of newspaper, form it into a ball and, using the masking tape, tape it to the top of the aluminum can. (This will form the head.) Cover the rest of the newspaper ball with masking tape. Paint the taped newspaper ball with the white paint. Let dry completely. Cover the white body of your snowman with the Fiberfil.

Buy or make a construction paper hat for your snowman. Add jiggle eyes and an orange pom-pom for the nose. Cut a scarf using scrap fabric. If possible use pinking shears and cut approx. 20" long and 1" wide. (You can trim later, if necessary.) Your snowman is ready to display!

Photo Business Card Holder – Materials: Photo, empty cassette holder, glue stick, card stock, scissors, low temp glue gun.

Lots of possibilities! This one is made with rocks but you can choose anything to match your photo. Makes a great gift for Mom or Dad.

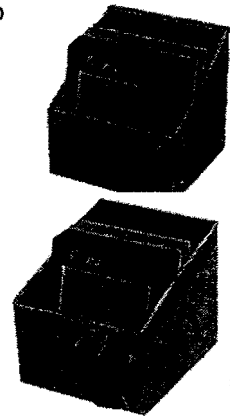
Open up empty cassette case



and fold top all the way back as shown. Business cards will fit in the pocket created by the open top. Mount photo on card stock and cut it out in an interesting way. Hot glue to the lid flap. Hot glue rocks to the front. You can also use silk flowers with a spring photo, sand with a beach scene, trinkets with a dress up photo. Just use your imagination!

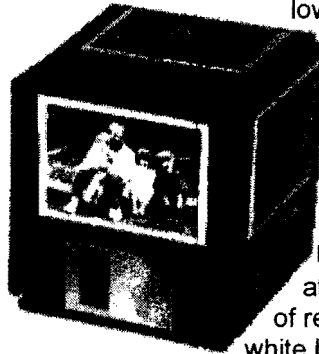
Computer Disk Holder – Materials: Empty Box from Computer Disks, Low Temp Hot Glue Gun, Wood Grain or Marble Vinyl Flooring Sample, Decorative Items such as Brass Fasteners or silk flowers, Wire Cutters for Brass Fasteners, Scissors, Pen.

Trace each side of empty box from computer disks onto vinyl with marker. Cut out. Glue vinyl pieces onto box. If using brass fasteners, cut off heads and glue them onto vinyl. If using flower, trim stem and glue onto vinyl.



Floppy Disk Photo Cube - Materials: 6 Old 3 1/2" Floppy Disks, Blank Index Stock, 6 Photos You Can Cut, Low Temp Glue Gun, Double Stick Tape

Lay one disk face down on your work space. Use a low temp glue to attach one disk to each side and a disk on the top. Cut six pieces of index to 2-1/8" x 2-3/4". Use double stick tape to attach one to each floppy. Cut photos to 1-7/8" x 2-1/2" Use double stick tape to attach photos in the center of rectangle index leaving a white border around each picture.



Cowboy Hat Stand – Materials: Empty Pringles can, Sisal type rope, Epoxy type glue, Large dowel (3/4 in), Hot glue and gun, Exacto knife.

Begin by cutting dowel to be approximately 14 inches in length. Take lid of Pringles can and make an "X" with Exacto knife, slide dowel through the "X". Next, take some of the epoxy glue and put on bottom of dowel and replace lid on to can. Make sure the bottom of the dowel is pressing against

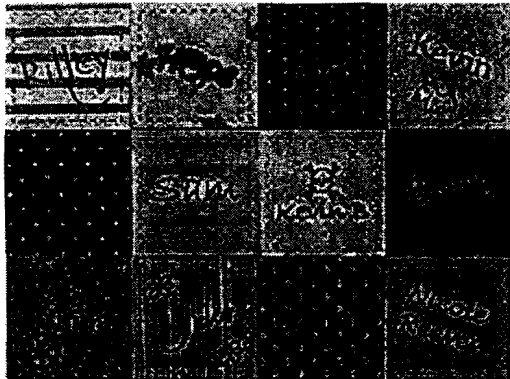
the bottom of the can. Let set until glue is dry. When completely dry take the rope and, beginning at the top of the can (over the lip of the lid), hot glue the rope onto the side of can, wrapping it around as you go. When you reach the bottom, finish off and cut the rope. It is a good idea to put hot glue on the cut ends of the rope to help them from fraying.



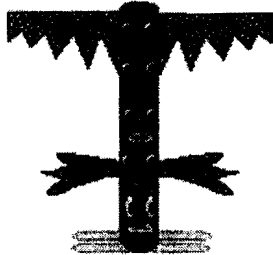
Photo Pencil Holder – Materials: Empty Small Pringles Can, Wall Paper Sample, Photos You Can Cut Up, Pen, Tacky Glue, Scissors.

Cut wall paper sample to fit around can with a little overlap. Cover the back with a light coat of tacky glue and wrap it around can. Cut out photos and glue on to can. Use a pen to poke holes in the top.

Friendship Quilt – Materials: Wallpaper Samples or other paper, Markers, Poster Board, Glue. Cut twelve 3"x 3" squares for each child in your group. You can use wall paper samples or any other kind of paper. Have each child autograph their 12 squares then swap them with 12 other children in the group. Glue the twelve square to poster board.

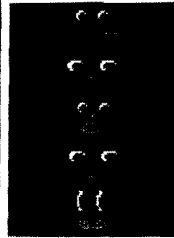


Totem Pole – Materials: Paper towel tube, Crayons, tempera paint, or markers, Brown construction paper (a few sheets), Scissors, White glue, 2 popsicle sticks (optional). Wrap a piece of construction paper around a paper towel tube to see



what size paper you will need. Trim the paper to the right height and width (allow about a half inch overlap around the tube, so you can glue the

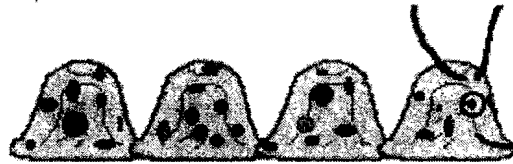
edges). Divide the paper into 4 or more horizontal sections. Draw a different animal head in each section. Put most of the facial details in the middle of each section.



Wrap the heads around the paper towel tube and glue the seams. Draw wings or arms for some or all of the animals. Cut them out and decorate them. Glue them to the back of the Totem Pole. Optional: Glue 2 popsicle sticks to the base so that your

Totem Pole stands upright. Hot glue works well for this.

Egg Carton Caterpillar – Separate 4, 5, or 6 cups from an egg carton. Using the point of a scissors, make 2 small holes at one end for the antennae. Insert pipe cleaners for the antennae. Add eyes, a mouth, and decorate.

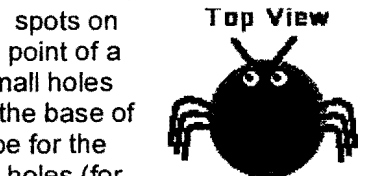


Egg Carton Ladybug – Separate one cup from an egg carton. Using markers or tempera paint, paint the egg carton cup red. Then, using black paint, color in the head, and make spots on



Bottom View

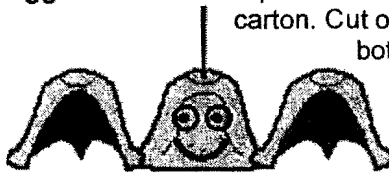
the body. Using the point of a scissors, make 6 small holes (3 on each side) at the base of the cup (these will be for the legs). Make 2 small holes (for antennae) where the top of the head will be. Insert



Top View

a black pipe cleaner into each side hole and out the other side for the legs. Use half a pipe cleaner for the antennae. Glue on googly eyes or paint on white eyes

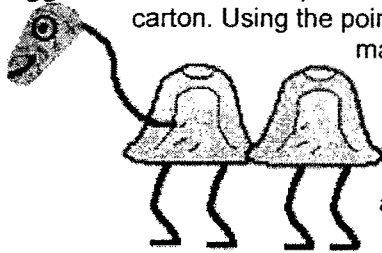
Egg Carton Bat - Separate 3 cups from an egg carton. Cut out part of the bottoms of the 2 outside cups to resemble bat wings. Add eyes, a mouth, and decorate. Hang it from a string or a rubber band.



Egg Carton Spider – Separate one cup from an egg carton. Using the point of a scissors, make 8 small holes (4 on each side) at the base of the cup. Insert a pipe cleaner into each of the holes for legs. Draw a face and decorate the body.



Egg Carton Camel – Separate 2 cups from an egg carton. Using the point of a scissors, make holes at the base of the cups for the 4 legs and holes at each end for the neck and tail. Make 1 small hole in the wide flat end of the cork. Insert a pipe cleaner into each of the holes for legs and the tail. Insert one end of a pipe cleaner into the cork; insert the other end into a hole at the end of the egg cups. Add eyes, a mouth, and decorate.



Recycled Stationery – Materials: Brown paper bag, Wrapping paper, Greeting cards, Black marker, Paper glue and fabric glue, Decorative edge scissors, Ruler.

Cut designs and patterns, etc. from old cards, wrapping paper or fabric with plain or decorative edge scissors then use to decorate the following stationery items you can make from old grocery bags:

Note-Cards: Trace around a used envelope then draw another line 1/8" inside first line. Cut out along inside line. Fold brown paper in half. Place one long edge of pattern along the fold of paper. Trace and cut out.



Envelopes: Open up a used envelope, trace around it onto brown paper and cut out. Fold envelope using original one as a guide.

Ornaments, Gift Tags, or Magnets: Cut out design and glue onto brown paper. Cut out brown paper,

leaving a 1/8" to 1/4" border. For magnets, glue one on center back of brown paper. For ornaments or gift tags, punch a hole at center top of design. Insert a string through the hole then knot ends. *To finish:* Make tiny stitch marks around the design or around the edges of your note card or envelope. Write in your own personal messages. Add tiny ribbon bows, tassels, or charms for a special decoration.

Pig Bank – Materials: Glass mayonnaise or pickle jar with lid - (about 7" high and 3" diameter), 4 Wood 1" spools, 3" Spool, 2 Large 1" wiggle eyes, Tissue paper - Pink and Purple, Decorative edge scissors, Pink fat chenille stem, Foam sheet – Pink, Acrylic paint – Pink, Black marker, White glue, Paintbrush.

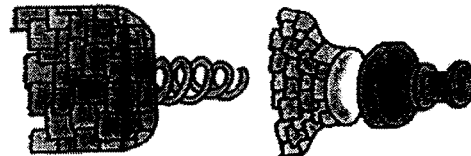


Paint the 5 spools and jar lid pink. Set aside to dry. Cut tissue paper into 1" squares with decorative edge scissors. Apply slightly watered down glue to the surface of the jar. Glue on squares of tissue paper, overlapping to cover the entire jar up to the threads on the neck where the lid screws on. Apply a thin layer of glue over the top as a finish and let dry. Glue large spool to the lid and screw to jar. Draw 2 black dots



EAR PATTERN

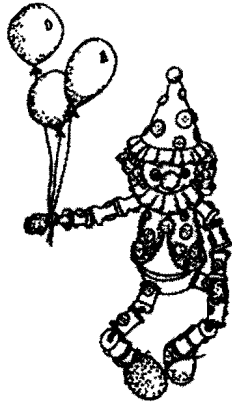
on the front for the snout. Glue spools on the bottom as shown for legs. You will need a thick layer of glue to secure. Let dry overnight. Cut 2 ears from pattern on pink foam then glue to top of the jar. Glue on eyes. Curl the chenille stem around a pencil then glue to back of pig. Glue one coil to jar to attach firmly.



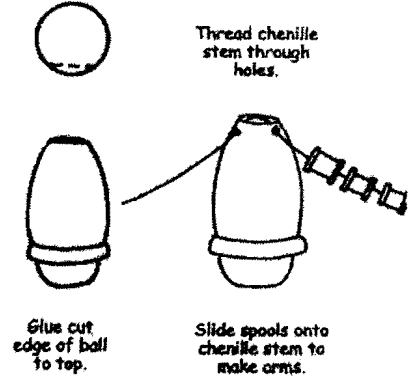
Curl chenille then glue to bottom of jar for tail. Paint large spool then glue to jar lid for snout.

Renuzit Clown – Materials: Renuzit® Adjustable Air Freshener – empty, 2 1/2" Styrofoam® ball, 2 1/2" Styrofoam® egg, 14 Wooden spools 1 3/16" x 7/8",

9" x 12" Teal felt, 3"x 3" Purple felt, 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" Pink felt, 3 Purple chenille stems, Red curly hair, 1/2" Red pom pom, 3/4" Red pom pom, 14" Box pleated 7/8" ribbon, Two 15mm Wiggle eyes, Curly Doll Hair, 16" Yellow 1/8" satin ribbon, Purple acrylic paint, Red dimensional paint, 40 to 60 Assorted buttons, Scissors, 12" Ruler, Tacky glue, #2 Pencil, Typing paper, Masking tape, Wax paper, Plastic knife, Glue gun, Craft drill, Craft snips.

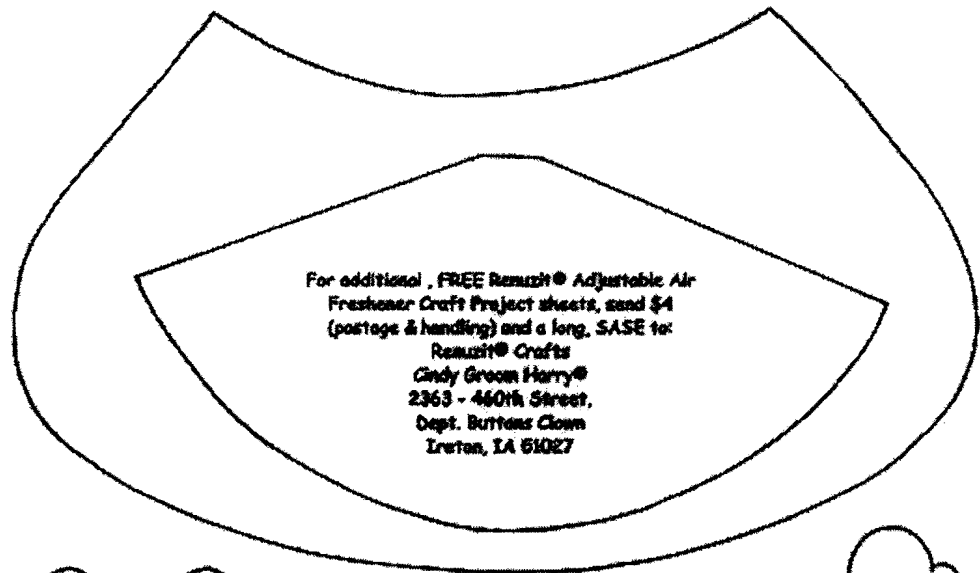


Cut 1" diameter slice off the Styrofoam ball and glue cut edge of ball to Renuzit® topper. Trace hat and coat patterns. Attach patterns to felt with rolled pieces of masking tape. Cut through both paper and felt layers. Remove then discard paper patterns. Set the hat aside. Wrap coat around topper, aligning top edges. Glue center front edges together at neckline. Ask an adult to hand-drill two holes below top of topper approximately 1 1/2" apart to make openings for arms. Drill two holes 1/2" above bottom of base approximately 2 1/2" apart to make opening for legs. Slide one chenille stem through top holes with same amount



extending on both sides. To make arm, slide three spools on one end of the chenille stem. Bend end of chenille to keep spools in place. Repeat for other arm. To make hands, cut mitten patterns from felt, then glue two mitten pieces together with chenille stem between. Remove topper and set aside. Push one end of chenille stem into each hole at the bottom of the container then twist ends of stems together. Place topper on base. Slide four spools onto chenille stem to make legs then trim chenille to 7".

Cut Styrofoam egg in half lengthwise for shoes then. paint purple. Glue narrow end of shoes to legs. To make hat, glue 8" length of pleated ribbon to curved edge of hat. Roll hat into cone shape overlapping cut edges 1". Hold in place with a piece of masking tape, then glue together where the edges overlap. Lightly press in place. Glue 1/2" pom pom onto point of hat then set aside to dry. Cut mouth from pink felt. Glue felt to head then 'squeeze' a line of red dimensional paint onto mouth for a smile. Glue remaining pom pom in place for nose and wiggle eyes above nose. Glue tufts of hair to each side of the head then glue hat to head. Fluff curls in place, adding more if needed. Glue a 6" length of pleated ribbon around neck for a collar, overlapping the ends at the center back. Glue buttons randomly onto clown's body and hat. Tie two yellow bows from 8" of yellow ribbon and glue one bow to each shoe. When gel is depleted, remove dried gel from the container and replace with the new, non-toxic gel. Slip it over the post of the decorated base and reposition the decorated topper.

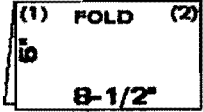

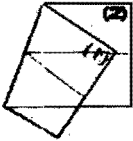

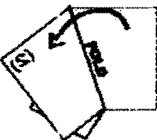





MOUTH PATTERN



MITTEN PATTERN (CUT 4)

Cut a 5-Pointed Star in One Snip

<p>Step #1: Fold an 8-1/2" x 10" piece of paper in half.</p>	
<p>Step #2: Fold and unfold in half both ways to form creased center lines. (Note: be sure paper is still folded in half.)</p>	
<p>Step #3: Bring corner (1) right to meet the center line. Be sure to fold from the vertical crease line.</p>	
<p>Step #4: Bring corner (1) left till edges coincide, then make the fold</p>	
<p>Step #5: Bring corner (2) left and fold.</p>	
<p>Step #6: Bring corner (2) right until edges coincide. Then fold.</p>	
<p>Step #7: Cut on the angle as shown in the picture. Then unfold the small piece</p>	
<p>Step #8: Marvel at your perfect (we hope!) 5-pointed star! If your star is not perfect, take a fresh piece of paper (8-1/2" x 10" — not 8-1/2" x 11") and return to Step 1</p>	

George Washington's original pencil sketch for the flag indicated 6-pointed stars, a form he apparently preferred. Betsy Ross, however, recommended a 5-pointed star. When the committee protested that it was too difficult to make, she took a piece of paper, folded it deftly, and with a single snip of her scissors, produced a symmetrical five-pointed star. This seeming feat of magic so impressed her audience that they readily agreed to her suggestion.

To you we pass along the secret..

AS found on the Betsy Ross Website –
<http://www.ushistory.org/betsy/flagstar.html>

Take a thin piece of paper 8-1/2" x 10" NOT 8 1/2 by 11 (or an exact proportion thereof), fold it as indicated and cut yourself a perfect 5-pointed star.

Audience Participation Story/Stunt -

Service to Country

San Gabriel Valley, Long Beach & Verdugo Hills Councils

Divide audience into six sections. Assign each a word and a response. Tell them that when they hear their word in the story they are to give the response.

- ARMY – Be all you can be!
- AIR FORCE – No one comes close!
- NAVY – Can do!
- MARINES – Semper Par!
- COAST GUARD – Always ready!
- CUB SCOUTS (All) – Do your best!

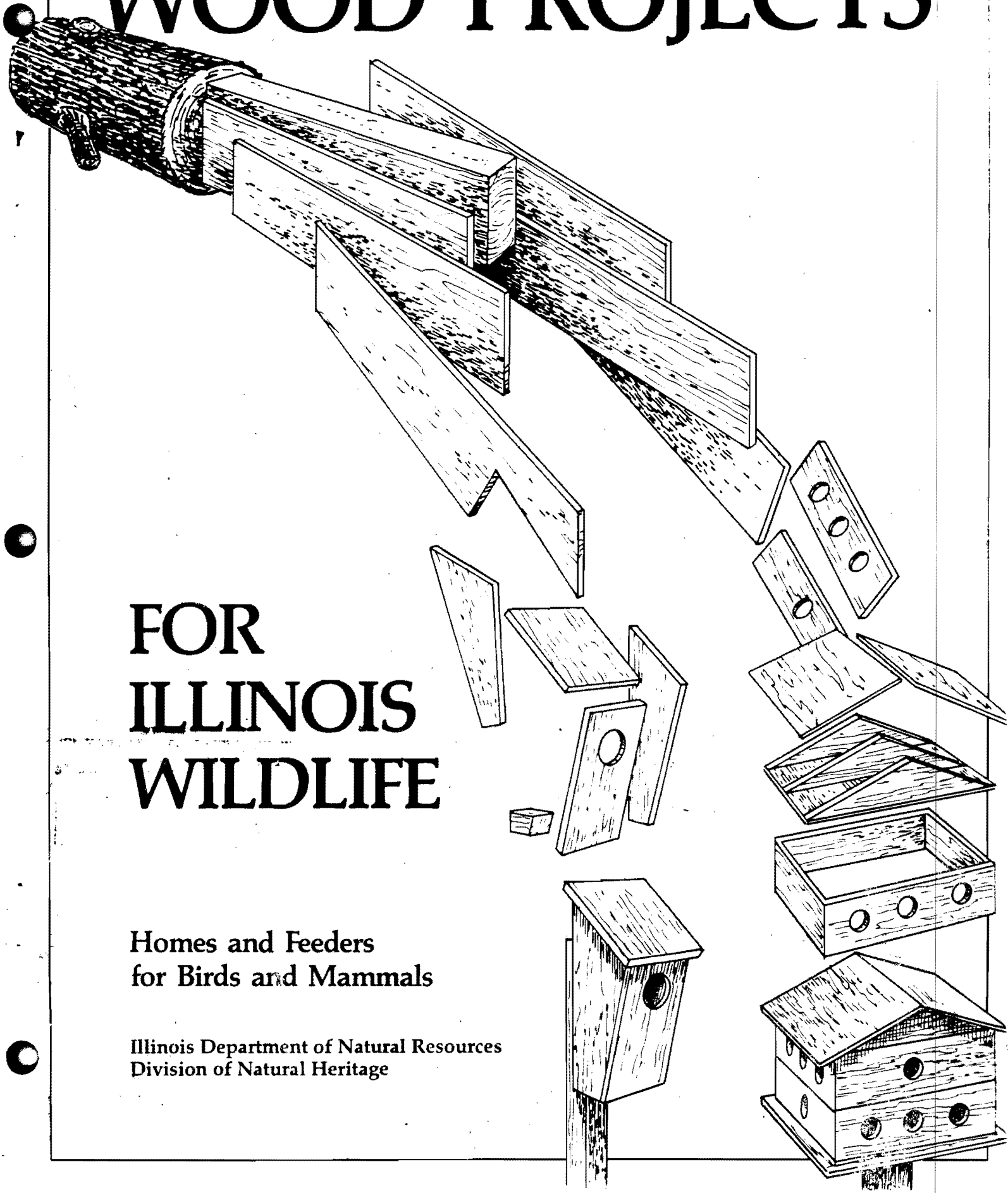
In the United States of America, we have several different branches of the military, all prepared to defend our freedom. There is the ARMY, the NAVY, the AIR FORCE, the MARINES, and the COAST GUARD.

All these different groups have mottos and slogans, just like the CUB SCOUTS. Part of the CUB SCOUT Promise includes duty to God and country, and certainly, all the men and women who serve in the ARMY, the NAVY, the AIR FORCE, the MARINES, and the COAST GUARD demonstrate their duty to country in a big way.

As CUB SCOUTS, we take pride in being good citizens, in honoring our flag, and in helping others. One day, some of you may choose to join the ARMY, the NAVY, the AIR FORCE, the MARINES, or the COAST GUARD. But, for now, we give thanks and appreciation for those who help protect and defend our county, while we learn to be the best we can be as CUB SCOUTS.



WOOD PROJECTS



FOR ILLINOIS WILDLIFE

Homes and Feeders
for Birds and Mammals

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Division of Natural Heritage



WOOD PROJECTS FOR ILLINOIS WILDLIFE

Homes and Feeders for Birds and Mammals

Houses, Platforms, and Artwork reprinted from
Woodworking for Wildlife, Minnesota DNR.

Drawings, Feeders, and Feeding Guide provided by the
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INTRODUCTION

Wood Projects for Illinois Wildlife is designed for the person who enjoys making things that will enhance wildlife in his/her backyard or back forty.

As Illinois' natural areas are lost to competing interests such as urban development, agricultural and industrial uses, and as exotic species continue to invade, the role of individual landowners becomes increasingly important to wildlife managers. By providing nest boxes, especially in areas that lack large, old, hollow trees for nesting, wildlife enthusiasts can provide animals with safe, suitable homes and help reduce competition with exotic species such as the house sparrow and the European starling.

Each nest box in this booklet may attract and support a variety of animals; however, many of the structures simulate a hole in a tree and will most likely be inhabited by cavity dwellers such as the bluebird, chickadee, squirrel, etc. Also the boxes are designed to help lessen competition with exotic species by specifying smaller holes suitable only for native wildlife.

Please remember that building to specifications, proper placement, and continuous maintenance are necessary to insure healthy and safe conditions. If they are not, the boxes may turn into sparrow slums, remain unused, or actually become death traps to nesting birds and mammals.

To use this booklet, review the General Building Instructions and three main parts. The first two parts provide instructions for nest boxes. The third part contains information about wildlife feeders. Part One includes

houses and platforms that are appropriate in backyards, farmsteads, shelterbelts, pastures, and small woodlots of deciduous forests (hardwoods). Part Two includes houses for use in more extensive upland and bottomland forests. To simplify matters, a brief description of possible nest box inhabitants may be found opposite of the instructions. This will help you to be more accurate in determining the specific needs of the animal(s) you wish to attract.

Part Three of the booklet is concerned with feeding birds and mammals and is intended to help you attract many species, particularly in the winter. Depending on your surrounding environment, chickadees, grosbeaks, goldfinch, quail, deer, squirrels, and many others may appear at your feeder. BUT, if you choose to make feeders, it is MOST IMPORTANT that you remember, once winter feeding starts, BIRDS BECOME DEPENDENT on that supply for the ENTIRE winter. A feeder should NEVER remain empty for more than a few hours, especially during severe weather.

The houses, platforms, and feeders have been simplified to the greatest extent possible. Right-angle cuts are often used and many patterns require only one board. Therefore, building nest boxes and feeders can be wonderful activities for scouts, sportsmen, 4-H clubs, school shop classes, and anyone who enjoys wood projects and wildlife.

We hope you enjoy this booklet and are able to spend many hours watching Illinois birds and mammals. Thank you for helping to restore Illinois' Natural Heritage!

General House and Platform Instructions

Birds and mammals need different kinds of houses or platforms in different habitats. These general instructions will help you build and place houses and platforms for the most popular occupants of wildlife homes in Illinois.

These general instructions apply to all plans:

1. The instructions point out that one box may be used by many animals, but **DO NOT** make a box for "birds" or "mammals." Build it for a *specific* kind of bird or mammal. Different species have different house size, entrance hole, and habitat requirements.

2. Provide a hinged side or roof so houses can easily be checked and cleaned out each year. Hinges should be rustproof. Duck and owl box roofs kept shut with a hook and eye can be opened by raccoons. It is much better to use several paired roofing nails with large heads on the side of the roof and on the upper edge of the side. Wire these paired nails together.

3. At least four 1/4-inch diameter drain holes should be drilled in the bottom of every house, except the Peterson bluebird house. The sloping floor and space that allows the swing-door front to open provide for drainage on that house.

4. Although wren houses can be suspended from an anchor point under an eave or tree limb, all other houses should be firmly attached to a support post, building, or tree. When you attach a nest box to a live tree use lag screws and washers. Then, as years pass, gradually unscrew them to allow for growth of the tree. Or, use a tree guard as shown on page 32. Do not place bluebird houses on trees because that invites competition from too many other species.

5. **Don't put perches on any bird houses.** Only house sparrows and European starlings prefer perches. If you have a house with a perch, remove the perch. A slab of wood with the bark attached may be placed horizontally under the entrance of a wood duck or hooded merganser entrance hole to make it easier for landing at the entrance.

6. The top-front edge of a bird house should overhang at least two inches to help protect the entrance hole from wind-driven rain and to keep cats from reaching in from above.

7. At least two 1/4-inch holes should be drilled near the top of the right and left sides of all bird houses — except duck boxes — to provide ventilation. Providing adequate ventilation is very important for small bird houses.

8. Use galvanized nails to build houses if necessary, but remember that they loosen up as wood expands and contracts in Illinois' extreme weather conditions. Cedar and red-

wood nest boxes should probably be made with concrete coated or ring shank nails. They won't allow the boards to loosen up.

9. The sides of a bird house should enclose the floorboard — don't nail them to the top of the floorboard. This keeps rain from seeping into the crack between sides and floor and then into the nest. Recess the floorboard 1/4 inch up from the bottom of the sides to help prevent deterioration caused by moisture. This prevents rain from seeping across the bottom of the floor and then seeping up from below.

10. **Do not use tin cans, milk cartons, or metal for nests.** Metals heat up in direct sun, overheat the eggs, and kill the young. However, commercial martin houses made from aluminum are acceptable. Commercial plastic wood duck houses are also acceptable but should be placed in shady locations.

11. Wood is the best all-around material for houses. Three-quarter-inch thick boards are the easiest to work with. Softwood such as pine is fine for smaller nests, but cedar, redwood, or cypress may be used for larger boxes. Pine or plywood can be used for duck boxes if they are treated on the outside of the box with wood preservative. **Do not use wood treated with green preservative.** The green copper-based preservative, when exposed to water, can produce poisonous vapors. A well-constructed house should last 10 to 15 years. Large boxes like duck boxes can be painted with wood preservative on the outside to extend their usefulness. The back should be coated several times because it is most prone to rotting. **Do not paint, stain, or treat a box with creosote.**

12. Purple martins, mergansers, and wood ducks do not defend territories around their nests. Therefore, martins should be provided with "apartment type" houses. Duck and merganser boxes can be clustered in groups of two or four. Houses for other bird species should be spaced apart to reduce territorial conflicts. Bluebird houses need 100-yard spacing.

13. Small animals may take up residence in bird houses, including mice, squirrels, bees, and wasps. If not acceptable, remove the nests. Otherwise, you will probably need to put up additional houses to accommodate both the unexpected tenants and the desired wildlife species.

14. If wasps take over a house, remove the wasp nest and spray the interior with a disinfectant like Lysol. Use extreme caution to avoid being stung. A can of aerosol insecticide may be necessary during this process for "self-defense." If an ant colony becomes established, place a commercial ant killer like Terro in an upside down pop bottle cap under the nest.

15. Blowfly eggs and larvae will sometimes

become established in a bluebird nest. The larvae will suck blood from the young birds. If this occurs, lift up the nest with your fingers and gently tap the nest. The larvae will fall through the nest and can be removed from the bottom of the box.

16. Whenever house sparrows or European starlings begin nesting in a bird house, tear out the nest and eggs as they are not protected by state or federal law. Nests may need to be removed five or six times before the birds finally abandon the house. Sparrow nests are typically characterized by a messy structure of grass, assorted litter, and garbage, and their eggs are white speckled with brown. Some people prefer to minimize sparrow problems by catching and removing adult sparrows in the nest boxes. Starling nests are an untidy structure of stems and leaves, and their eggs are 30mm long, slightly glossy, and pale blue. Sparrows can be effectively controlled by using a Havahart elevator-type sparrow trap to catch them.

17. When the nesting season is over, open the front or side of a songbird house and leave it that way during the winter to prevent deer mice from nesting. Otherwise these mice may "defend" their box from returning songbirds in the spring by killing and eating songbirds which enter "their" box.

18. Be sure to allow for the width of the saw blade when marking a board.

19. Remember that the width and depth of lumber purchased at lumber yards is smaller than its standard description. For example, a 1" x 6" board is actually 3/4" x 5 1/2". A 2" x 4" is actually 1 1/2" x 3 1/2". The plans in this booklet utilize the actual dimension of boards to make the most efficient use of wood.

20. Sawdust may not be the best material for lining a nest box for birds of prey or waterfowl (eastern screech-owl, barred owl, American kestrel, wood duck, hooded merganser)! It tends to pack down when wetted, and tends to retain moisture. Wood chips from a chain saw seem to be a better lining. They allow for better drainage and less water retention.

21. Any birdhouse entrance hole 1 3/8 inches in diameter or larger will admit house sparrows and any entrance hole larger than 1 1/2 inches in diameter will admit European starlings. Whenever possible, the entrance hole dimensions for songbirds in this booklet are designed to exclude these pest species.

22. The actual size of entrance holes for all duck, merganser, and raccoon nest boxes are shown on page 25. The entrance holes for songbirds, woodpeckers, and squirrels are on page 26. These holes can be traced onto wood using carbon paper.

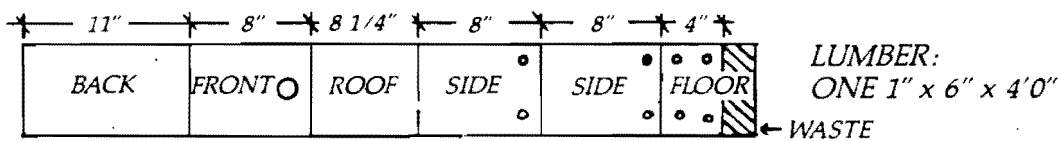
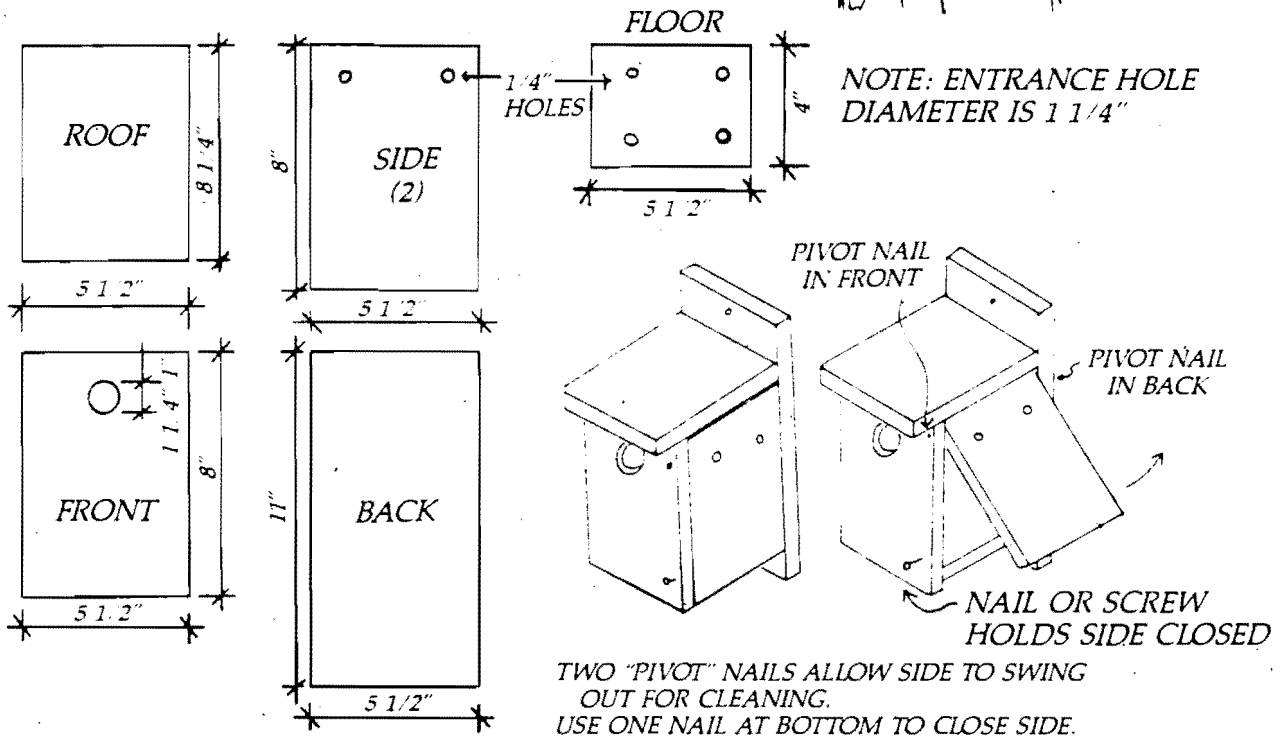
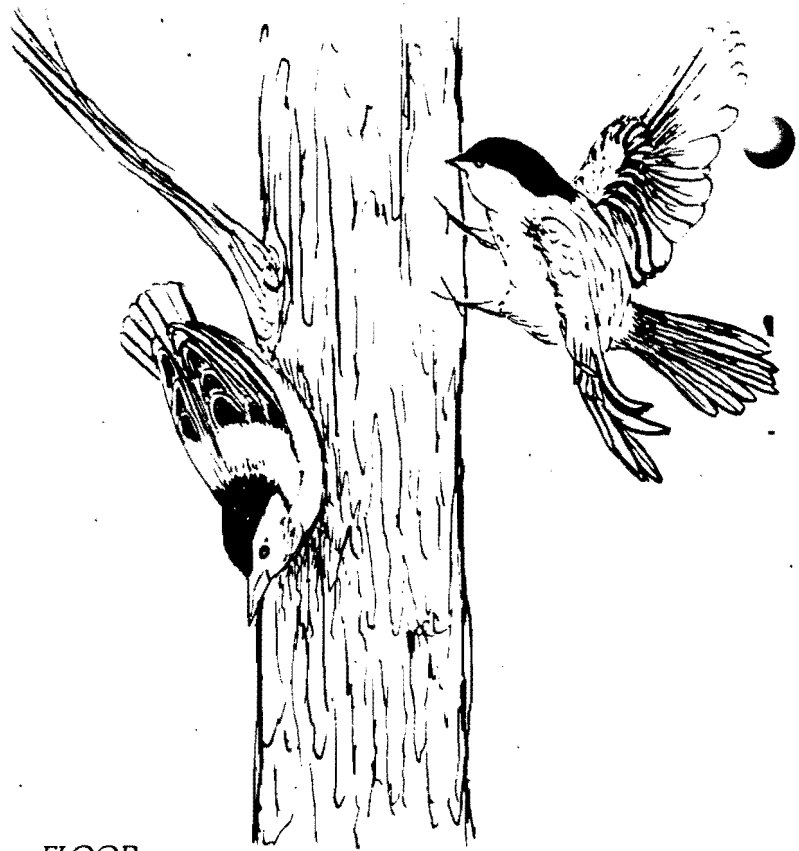
Part 1 —

Nest boxes and platforms generally for use in backyards, urban areas, farmsteads, orchards, pastures, shelterbelts, and small deciduous woodlots under five acres.



Nest Box 1

HOUSE WREN
 BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE
 CAROLINA CHICKADEE
 WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH
 PROTHONOTARY WARBLER
 PRAIRIE DEER MOUSE
 WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE





House Wren

The house wren is one of our most common and enjoyable backyard birds. Its beautiful bubbling calls are a joy to hear during the summer.

House wren boxes are likely to be used if they are 5 to 10 feet above the ground and located under the eave of a building or in a tree. This is the only kind of bird house which can be free-hanging from an eye-screw. All other bird houses need to be firmly anchored. House wren holes are too small for house sparrows or European starlings to use. Don't put a perch on the nest box. Perches invite sparrows to try using the nest. If you have a perch on a wren house, take it off.

The entrance hole for a wren house should be 1-inch in diameter. The 1 1/4-inch hole size shown on page 4 also allows use by chickadees and nuthatches, but not house sparrows.

House wrens generally nest in wooded, shrubby habitats. Their nests are characterized by twigs and the six to eight eggs are finely speckled with reddish spots. Sometimes wrens will take over the nest of a tree swallow or eastern bluebird after puncturing the eggs of the other birds with their bills.

As soon as one family of wrens leaves a house, clean it out so another brood of young ones can be raised.

White-breasted Nuthatch

The white-breasted nuthatch is also well-known at winter bird feeders as it hangs upside down to eat suet and probe for insect larvae under the bark of trees. It will also nest in mature hardwood forests in habitat similar to that used for chickadees.

As soon as each brood of young leaves the nest box, clean it out so more birds can use it. Nuthatches need an entrance hole 1 1/4 inches in diameter. This allows use by house wrens and black-capped chickadees, but not house sparrows. Houses should be about 12 to 20 feet above the ground.

Black-capped Chickadee and Carolina Chickadee

Illinois has two species of chickadees: the black-capped, occupying the northern two-thirds of the state and the carolina, occupying the southern one-third. Many people enjoy these delightful birds at their feeders every winter but don't realize they will also nest in yards and woodlots with mature hardwood trees.

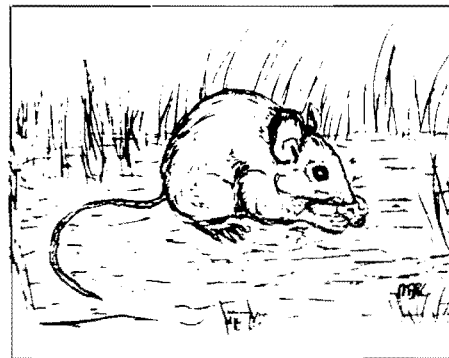
The house shown will be used by chickadees if placed in the proper habitat: either mature hardwood shelterbelts and woodlots in agricultural areas or mature hardwood forests in other parts of the state. The house should be mounted 5 to 15 feet high with 40 to 60 percent sunlight. About an inch of sawdust should be placed in the bottom of the nest box. The chickadee needs an entrance hole 1 1/8 inches in diameter. The 1 1/4-inch diameter hole shown on page 4 also allows use by wrens and nuthatches, but not house sparrows.

Prairie Deer Mouse and White-footed Mouse

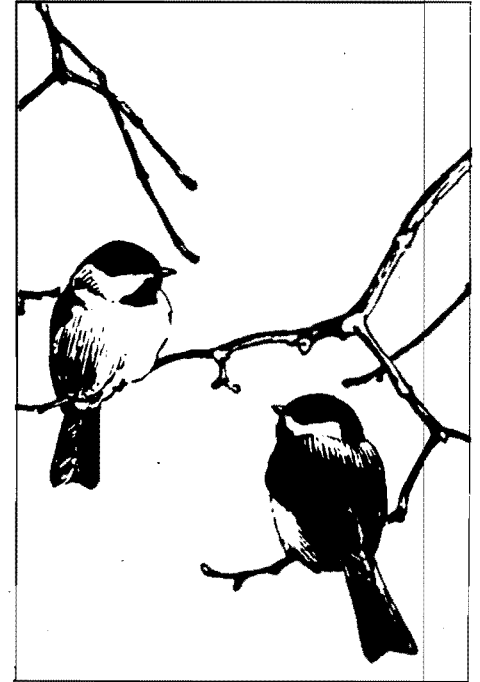
The prairie deer mouse and white-footed mouse are frequent occupants of nest boxes placed for house wrens, chickadees and bluebirds. They are distinctively marked by brown or grayish backs, white bellies, long tails and very prominent eyes. While they may occasionally be a nuisance if they take up residence in a house, they are both rather appealing and interesting native mammal species found throughout Illinois.

They can be a fascinating occupant of nest boxes in their own right. Some people intentionally place nest boxes for these two native mouse species on fenceposts along fencelines near their cabins or at nature centers. A wren house as shown on page 4 is appropriate for use by these two mice. Nest boxes should be on posts about 3 or 4 feet above the ground.

As the mice raise their families they can provide a constant source of enjoyment and fascination for children who may occasionally open the side of the box and peek at the bug-eyed occupants within. Mice will winter in these boxes, so the entry hole should face the east or southeast to avoid prevailing northwest winds.



The only problem with mouse use in nest boxes is that if birds return to a songbird nest box in the spring and enter a box occupied by deer mice or white-footed mice, the mice might kill and eat the birds in order to defend "their" box. Nest boxes for house wrens, chickadees, nuthatches, tree swallows, bluebirds, and other small songbirds should therefore be left open in the winter to prevent their use by wintering deer mice and white-footed mice. Boxes intended for these mice should be left closed in winter.



Prothonotary Warbler

The prothonotary warbler, also referred to as the golden swamp warbler, is orange-yellow with wings and tail that are slate blue. This beautiful songbird is found in bottomland hardwood forests, cypress swamps and in flooded backwater habitats that are characterized by woodland pools and oxbow ponds. Its nest is typically an abandoned downy woodpecker hole in a dead willow snag in standing water. Often the nest will be no more than 3 to 5 feet above the water level.

Most people don't realize that this beautiful woodland warbler is rather adaptable and will also use bird houses.

If you live in lowland hardwood forest habitat within the range of this warbler, try using the bird house plan on page 4. Use a 1 1/4-inch diameter hole. This will exclude use by house sparrows. Place the house on a snag or post in shallow woodland pools or in oxbow ponds of river bottom habitat, 3 to 5 feet above water level. If predator guards are used on free standing posts, nests can also be placed on adjacent shoreline habitat with the hole facing the open water. Prothonotary warblers will also nest in these bird houses if they are placed on the sides of homes or outbuildings that are near water.

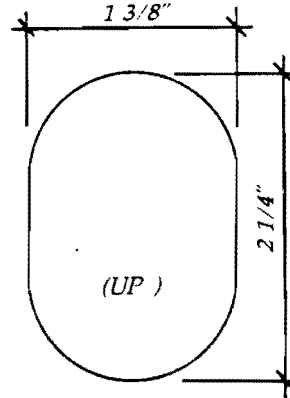


Nest Box 2

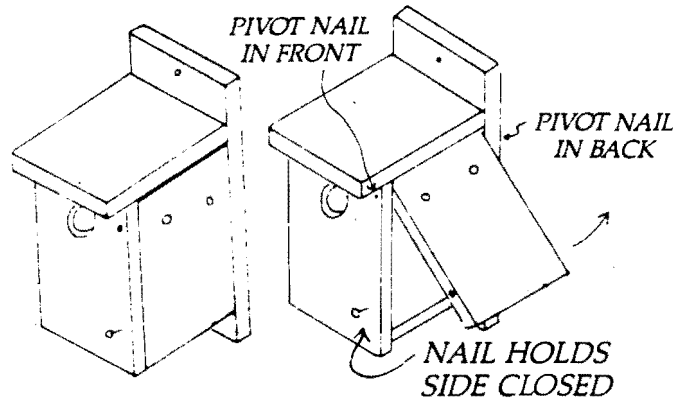
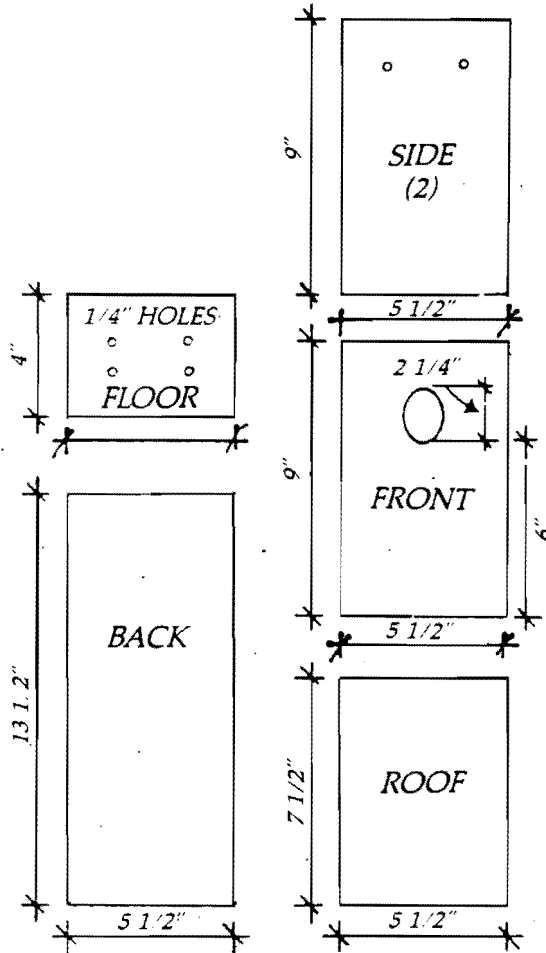
TREE SWALLOW

EASTERN BLUEBIRD

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATHCER

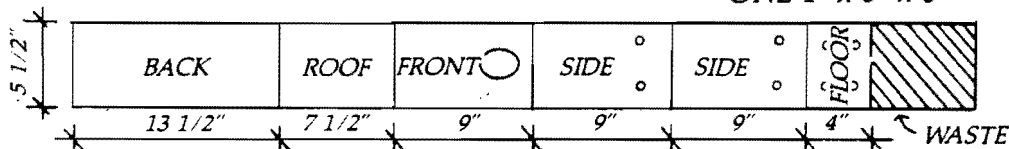


NOTE: ENTRANCE HOLE FOR GREAT CRESTED FLYCATHCER SHOULD BE A ROUND HOLE 1 3/4" IN DIAMETER.



TWO "PIVOT" NAILS ALLOW SIDE TO SWING OUT FOR CLEANING. USE ONE NAIL AT BOTTOM TO CLOSE SIDE.

LUMBER:
ONE 1" x 6" x 6"

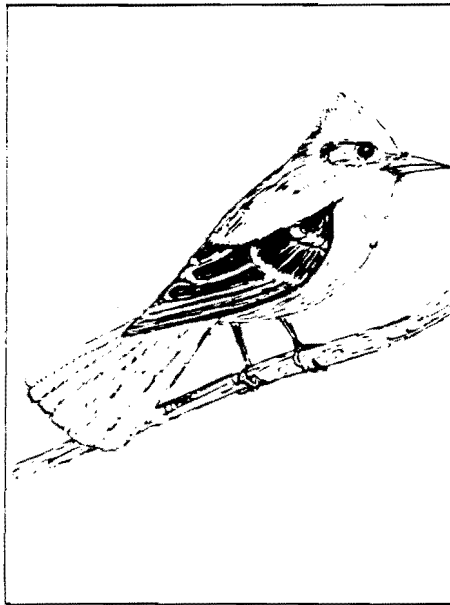


Tree Swallow

The tree swallow has a snow white breast and beautiful iridescent greenish-black back. It eats flying insects, and nests in all three types of bluebird houses described in the following accounts.

Tree swallows and eastern bluebirds often nest in the same areas. Quite often, however, tree swallows can be attracted to nest boxes in very open farm country that is unsuitable for bluebirds. Nest boxes can be spaced 25 yards apart and they have a definite preference for east facing entrance holes. The nest boxes should be about 4 feet above the ground. Tree swallows are especially abundant near water.

Their nests are often characterized by a feather lining. The eggs are white. The houses should be ready by May 1 and should be cleaned out as soon as the young leave. They generally nest only once each year, but cleaning out the box helps make room for a second brood of bluebirds.



Great Crested Flycatcher

This fascinating songbird of our hardwood forests, orchards and parks is grayish above with a yellowish breast. It is more often heard than seen. The call is an ascending loud whistle "Wheeeep!" The nests are often characterized by the presence of shed snakeskins which have been placed there by the flycatchers. The bulky nest also includes twigs, leaves, hair, feathers and bark fibers.

Great crested flycatchers will use the one-board bluebird house on page 6, except that the entrance hole should be 1 3/4 inches in diameter. Chances of use are best if house is placed from 10 to 20 feet high.

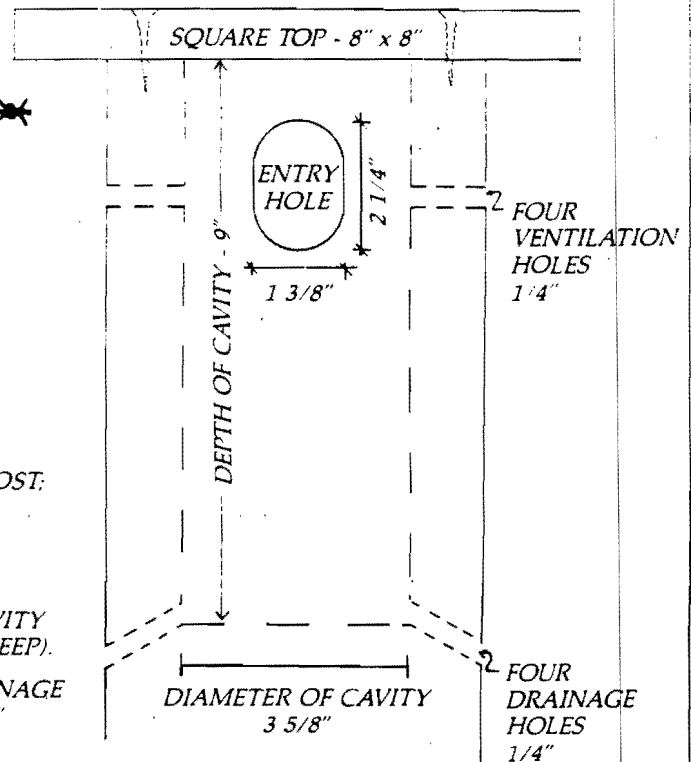
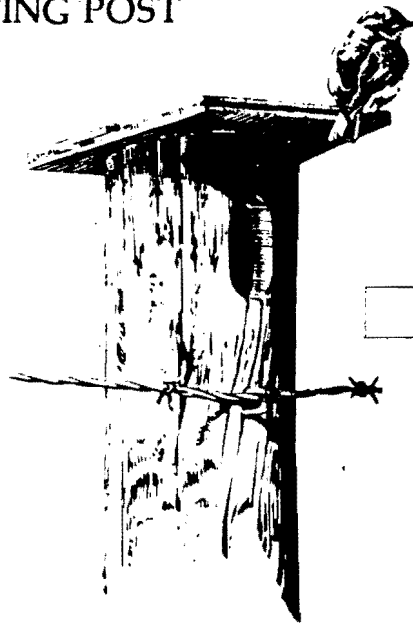
Newly-fledged flycatchers are a real treat to see. They cling to the side of trees like fuzzy little woodpeckers.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD NESTING POST

Eastern bluebirds are described extensively on page 9, but one additional nest structure for bluebirds is the nesting post shown here.

It consists of a 9-inch deep cavity drilled into 6-inch diameter fence posts. The hole is 3 5/8 inches in diameter. A Milwaukee drill bit and extension shaft are used on a heavy duty Milwaukee drill to make the cavity. Electricity in the field is provided by a gasoline-powered generator and extension cord, or posts can be drilled in a shop before installation. This type of house is especially desirable in county parks, wildlife management areas and roadside rights-of-way where traditional box type houses are sometimes vandalized. The nesting posts are very inconspicuous. They can be free standing with predator guards or they can be part of functional sign posts or fences. The posts may be treated or untreated cedar.

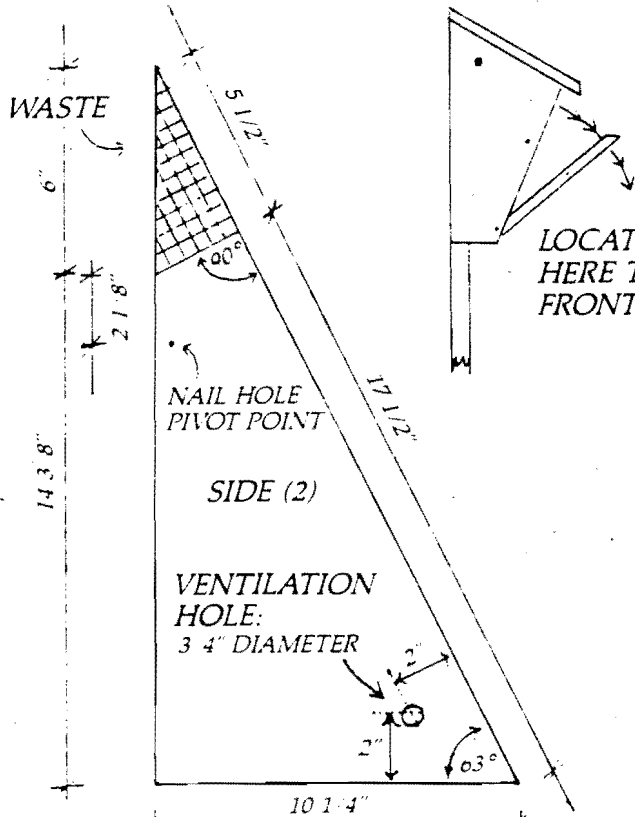
Nesting posts are constructed in five steps. First, an entrance hole is drilled which is 1 3/8 inches wide and 2 1/4 inches high. This is done by drilling two overlapping holes with a 1 3/8-inch bit. Second, the main cavity is drilled to a depth of 9 inches. Don't straddle the barbed-wire fence when drilling this hole. Third, four 1/4-inch diameter holes are drilled for ventilation. Fourth, four 1/4-inch diameter holes are drilled into the base of the cavity from the outside to allow for water drainage. Fifth, an 8" x 8" piece of plywood or treated pine board is screwed onto the top of the post. Hardware cloth can be used to cover the top of the post if sparrow use is a problem. The nests are checked by removing the top and old nests are easily removed from above.



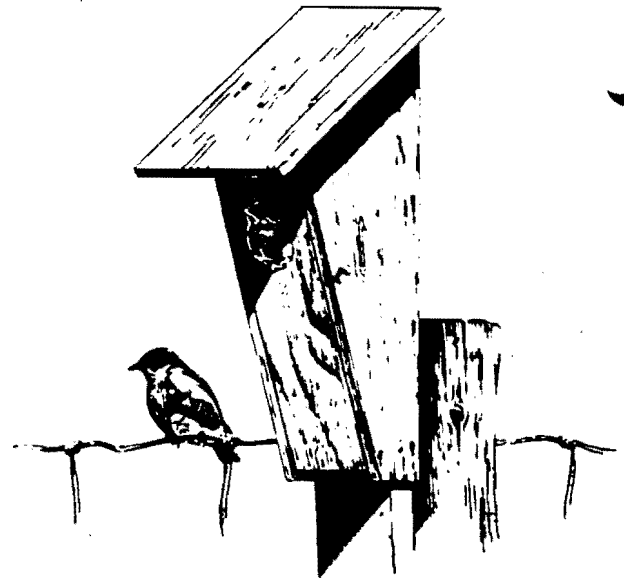
1. USE A 6" DIAMETER POST. NO BIG KNOTS.
2. DRILL ENTRY HOLE (TWO 1 3/8" HOLES).
3. BORE MAIN POST CAVITY 3 5/8" DIAMETER, 9" DEEP.
4. BORE FOUR 1/4" DRAINAGE HOLES AND FOUR 1/4" VENTILATION HOLES.
5. SCREW TOP ONTO POST.

Nest Box 3

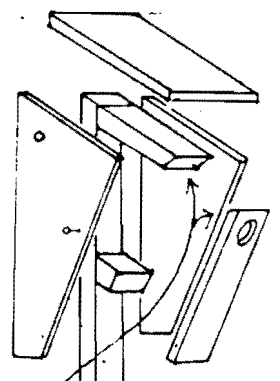
Peterson Bluebird House



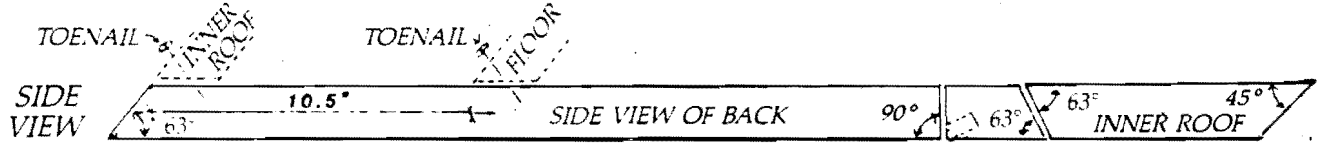
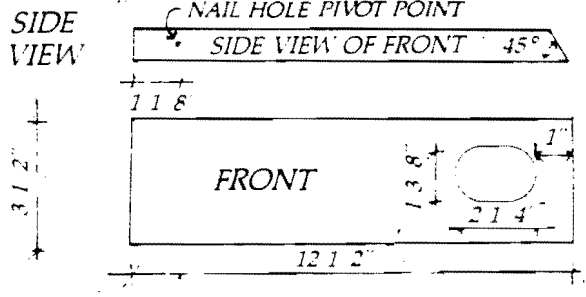
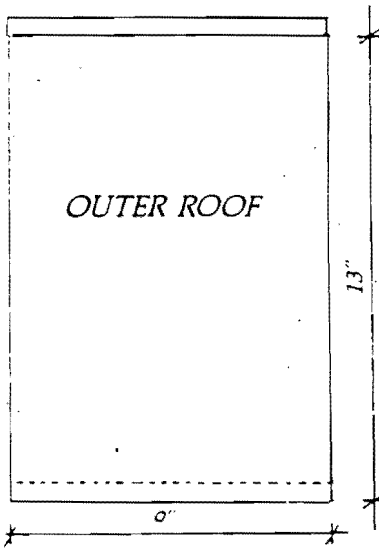
LOCATE ONE NAIL
HERE TO HOLD
FRONT UP



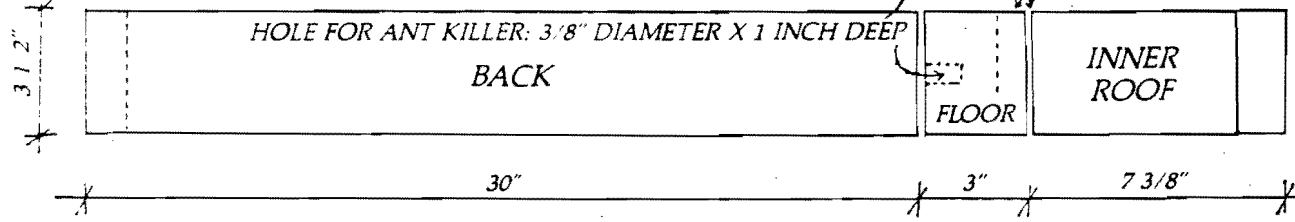
EXPANDED
VIEW



ALLOW A 5/8" GAP
BETWEEN THE TOP OF
THE FRONT AND THE
INNER ROOF

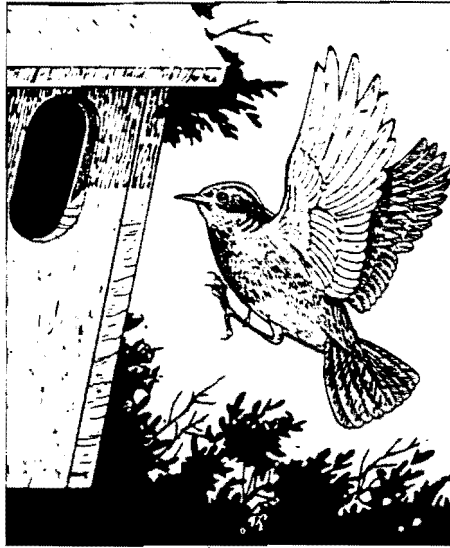


BOTH OF THESE EDGES ARE TOENAILED TO BACK



Eastern Bluebird

Eastern bluebirds are one of the most popular songbirds in Illinois. Their brilliant blue colors, delightful calls, clean habits and family devotion have long provided happiness and inspiration to people.



Ideal bluebird habitat is comprised of mixed hardwood forests and grasslands. The grassy areas may be either meadows, pastures, yards, cemeteries, highway rights-of-way or prairies. It is best if the grass is short or sparse. Mowed or grazed areas provide good habitat. There should be either power lines, fenceposts or scattered trees in grassy areas to provide feeding perches. Bluebirds will sometimes nest in the backyards of homes in rural areas or on the fringe of urban areas. Normally they nest in rural areas away from farmstead sites, however, because competition with house sparrows is usually too great near farmsteads.

Bluebird nests are neat, cup-shaped structures made of fine grass. Usually there are five pale blue eggs in a clutch.

The Peterson bluebird house is the best type of bluebird house. It is relatively safe for bluebirds and is easily checked and cleaned.

The seven parts of this house are assembled in this order: First, the inner roof is toe-nailed to the top of the back. Second, the floor is toe-nailed to the back 10 1/2 inches below the top. Third, one side is nailed to the resulting frame. Next the swing-down front is fastened by nailing one nail to each side of the base. A third nail is pounded part-way into the side near the entrance hole. This is pulled out each time the house is checked. This top serves primarily as a cat guard. A one-board bluebird house (Box 2) is much easier to build than the Peterson house and is included here for the benefit of young people or for adults who do not have access to table saws or radial arm saws.

This type of house is more vulnerable to predation by house cats so it is best used on free-standing posts which have tin or aluminum sheets stapled around the support post. Some people feel that sparrow use in the one-board house can be diminished by cutting a 3-inch diameter hole in the roof and covering the hole with 1/4- or 1/2-inch hardware cloth mesh. Bluebirds don't seem to mind the "sun-roof" but sparrows may be discouraged by it.

Either the Peterson or one-board bluebird houses should be placed four to six feet above the ground and spaced about 100 yards apart. The entrance hole should face north, east or northeast to prevent sunlight from shining into the hole and overheating the box interior. A bluebird trail consists of five or more houses placed along a road or fence line. The houses should be ready by late March and should be checked every week to ten days from late March until mid-August. A nest should be removed as soon as a brood leaves its nest box. This allows a second brood to be raised.

Bluebirds have responded positively to helping human hands and if you're interested in attending a workshop contact the Division of Natural Heritage in early January.

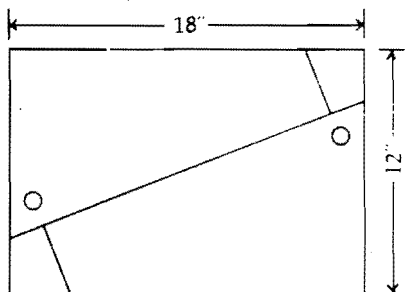
Additional nesting bluebirds structures are shown on pages 6 and 7.

Materials needed to build 10 Peterson bluebird houses

Sides

One (1) - 7/16" x 12" x 16' hardboard lap siding primed
or one (1) - 1" x 12" x 16' pine

Cut into 18" pieces



Front

One (1) - 1" x 4" x 12' pine

Back, Floor & Inner Roof

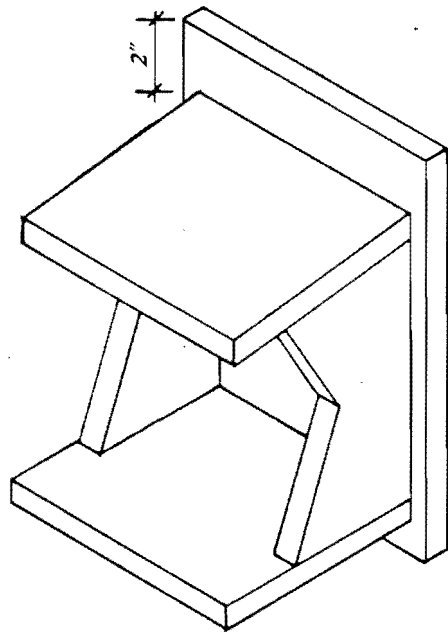
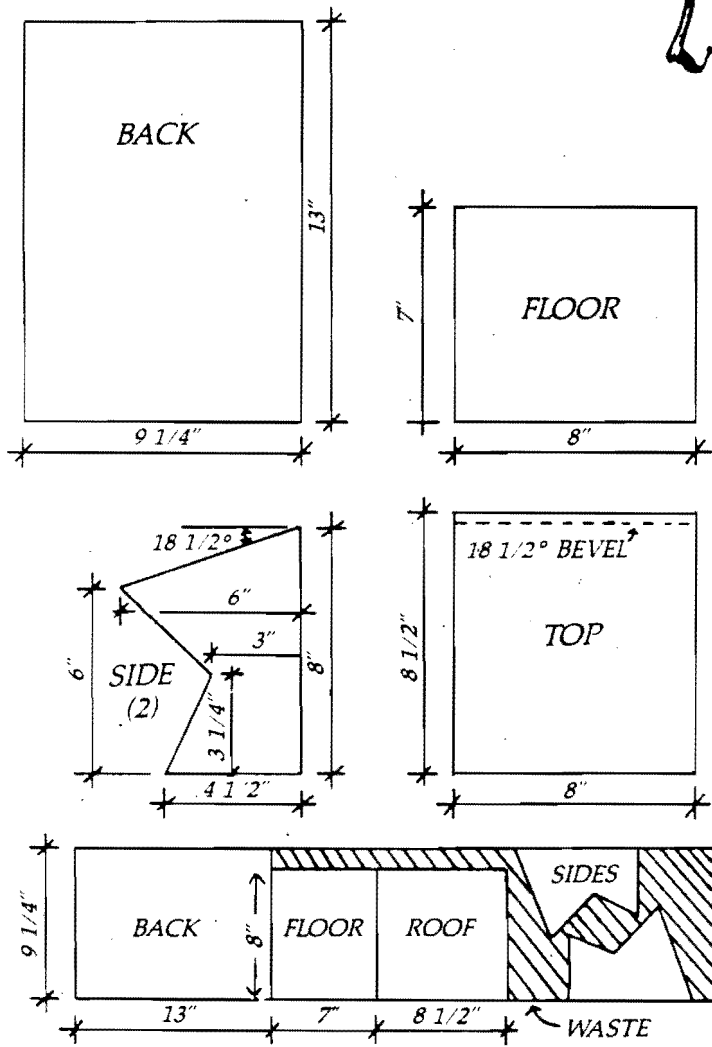
3/4" x 2" x 4" pine

Outer Roof

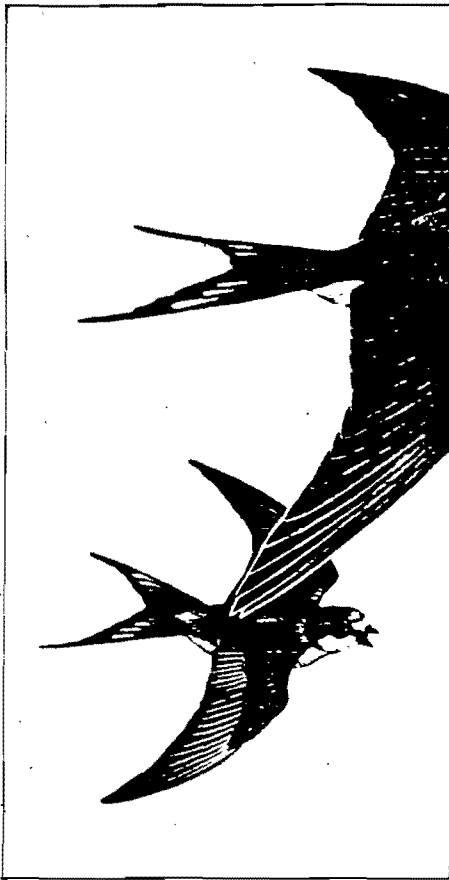
One (1) - 1" x 10" x 12' pine

Nest Box 4

AMERICAN ROBIN
BARN SWALLOW
EASTERN PHOEBE
NEST SHELF



LUMBER:
ONE 1" x 10" x 6'0"



Barn Swallow

Barn swallows are a common inhabitant of farmsteads where they frequently nest on the rafters of barns and other outbuildings. Their mud nests are usually stuck onto the sides of rough-sawn rafters. These beautiful birds eat flying insects and are characterized by iridescent bluish-black backs, reddish breasts and deeply forked tails.

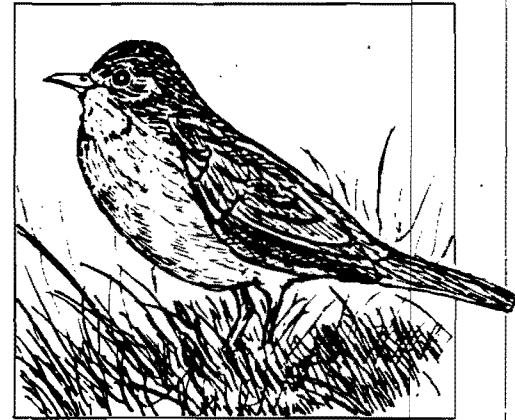
Barn swallows will also use the nesting shelf illustrated on page 10. Sometimes barn swallows are a nuisance because they nest over light fixtures in doorways. Then they "defend" their territory against people trying to pass through the doorway. To solve this problem, staple a small piece of clear plastic above the light fixture after knocking down the nest. The plastic will prevent mud from sticking to the wall. The nest should only be removed after the young have fledged. Then place a nesting shelf nearby on the house or garage wall so it is at least 10 or 20 feet from the doorway.



Eastern Phoebe

The eastern phoebe is a small gray songbird which usually feeds on insects while flying over water. Phoebes sit on low branches overhanging the water of a pond or creek, then make a short abrupt flight out over the water to catch insects.

Phoebes often build their nests on nesting shelves under the eaves of lake homes or cabins. The delicate nest is a beautiful cup-shaped structure made of mosses and lichens. The phoebe's call is a distinctive buzz-like "free-bee."

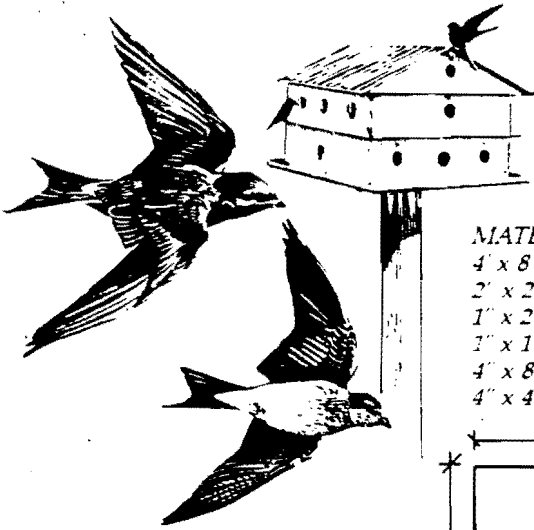


American Robin

One of Illinois' most enjoyable backyard bird species is the American robin. It is a welcome sight in the spring, its song is beautiful, and it provides great enjoyment for people as it raises its young each summer. Their grassy nest is lined inside with mud, and the eggs are bright blue.

A robin nesting shelf can be placed on a wall by a window where the robin family can be easily seen. Or the nesting shelf can be placed on the trunk of a tree about 6 to 10 feet above the ground. The nesting shelf can be left unpainted, or it can be painted an earth tone.

Remove the robin's nest after the young leave as robins build a new nest each year.

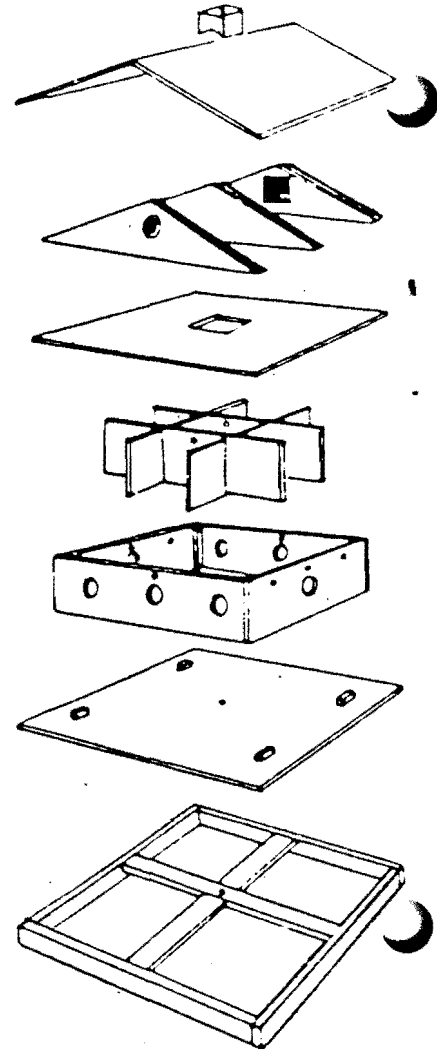
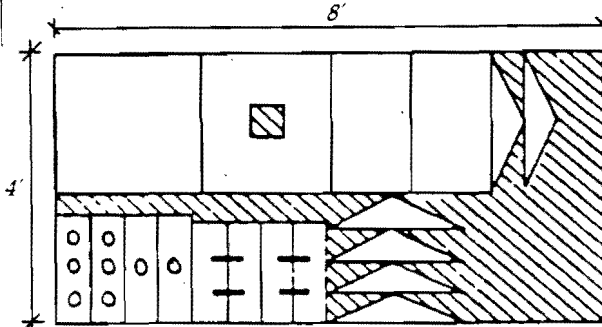


Nest Box 5

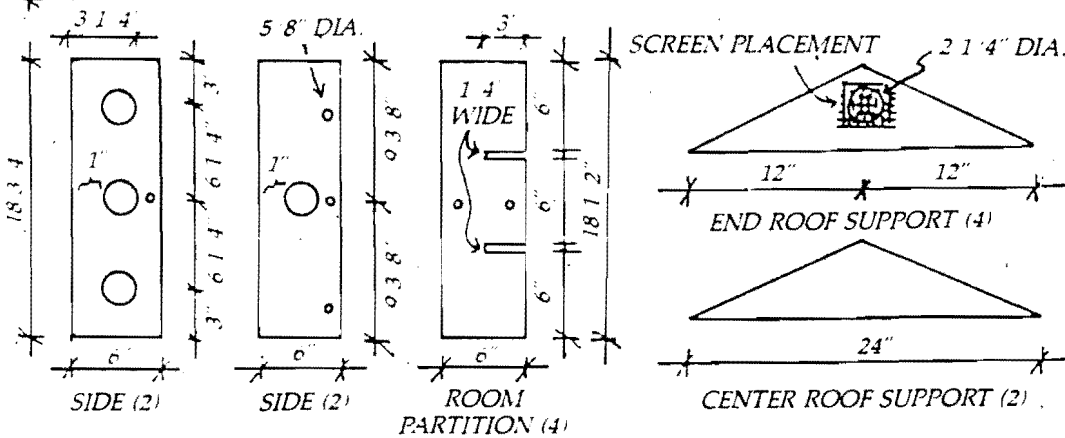
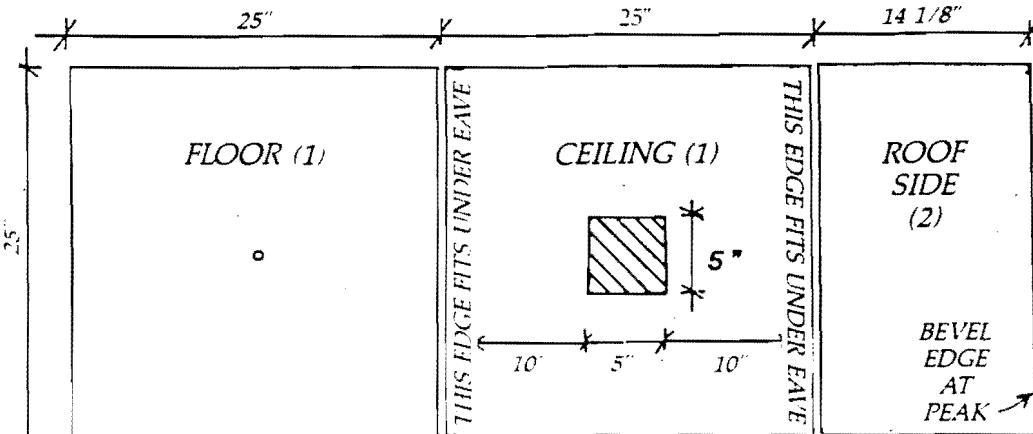
PURPLE MARTIN HOUSE

MATERIALS:
 4' x 8' x 1/4" PLYWOOD
 2' x 2" x 6" FOR CHIMNEY
 1' x 2" x 14" (BASE)
 1" x 1" x 8" (CORNER BLOCKS)
 4' x 8" METAL WINDOW SCREEN
 4" x 4" x 14' CEDAR POST

(NOT SHOWN)
 PLACE 1/2" DOWEL
 RAILING AROUND
 BALCONY TO KEEP
 YOUNG FROM FALLING

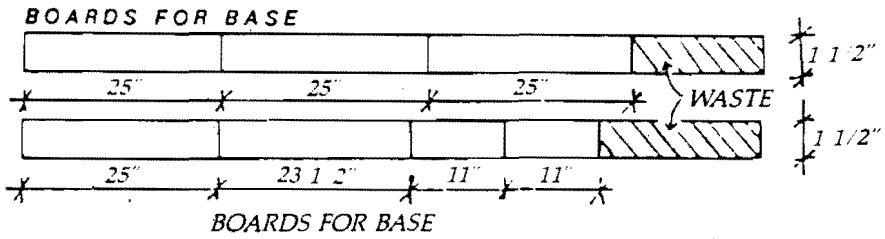


EXPANDED VIEW OF MARTIN HOUSE. A THREADED ROD INSERTS THROUGH THE BASE AND UP THROUGH THE CHIMNEY

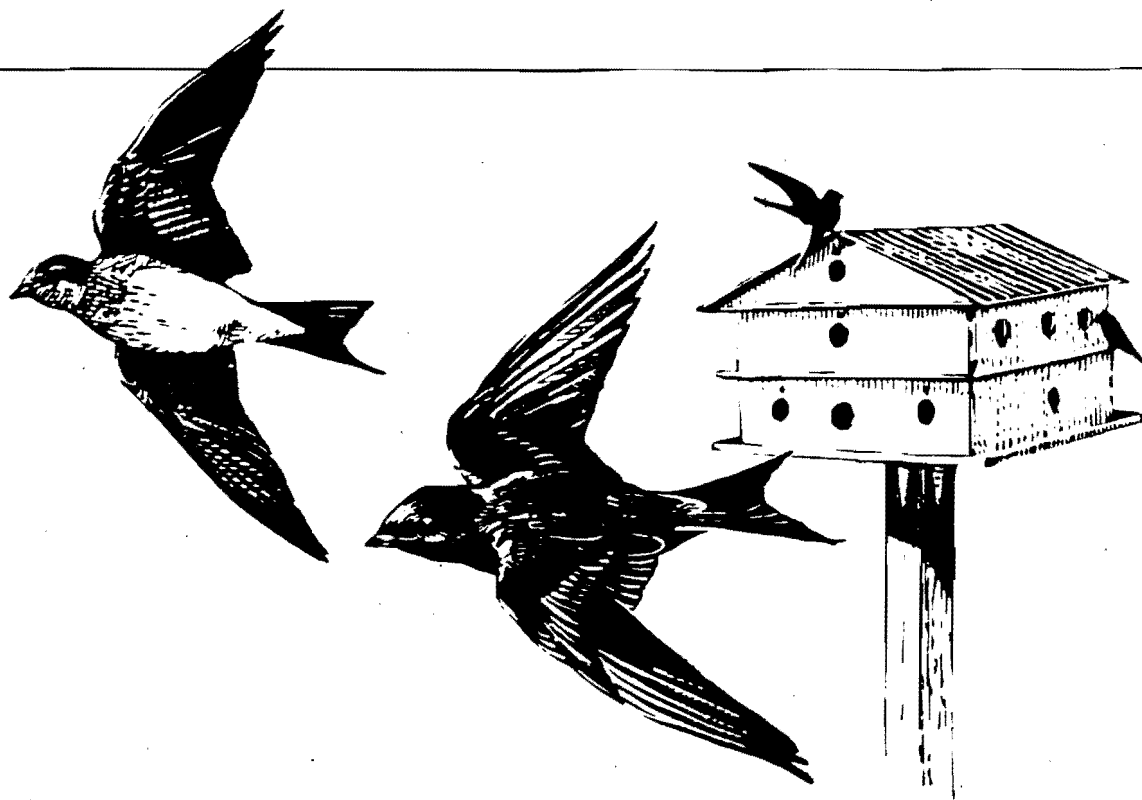


ENTRANCE HOLE
 DIAMETER
 2 1/4"

LOCATE 5/8"
 VENTILATION HOLES
 1" BELOW TOP
 EDGE OF SIDES



NOTE: THIS PLAN IS FOR A ONE-
 STORY HOUSE. TO ADD A
 SECOND STORY, MAKE ONE
 MORE CEILING UNIT (25" x 25",
 FOUR MORE SIDES, AND FOUR
 MORE ROOM PARTITIONS.



Purple Martin

Attracting purple martins is the ultimate challenge to a backyard bird enthusiast. Some people will put up a martin house in the spring and attract martins with relative ease. Other persons may maintain martin houses for years in apparently good habitat — with no luck in attracting them.

The purple martin is the largest member of the swallow family. It eats flying insects. Males are glossy black with purple iridescence. The markings of the female are somewhat duller.

The wooden purple martin house design should be modified to add a 1 1/2-inch diameter maple dowel "fence" around each balcony to prevent baby martins from falling off the balcony. If they fall to the ground, they will not be fed by their parents.

Following is an itemized list of instructions for making this purple martin house.

CONSTRUCTION

NOTE: This unit is held together by a threaded rod extending from the underside of the 1" x 2" base frame through the center of the chimney.

1. Mark all pieces on plywood sheet, then cut them out. Make four 1" x 1" x 5 7/8" corner blocks and eight 1" x 1" x 2" blocks to position the parts.
2. Cut out and assemble base from 1" x 2". Use 7d galvanized siding nails. Attach floor piece to base with glue and 1" or 1 1/4" nails.
3. Assemble the sides, alternating three hole and one hole pieces. Use glue and 1" nails or 3 4" #6 flat head wood screws. Place completed sides in position on floor. Insert partitions. Position ceiling and mark for the location of 1" x 1" x 2" blocks near corners on the underside. Attach the blocks.
5. Place ceiling in position.

6. Glue pairs of end roof supports together to form gable ends 1 1/2" thick. Attach screen. Position and mark. Glue the two center roof supports together to make it 1 1/2" thick. It will be positioned adjacent to the threaded rod going up through the exact center of the house. Attach these pieces to the ceiling with glue and nails or flat head wood screws from the underside. Attach roof sides with glue and nails or screws.
7. Make chimney from a piece of 2 x 2. Cut V-notch on end to fit roof. Have it extend 21 1/2" above roof peak. Drill 1 1/4" hole in chimney and roof for rod. Nail chimney in place. Insert rod and tighten up.
8. Drill hole in top or pole to accommodate nut on lower end of threaded rod.
- o. Use 1 1/2" diameter maple dowels to make a fence about 2" high on each balcony. Pieces of wood 1" x 1" x 3" may be used as the corner posts of this railing.

MOUNTING

Use four 4" x 5" shelf brackets with 1 1/4" or 3 16" x 1 1/2" round head stove bolts and 1" #8 flat head wood screws to attach to pole.

NOTE: Additional stories may be added if desired. One ceiling unit, four-sides, four-room partitions, eight 1" x 1" x 2" blocks and four 1" x 1" x 5 7/8" corner blocks will be needed for each additional story.

Do not paint the interior of the house. Lightweight roofing paper makes an efficient roof covering. When painting the house, use aluminum paint on the roofing paper before painting it white. This seals in the black tar of the paper.

Commercially-made aluminum houses are acceptable if they are well-ventilated, have at least six compartments, with each compart-

ment at least 6" x 6" x 6" in size. The entrance holes should be 2 1/4 inches in diameter and the bottom of the holes should be 1 inch above the floor.

Purple martins will arrive in southern Illinois in late March. As soon as the first martins, or "scouts," are seen, remove entrance covers from the martin house. The covers are used to keep sparrows and starlings out during the winter. If a cold spell hits after martins arrive, insects will die and martins can starve. To help, place crushed egg shells on a flat, elevated surface near the martin house. Another special inducement for the martins is a 1' x 2' area of soaked, unsodded earth which provides them with a "mud puddle" for a water supply.

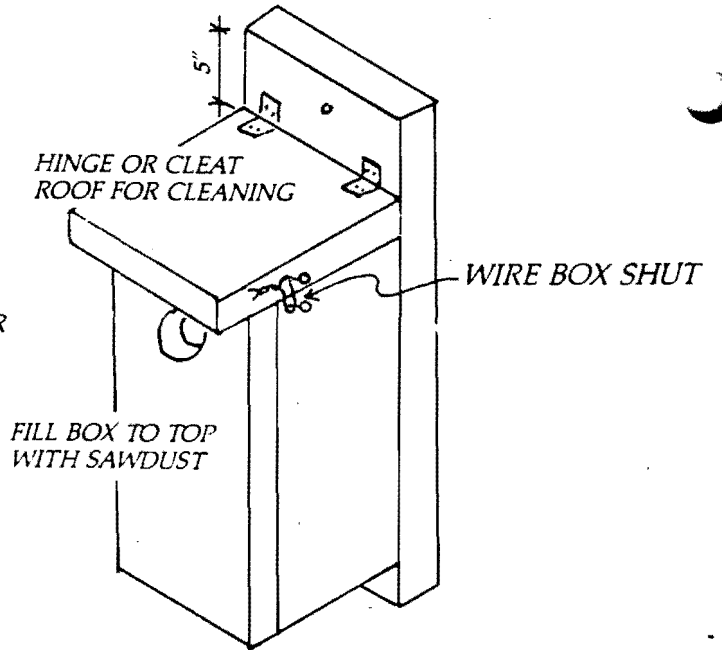
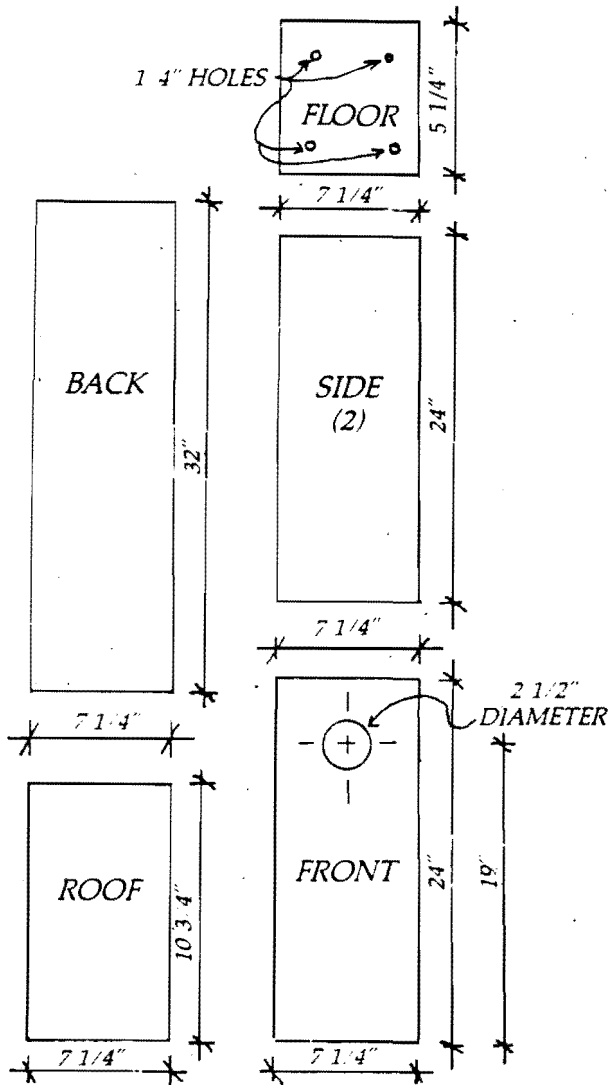
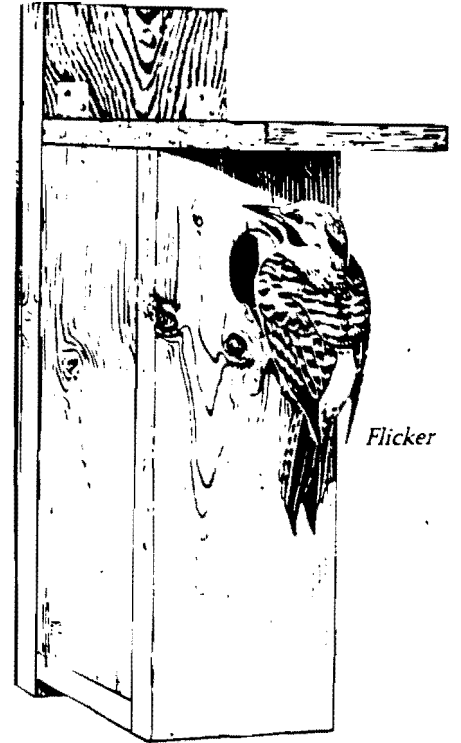
Purple martin houses should be placed in an open area where the birds have clear access from all sides. The house should be at least 30 feet away from trees. Martins seem to prefer sites where utility wires are nearby for perching. Houses near open water like lakes may have added appeal but this is not essential. Martin houses should be painted white or a light color to reflect the sun's heat.

Some people suggest placing purple martin houses very high — from 12 to 18 feet. However, other people suggest placing the house on a 4" x 4" cedar post no more than 8 to 10 feet high so it is easier to maintain during the summer with a step ladder. If in doubt, try using a 14' x 4" x 4" cedar post. Set it 4 feet deep in the ground and secure the base by pouring a small batch of concrete in the post hole before filling the post hole.

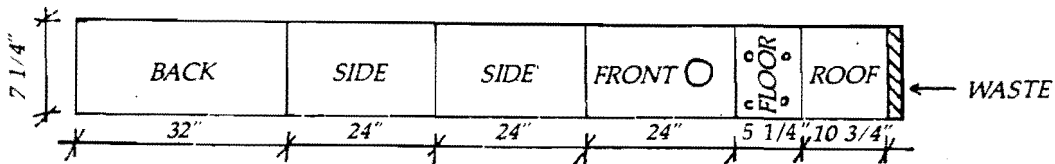
A martin house can be taken down, cleaned and stored at the end of the summer, or the entrances should be covered as soon as the martins leave in late August to early September. If a martin house is left up, the nesting cavities still need to be cleaned out.

Nest Box 6

NORTHERN FLICKER



LUMBER: ONE 1" x 8" 10'0"



Northern Flicker

Northern flickers are a very common woodpecker throughout much of Illinois. They frequently nest in farm groves, orchards, woodlots and in urban areas. Unlike most other woodpeckers, flickers usually forage for ants and grubs on the ground in crop fields and in grassy meadows and yards.

The "secret" of success in attracting flickers is to use 1 1/2" cedar boards for nest boxes and to fill the interior of the box all the way to the top with sawdust. Tamp in the sawdust before April first so the box is ready when the flickers arrive. This house should have a hinged roof to facilitate filling it with sawdust. The filled box simulates a dead tree with soft heartwood. Since the northern flicker is a "primary excavator," it will start at the entrance hole which is provided and throw out sawdust until a suitable cavity is created. Since this box remains filled with sawdust if not used, sparrows and starlings are not a problem. The entrance hole should be 2 1/2" in diameter.

This brilliant nest box idea was developed by Mr. A. J. Boersma of Sioux Center, Iowa.

Flicker boxes should be placed 4 to 6 feet high along fence rows that border crop fields or pastures. Or they may be placed in orchards and woodlots. Flicker boxes can be attached to existing fenceposts or attached to free-standing posts with cedar guards.

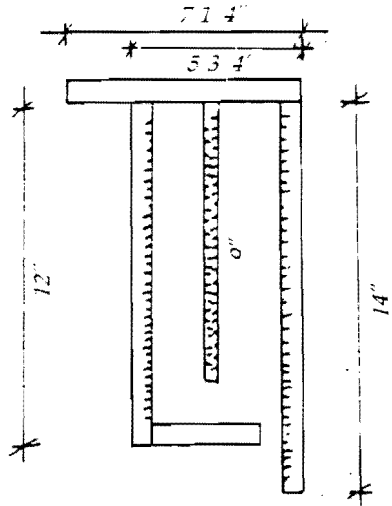
Other common woodpeckers in Illinois include hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, red-bellied woodpecker and yellow-bellied sapsucker. They are all cavity nesters but prefer dead trees over nest boxes.

A box for pileated woodpeckers, the largest woodpecker in Illinois, may be found on page 22.

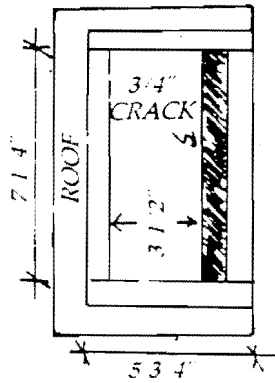


Nest Box 7

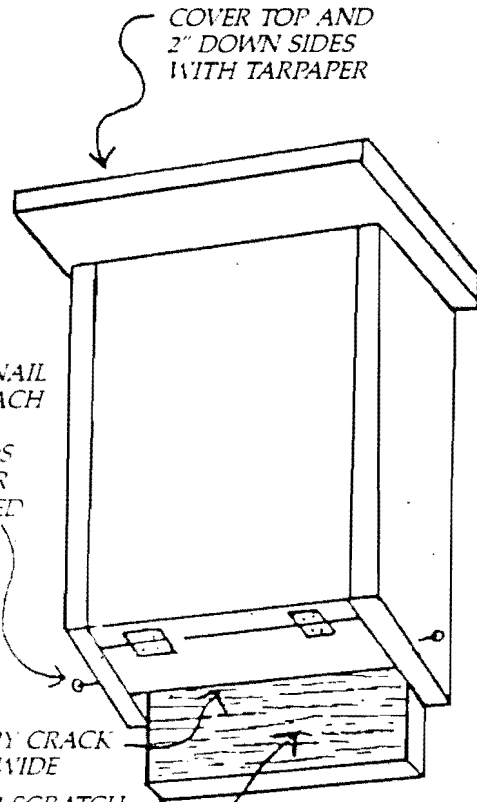
BAT HOUSE



SIDE VIEW
(cut-away)



BOTTOM VIEW



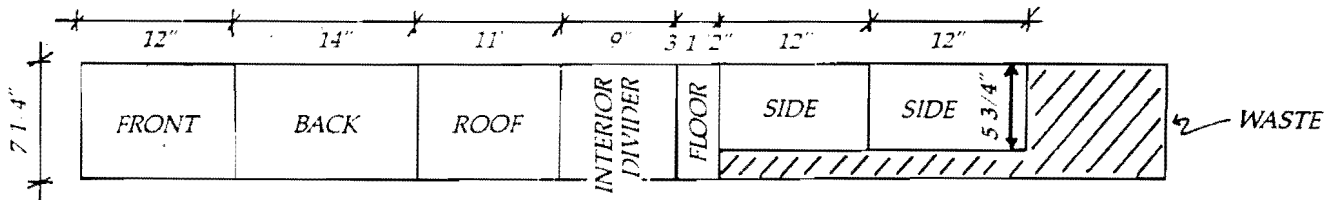
ONE NAIL ON EACH SIDE HOLDS FLOOR CLOSED

ENTRY CRACK 3/4" WIDE

SCORE OR SCRATCH ENTRYWAY AND ALL INNER SURFACES TO ROUGHEN

FRONT VIEW
as mounted on building

LUMBER: ONE 1" x 8" x 8'0"



Bats

Who in the world would think of building a house for bats? The idea sounds farfetched. Once bats are understood, however, their desirable qualities exceed even those of the popular purple martin. For example, some people claim that purple martins eat up to a thousand mosquitoes per day. Other persons dispute that total, saying that the daily total of mosquitoes is much lower because martins don't actively feed when mosquitoes are most active. In contrast, bats do. A single, big, brown bat can eat 3,000 to 7,000 mosquitoes each night! And a big brown bat can live up to 19 years. Bats are also devoted parents.

Expectant mother bats join together in "nursery" colonies where hundreds or thousands congregate to raise their young. Mother bats help each other with rearing young, and each female recognizes her own young. The big brown bat raises just one young per year. Males cooperate during this reproductive phase by either bringing food to their mates or leaving the maternity cave to reduce competition for limited food supplies — depending on the species.

Since bats are such an important form of natural control for insect pests like mosquitoes, it is in our own best interest to perpetuate them. This is already being done in much of Europe where bats are totally protected and where people build "bat houses" much like we build martin houses. Figure 9 shows a European-style bat house.

The most likely occupants of bat houses in Illinois are the big brown bat and little brown bat. The most critical dimension is the three-fourth-inch width of the entry space. All inner surfaces must be roughened with a chisel or saw cuts to permit bats to climb on them with ease. Rough outer surfaces are also preferred.



Daytime temperatures in the bat house must be very hot — about 80° to 90°F. One way to achieve this is to cover the bat house on top and extending a couple inches down the sides with two or more layers of tarpaper. The dark color of the tarpaper absorbs heat from the sun and helps protect bats from the rain. The tarpaper may be hard to attach and may weather badly. Another alternative would be to paint the bat house black so it would absorb heat from the sunlight.

Bat houses should be securely fastened to a tree trunk or the side of a building roughly 12 to 15 feet above the ground. Preferably they should be on the east side of the house or tree where they will receive the morning sun but will be shaded during the afternoon. Bats also seem to prefer sites that are protected from the wind.

The best habitat for bat houses is relatively near rivers, lakes, bogs or marshes where insect populations are high. The closer bat houses are to such places the greater the probability of being used. Those located more than a half mile from these habitats have a low probability of being used.

Bat houses should be placed by early April, but it may take a year or two for bats to find the house. Once used, it does not need to be cleaned. Chances of occupancy are better if bats already live in nearby buildings.

Another technique that may work to attract bats is to nail a 2-foot wide piece of tarpaper around a tree trunk. Nail the tarpaper around the top edge, like a tight-fitting skirt. This will prevent water from leaking under the tarpaper from above. The bats will enter from below and can cling to the bark of the tree. To regu-

late their body temperature they can move laterally around the tree trunk as the sun moves during the day.

Sometimes bats create severe problems for people by establishing huge colonies in the attics of homes. The best way to solve this problem is to hire a carpenter in the winter to exclude bats at the holes where they enter the house. Since most bats migrate, it is possible to exclude the bats while they are not present.

Sometimes it is possible or desirable to set up an alternative bat house so they don't take up residence in someone else's house.

A Missouri-style bat roost structure may be desirable for large bat concentrations. Such structures may be useful at state parks or on other public park and wildlife lands where bats are causing problems in residences or out-buildings. These structures are expensive to build and difficult to erect. A successful colony relocation into one of these structures is dependent upon several factors. The Department of Natural Resources will provide technical advice and assistance to those who wish to erect this type of structure.

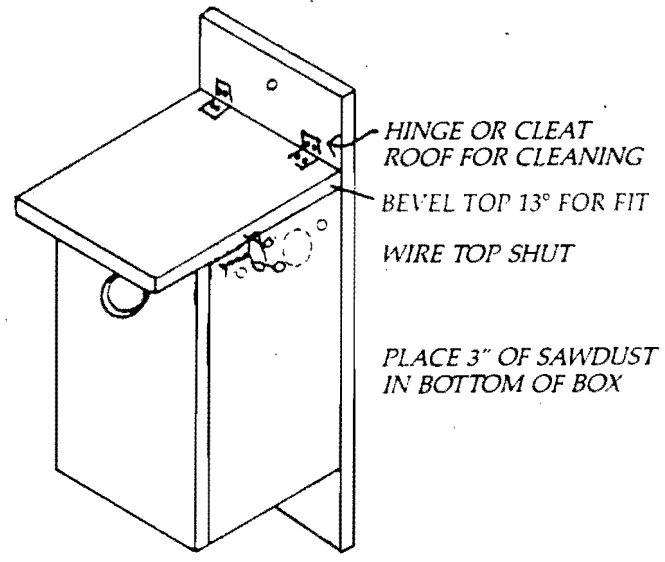
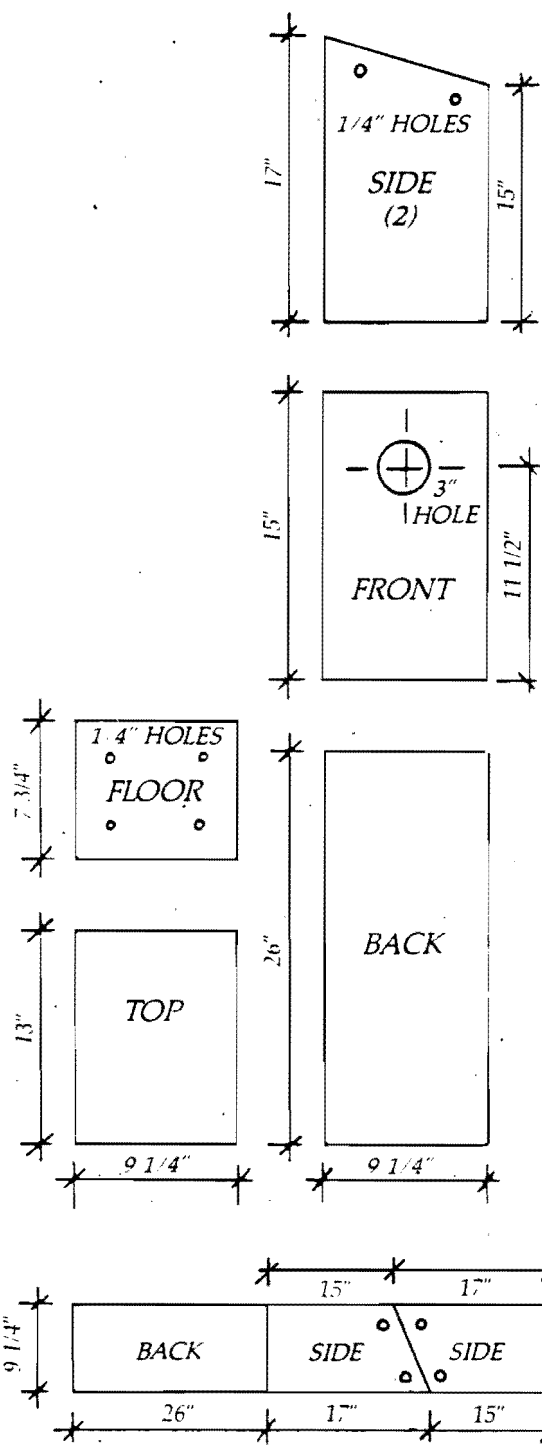
Citizens who erect bat houses or roost structures are asked to send the results of their efforts to: Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Division of Natural Heritage
524 South Second Street
Lincoln Tower Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701-1787
ATTN: Mammal Ecology Program

This information on bats and bat houses has been provided by Dr. Merlin D. Tuttle at the Milwaukee Public Museum in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Nest Box 8

AMERICAN KESTREL
 EASTERN SCREECH-OWL
 SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL*



*Note: Hole size and placement are different for flying squirrel boxes.
 Hole size = 1 1/2". Placement as indicated on diagram above (○)

LUMBER:
 ONE 1" x 10" x 8'0" (# 2 white pine recommended). Staining or painting box will increase its useful life.

(Not to scale)

American Kestrel

The American kestrel is our smallest falcon and is abundant in agricultural areas which are characterized by scattered woodlots, scattered trees, shelterbelts, meadows, highway rights-of-way, pastures and hay fields. This species is valuable because of the large numbers of rodents and insects eaten. Kestrels are frequently seen sitting on powerlines along highways or hovering above the grassy roadside ditches in search of their prey. An adult kestrel is about the size of a grackle.

Illinois has a program in which kestrel nest boxes are placed on the back of information signs along Interstate Highways. The boxes are predator proof because the steel posts supporting the signs can't be climbed by cats or raccoons. The grassy interstate right-of-way is ideal habitat for kestrels. The boxes are strapped to the vertical sign posts with steel bands by using a steel banding tool that is normally used for strapping steel bands around freight.

The nest box shown on page 18 is ideal for kestrels. Place the box in orchards or relatively open country on a tree or a free-standing post that is 10 to 30 feet high. The tree or post should have a sheet of tin or aluminum nailed or stapled around it, under the box, to prevent squirrels and predators from using the box. Used aluminum offset printing plates can be purchased very cheaply from newspaper offices and used for this purpose. The nest hole should be 3 inches in diameter and preferably face south or west. About 2 to 3 inches of wood chips should be placed in the bottom of the box. Grassy habitat should be in the vicinity to provide hunting habitat for the kestrels.

Starlings may be a persistent problem in a kestrel box. The boxes will need to be checked regularly — every week or 10 days — to remove starling eggs and nests. Starlings are an unprotected species.

Kestrels normally lay five eggs that are white, pinkish-white or cinnamon, and they are evenly covered with small spots of brown. Occasional checking of the nest will not cause the kestrels to abandon the nest.



Southern Flying Squirrel

The spritely flying squirrel is nocturnal and is seldom seen even where it is a common resident. They may come out at night to feed in backyard bird feeders. Flying squirrels are found in a wide variety of habitats ranging from deciduous forests to groves and woodlots. It is probably not necessary to put out nest boxes specifically for flying squirrels because they readily use boxes that are put out for other species, including wood duck and screech-owl boxes. The screech-owl box on page 18 is an especially good size for flying squirrels when the indicated changes are made.

Eastern Screech-Owl

Eastern screech-owls are small gray or reddish owls with ear tufts which live in our hardwood forests. They are only about 8 inches high and resemble a miniature version of the more common great horned owl. The nest box for screech-owls shown on page 18 should be placed at least 10 feet high in a hardwood forest. Preferred habitat seems to be on the edge of woods adjacent to fields or wetlands. To prevent use by squirrels, the box could be placed on a pole with a predator guard. Since the entrance hole is 3 inches in diameter, persistent starling control may be necessary. About 2 to 3 inches of wood chips should be placed in the bottom of the nesting box.

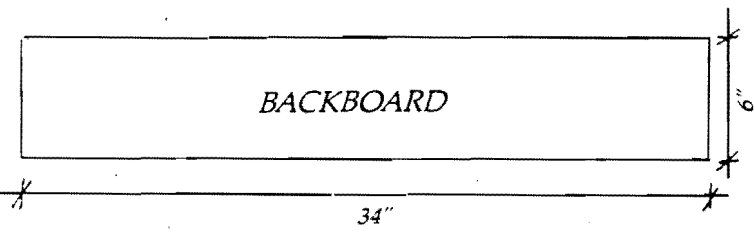
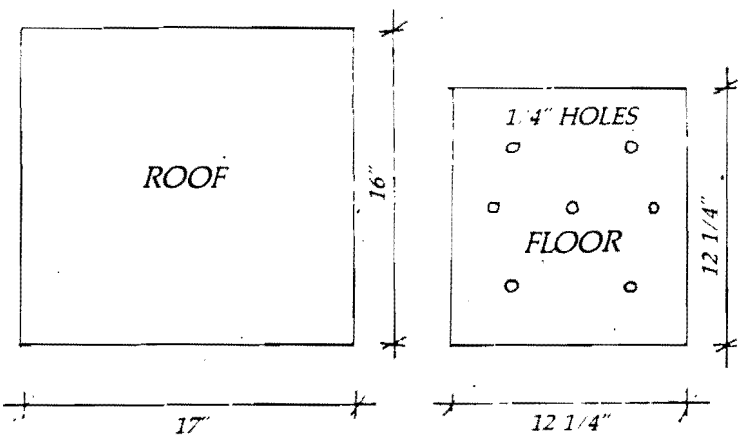
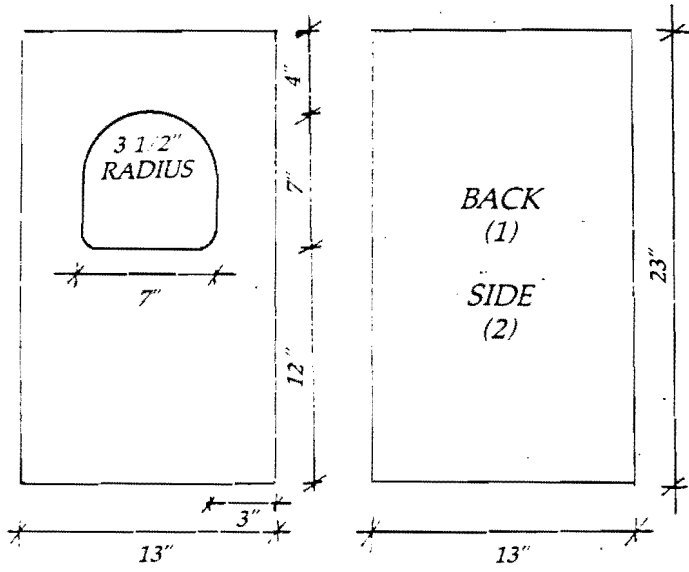
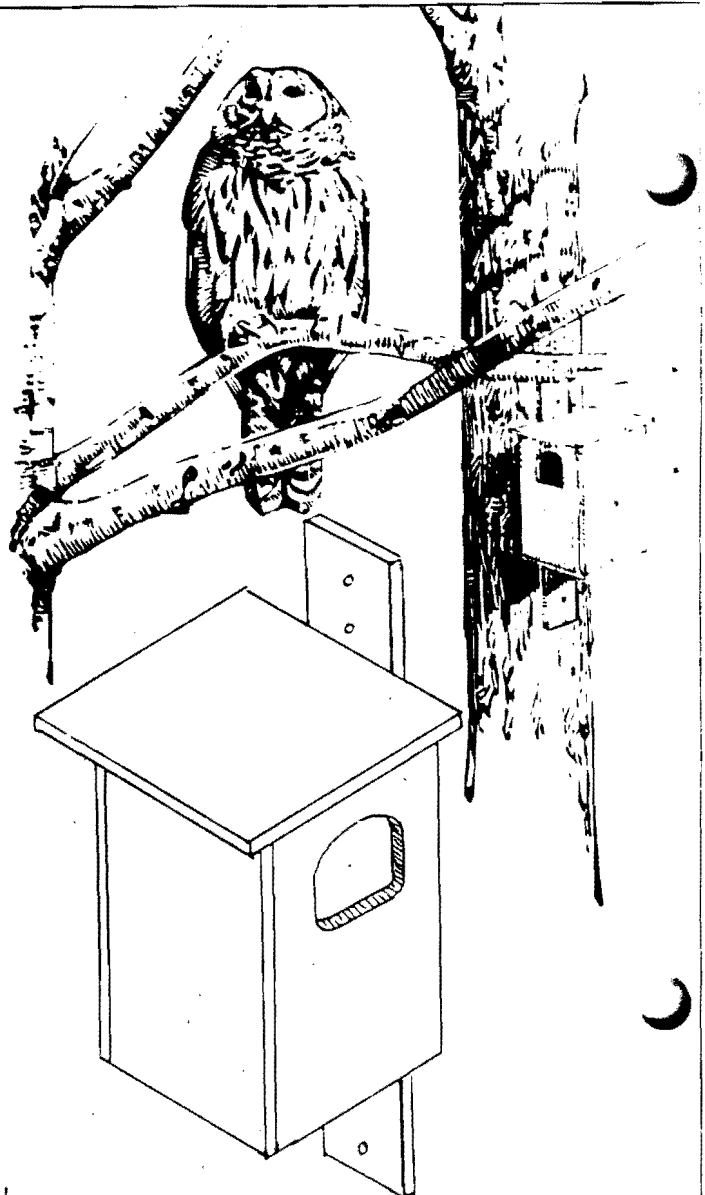
Part 2 —

Nest boxes and platforms for use in deciduous forests and bottomlands.

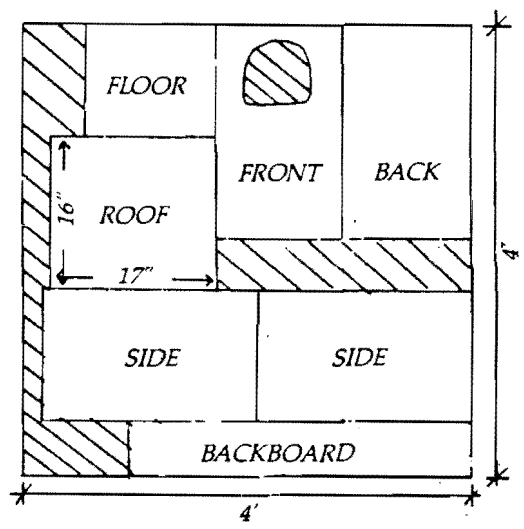


Nest Box 9

BARRED OWL



NOTE: NO HINGED DOOR NEEDED.
CLEAN THROUGH ENTRANCE HOLE.



LUMBER: ONE 4' x 4' x 3/4"
SHEET EXTERIOR PLYWOOD

Barred Owl

The barred owl is one of our more common owls in hardwood forests. Its distinctive "Who-cooks-for-you" call and brown eyes identify it among Illinois owls. The barred owl nest box is made of 3/4-inch thick exterior grade plywood. Do not paint, stain or treat the box with creosote. Put a 2 to 3 inch layer of small wood chips in the bottom of the box. No cleaning is needed except to remove leaves and other litter that squirrels put into the box. The entrance hole is 7 inches wide and 7 inches high with a rounded top and rounded corners at the bottom. The hole can be either on the front or on a side, but if it is on the side the box is easier to clean. This box can be cleaned out through the hole, so the roof does not need to be hinged.

The box should be cleaned out or placed in January. The box should be located 20 to 30 feet high in a mature lowland hardwood area, and preferably within 200 feet of water. Do not place the box on the edge of a clearing or within 150 feet of a residence. The entrance hole should not be obscured by branches or leaves, but a perch near the nest box is desirable. This perch should be near enough to the box so that the young can "branch" out onto it as they leave the nest. Otherwise they may fall to the ground and be eaten by predators. The box should be placed on a living tree which is at least 12 inches in diameter. There may be a slight preference for west-facing entrance holes.

This design has been developed by David H. (DJ) Johnson of Minnesota.



Nest Box 10

WOOD DUCK
 HOODED MERGANSER
 RACCOON
 FOX and GRAY SQUIRREL
 PILEATED WOODPECKER (?)



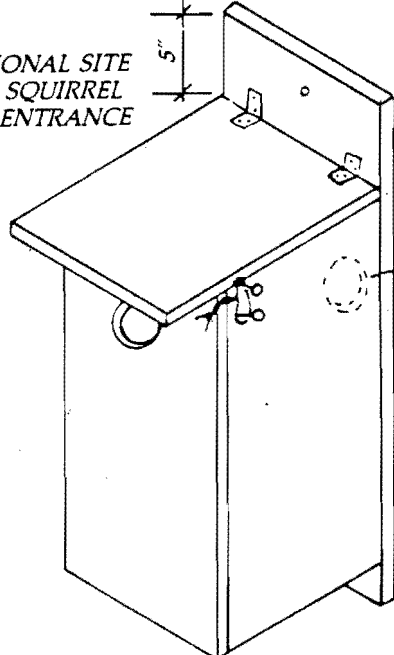
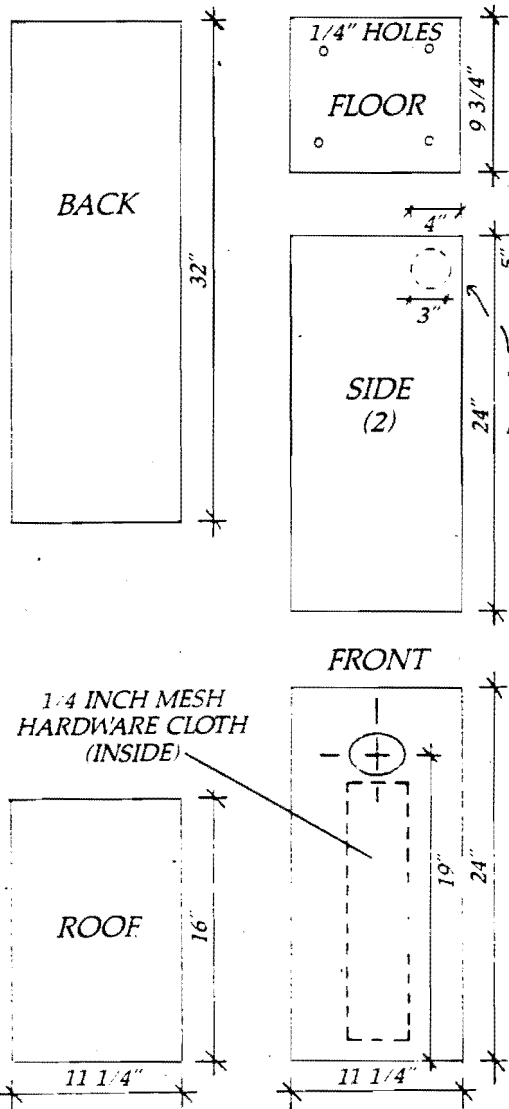
HOLE SIZE:
 (UP)

WOOD DUCK and HOODED MERGANSER:
 3" HIGH AND 4" WIDE OVAL

RACCOON:
 5" HIGH AND 9" WIDE OVAL

FOX and GRAY SQUIRREL:
 3" DIAMETER ROUND

PILEATED WOODPECKER:
 4" DIAMETER ROUND



HINGE OR CLEAT
 ROOF FOR CLEANING

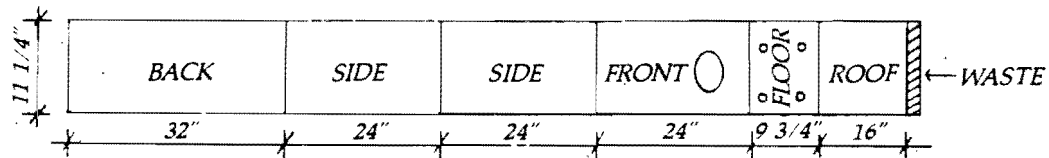
OPTIONAL:
 LOCATE 3" DIAMETER
 ENTRANCE HOLE HERE
 FOR SQUIRREL BOX

FOR WOOD DUCK HOUSE -
 PLACE 3-4" OF SAWDUST
 IN BOTTOM OF BOX

FOR PILEATED
 WOODPECKER HOUSE -
 FILL BOX TO TOP
 WITH SAWDUST

LUMBER: ONE 1" x 12" x 12'0"

NOTE: PILEATED WOODPECKER BOX SHOULD BE
 CONSTRUCTED FROM ONE 2" x 12" x 12'0" CEDAR, AND
 FLOOR MUST BE 8 1/4" LONG INSTEAD OF 9 3/4"
 FOR USE OF 1 1/2" THICK LUMBER



Wood Duck

The traditional wood duck box has helped the beautiful wood duck make a remarkable recovery during the past 20 years. Early in this century some people believed the wood duck was becoming extinct. Now it is one of Illinois' most abundant waterfowl species.

As shown on page 22, the entrance hole should be an oval 3 inches high and 4 inches wide. This hole excludes most raccoons. The hole should be centered 19 inches above the floor. An 18" x 3" strip of 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth should be cut out and the cut edges folded back. This should be attached inside the box under the entrance to function as a ladder for the newly hatched ducklings. Sometimes squirrels will tear this ladder loose so it will need to be checked annually. Or the wood under the entrance hole should be roughened with a chisel to give the ducklings the footholds they need. The roughened area should extend below the entrance hole for 1 foot. At least 3 inches of mixed sawdust and chain saw wood chips should be placed in the nest to serve as nesting material. The roof should be wired so the box can be opened for maintenance. Paired roofing nails with large heads should be used around the top of the box to wire it shut so raccoons can't open the box.

The house should be constructed of wood that is strong and can be made weather resistant. It can be painted, stained or treated — on the outside only. The floor should be recessed 1/4 inch up from the lower edge of the sides to prevent rotting.

Houses can be erected on an isolated tree or on a 16-foot long, 4" x 4" post that is cypress, cedar or preservative-treated wood. An aluminum or tin sheet should be nailed around the post under the house to prevent squirrels and raccoons from entering. Used aluminum print-

ing plates from newspaper offices can be purchased very cheaply and stapled lengthwise to the 4" x 4" post under the nest box. Since wood ducks are not territorial, two or more houses can be placed on the same post.

Vigilant starling control will be necessary in wood duck boxes. Remove their nests and eggs whenever they occur. The top of a wood duck box should be fastened to its support so that it leans forward a couple inches. This facilitates the drainage of rainwater. To strengthen the box, nail a 9 3/4 inch long, 1" x 2" along the inside top edge of the front. Nail a similar size piece onto the back just under where the roof rests.

Biologists recommend placing a horizontal piece of slab wood with the bark attached on the front of the box immediately below the entrance hole. This aids the hen in landing and entering the entrance hole.

Boxes placed on posts in water should be about 6 to 8 feet above the water's surface. Wood duck boxes should be placed over water or in woodland habitat up to half-a-mile from lakes, ponds, marshes and rivers. Wood ducks nest regularly in most of Illinois. Since the hen must lead her ducklings to water after they hatch, the habitat between the house location and the water's edge should be free of major obstacles like highways, fences with small mesh wire and street curbing.

Heights above 20 feet seem to be preferred in trees. Aspens should be avoided. Box entrances near water should face the water. Otherwise, there seems to be a slight preference for south and west facing entrance holes. Ideally, boxes on land should be 30 to 100 feet from the water's edge. The chance of predation by raccoons is higher along the water's edge.

Annual maintenance on wood duck boxes should be completed by March 1.



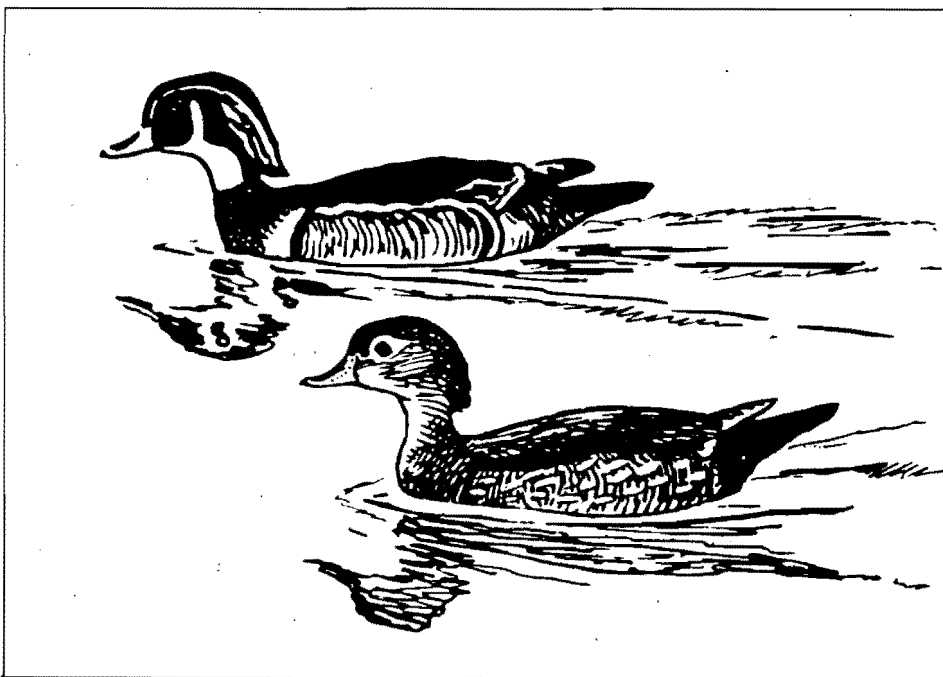
Gray and Fox Squirrels

Gray and fox squirrels readily adapt to nest boxes in backyards, woodlots and farm groves. Gray squirrels tend to be found more in urban areas and in larger stands of hardwood forest. Fox squirrels are found more commonly in farmsteads, river bottoms and woodlots.

A squirrel nest box is identical to the wood duck box shown on page 22 except for the location of the entrance hole and the ventilation holes. A 3-inch diameter entrance hole is placed to the upper rear portion of one side. It is centered 3 1/2 inches from the top and 2 1/2 inches from the back edge. Ventilation holes are drilled into the side opposite the entrance.

Houses should be placed in trees that are at least 10 inches in diameter. They should be at least 30 feet above the ground. The entrance hole should face either east or south to be downwind from prevailing winter winds. A squirrel nest box can be made more enticing to squirrels by filling it half full of dry leaves. To attach the box to the tree, use a lag screw and washer at both the top and bottom of the back piece. Lag screws must be loosened annually to allow for tree growth. Wire should not be used because it can girdle the tree. Boxes are most heavily used in the winter, so new boxes should be set out in the fall. It is not necessary to clean out squirrel nest boxes.

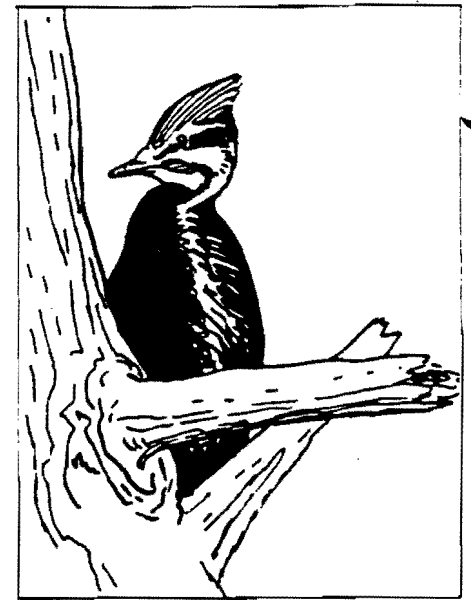
One or two squirrel boxes per acre in a woodland are usually sufficient to maintain a maximum squirrel population.



Hooded Merganser

The beautiful hooded merganser nests primarily in the forests of Illinois in habitat adjacent to lakes, beaver ponds, swamps and rivers. It nests in the same type of nest box that wood ducks use. The desired entry hole

is the same size, and all nest box management considerations are the same as for the wood duck. Heights above 20 to 25 feet seem to be preferred. There seems to be a preference for west-facing entrance holes.



Pileated Woodpecker

The distinctive pileated woodpecker occurs in large forested areas and forested stream corridors in Illinois. It is the largest woodpecker in the state — about the size of a crow.

It has not been known to nest in nesting boxes because it is a primary excavator and must excavate its own nesting cavity. However, the breakthrough in attracting flickers developed by Mr. A.J. Boersma of Sioux Center, Iowa, may apply to pileated woodpecker also. The "trick" is to fill the nest box with sawdust all the way to the top and tamp it in. Then the woodpecker can fulfill its instinct to make its own nest cavity.

This nest box design is proposed as an experiment for woodland owners, naturalists and biologists to try. Use the one-board wood duck box design shown on page 22, but use 1 1/2-inch thick cedar instead of a 3/4-inch thick board as you would for a wood duck house. A 12-foot long, 2" x 12" board will be necessary to make this box.

Remember that the floor section must be 8 1/4 inches long instead of 9 3/4 inches as shown on page 22.

The entrance hole should be 4 inches in diameter and centered 19 inches above the floor. The top should be hinged to allow filling with sawdust. The entrance should probably face south or east. Sawdust should be tamped into the box all the way to the top.

The box should be placed about 20 to 30 feet high in a live or dead hardwood tree in the interior of a stand of mature hardwoods where pileated woodpeckers are known to occur. Lag screws and washers can be used to attach the house to the tree so it can be loosened as the tree grows — if a live tree is used. Caution: Dead trees are often unsafe to climb and may frequently be undesirable to use for that reason. Please report any nest box use by pileated woodpeckers to the Division of Natural Heritage.

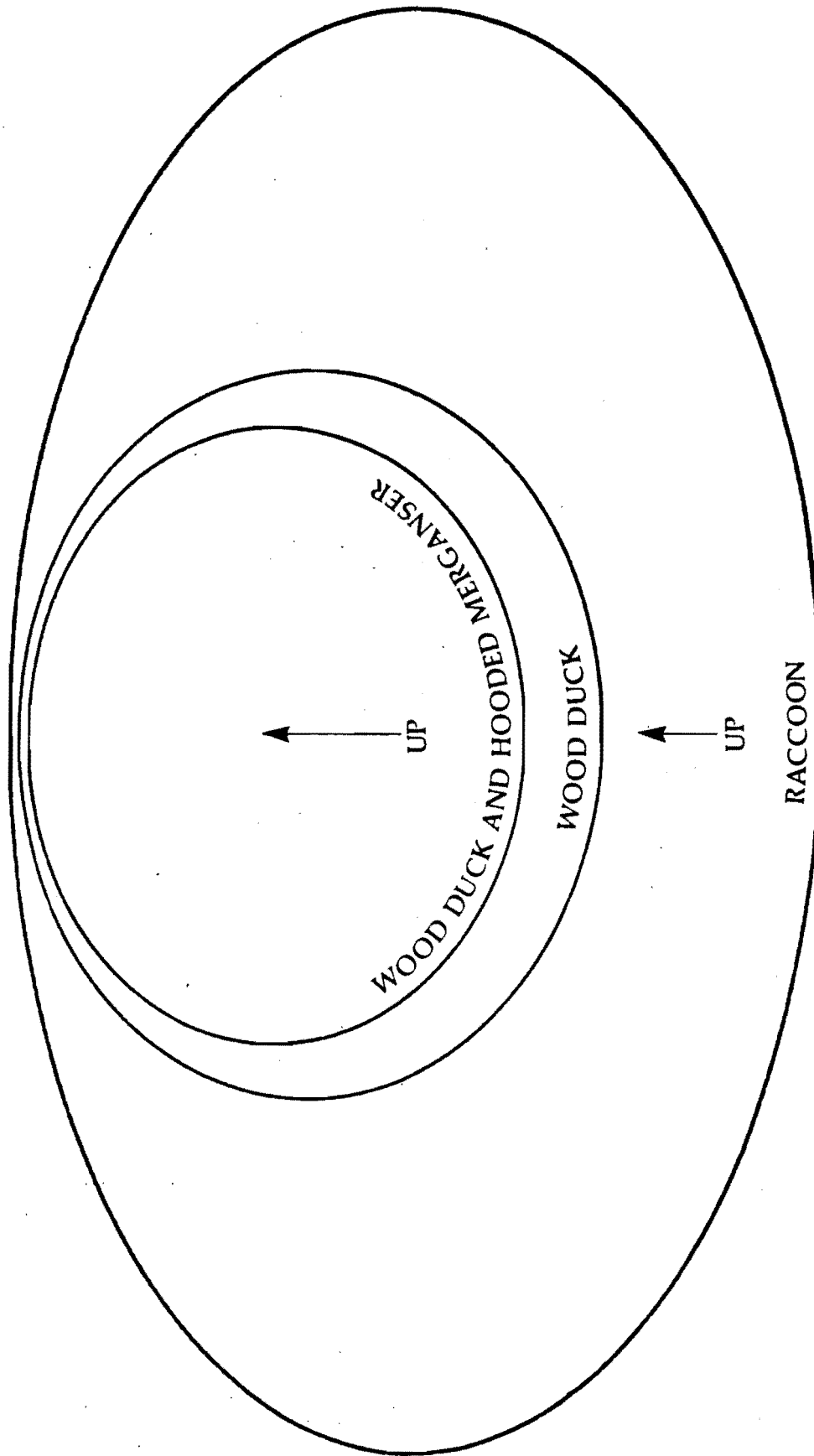
Raccoon

The raccoon is a common mammal throughout Illinois. Most nest box projects are designed to exclude use or predation by raccoons. However, if someone wishes to provide a box which can be used by raccoons, the design on page 22 is appropriate. The entrance hole

should be 5 inches high and 9 inches wide and face east or south so it is sheltered from prevailing winter winds. The box should be placed on live or dead trees at a height of 10 to 20 feet. The tree should be at least 12 inches in diameter.



ENTRANCE HOLE GUIDE FOR DUCK, MERGANSER AND RACCOON NEST BOXES

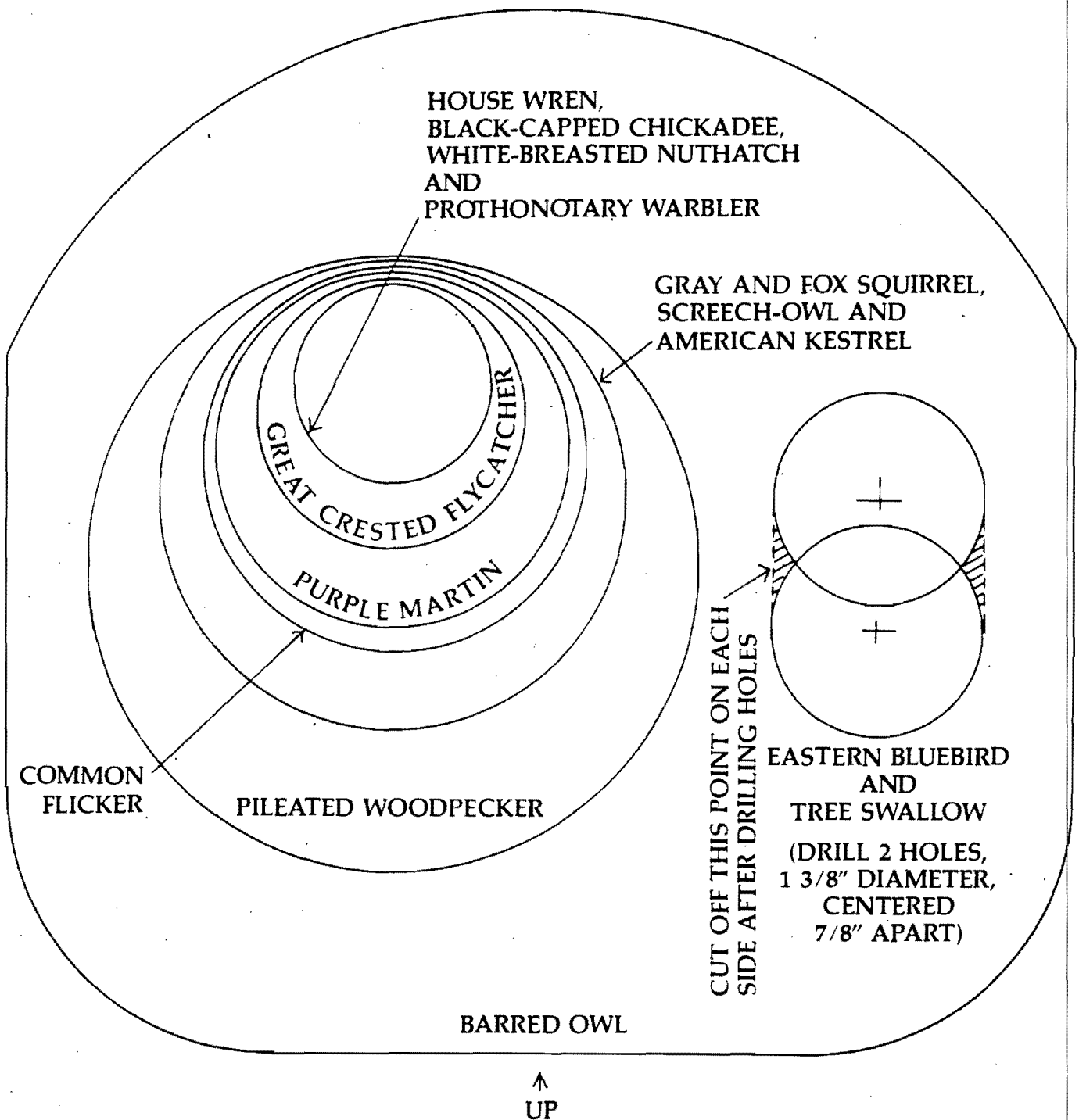


TRACE ONTO WOOD WITH CARBON PAPER



ENTRANCE HOLE GUIDE FOR SONGBIRD, WOODPECKER AND SQUIRREL NEST BOXES

TRACE ONTO WOOD WITH CARBON PAPER



Part 3 —

Guide to Attracting and Feeding Wildlife



During the past 30 years, feeding wildlife, especially birds, has escalated from a hobby practiced by few, to a service performed by millions.

In Illinois, the backyard feeder boom is apparent in a variety of settings. Whether evidenced by a small feeder adorning the brow of a highrise, a suet feeder hanging in a quiet garden or a rural food patch, Illinoisans are taking to feeding wildlife at a greater rate than ever before. And with the consistent loss of natural habitat, individuals of nearly every Illinois wintering species are turning to feeders to help carry them through the cold months in good shape for the upcoming breeding season.

Nature enthusiasts familiar with winter feeding know it's a reward for people, as well. For those who live in urban settings, the birds and mammals attracted to the backyard represent a link to the natural environment, providing an opportunity to observe the animals closely and to take photographs. Watching certain species come and go is an enjoyable way to mark the passage of the seasons and it is exciting to spy a rare or less common species stopping in for a visit. The day to day activities of wildlife at the feeder also can provide a colorful and endless supply of entertainment for everyone.

There is no single way to set up and maintain a successful feeding station. However, the following information can be used as a guide to help establish and operate a feeder. Backyard feeding often is a practice shared by many persons in the same area, and it never hurts to share tips about an activity as universally satisfying as backyard feeding.

TYPES OF FEEDERS

Feeders can be purchased or constructed to meet the needs of a variety of species. Four basic kinds generally are used.

The two feeders shown on pages 29 and 31 are gravity feeders that allow for continuous feeding and usually have a roof and either glass or plastic sides so the animals can see the food and operators know when it needs to be refilled.

Other feeders such as open shelf feeders may or may not have roofs and usually do not have sides except for a small rim which keeps the seeds from falling or blowing away. Uncovered feeders allow the animals to see danger and are popular because the birds and squirrels are very visible.

Ground feeders may or may not be elaborate. Food scattered over a clear plot of ground

constitutes a ground feeder; however, any platform, with or without a roof, placed on the ground is considered a ground feeder. One advantage of a ground feeder is that it attracts several species of birds that rarely visit feeders hung from trees, placed on poles or attached to a building.

Suet feeders commonly consist of either a small wire basket or a large mesh bag in which suet is placed. These feeders either are suspended or permanently affixed to the side of a tree, building or other feeder.

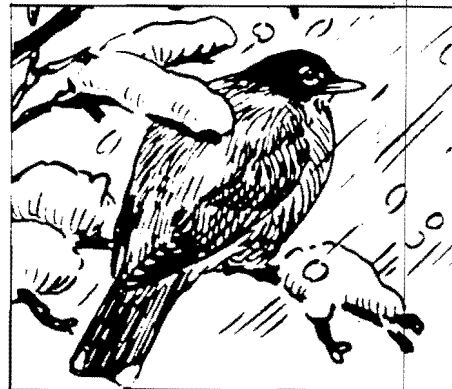
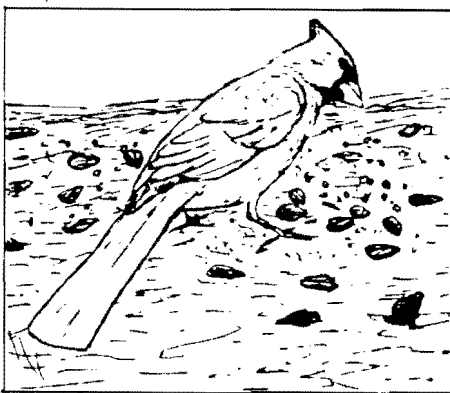
In addition to the four basic types of feeders, an endless variety of specialty feeders have been developed. Examples include pine cones dipped in fat, birdseed logs, strings of peanuts, berries or other tidbits, or open coconut shells stuffed with an assortment of delectables.

PLACEMENT OF FEEDERS

Protection from predators and weather should be the major objective in placing the feeder. Birds and squirrels always should be in easy reach of a perching or resting spot which affords protection, a placement near vegetation away from the house being a good choice. If time permits, let the birds pick a spot of their choice by moving the feeder and monitoring the use in each location.

Visual access to the feeder from the house is desirable for those who enjoy watching wildlife, and practical for those who are concerned with the maintenance of the feeders.

To attract a diversity of species, place the feeders where the animals feel at ease in visiting them. For instance, juncos and cardinals come to feeders near hedgerows, titmice and chickadees visit those in trees, and quail will be found only at those on the ground, squirrels will attempt to feed at all of these feeders.



FOOD

Following is a list of the most common food types and the wildlife they attract:

Sunflower seeds: grosbeaks, cardinals, titmice, chickadees, nuthatches, woodpeckers, finches, squirrels, mice.

Millets and small seed mixtures: cardinals, chickadees, titmice, nuthatches, woodpeckers, native sparrows, finches, juncos, towhees, blackbirds, mice.

Cracked corn: doves, jays, cardinals, towhees, juncos, native sparrows, woodpeckers, house sparrows, blackbirds, quail, mice, deer.

Thistle (niger) seed: goldfinches, siskins, redpolls, other finches.

Shelled peanuts: jays, woodpeckers, cardinals, grosbeaks, titmice, chickadees, nuthatches.

Suet: woodpeckers, titmice, chickadees, nuthatches, starlings, creepers, mockingbirds, wrens, jays, squirrels.

Assorted pieces of fruit (including raisins): mockingbirds, waxwings, robins, orioles, starlings.

Other foods that certain species relish include: worms, some vegetables, bakery products, cheese, chopped hard-boiled eggs, coconut meat, hominy, peppers, pumpkin and squash seeds.

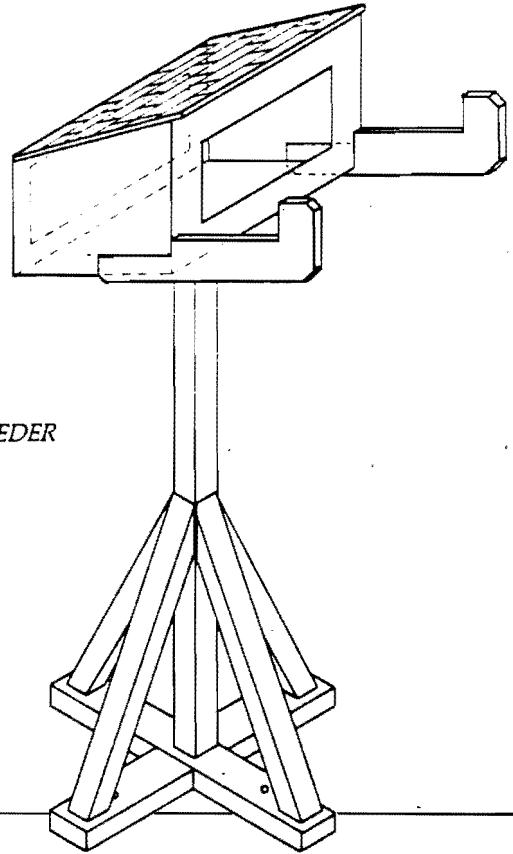
A single food type usually does not provide an adequate nutritive variety. Therefore, a thoughtful blend developed for the specialized needs of the local wildlife should be available. An experimental feeder with several trays of different foods is one way of letting the animals select their own menu preferences. Bakery products may be popular with some birds, but provide little nutritive value. At best, they do a good job of attracting birds to the feeder where the conscientious operator will offer a range of nutritionally rich foods.

Careful planners can save money by buying each food type separately and in bulk quantities. Bags up to fifty pounds usually are available at feed and grain stores and often through various environmental organizations. Premixed packages may attract some buyers as they usually provide a blend of millets, milo, wheat, sunflowers and sometimes other ingredients. The cheapest packages usually are of poor quality, attracting the fewest number of birds and containing many materials that are not eaten.

Persons living in the country have access to nuts, seeds, berries and fruits that can be readily gathered and used in the feeder. If expense is a problem, some of the most expensive items — such as thistle seed (niger) — can be substituted with less costly alternatives, such as crushed sunflower seeds.

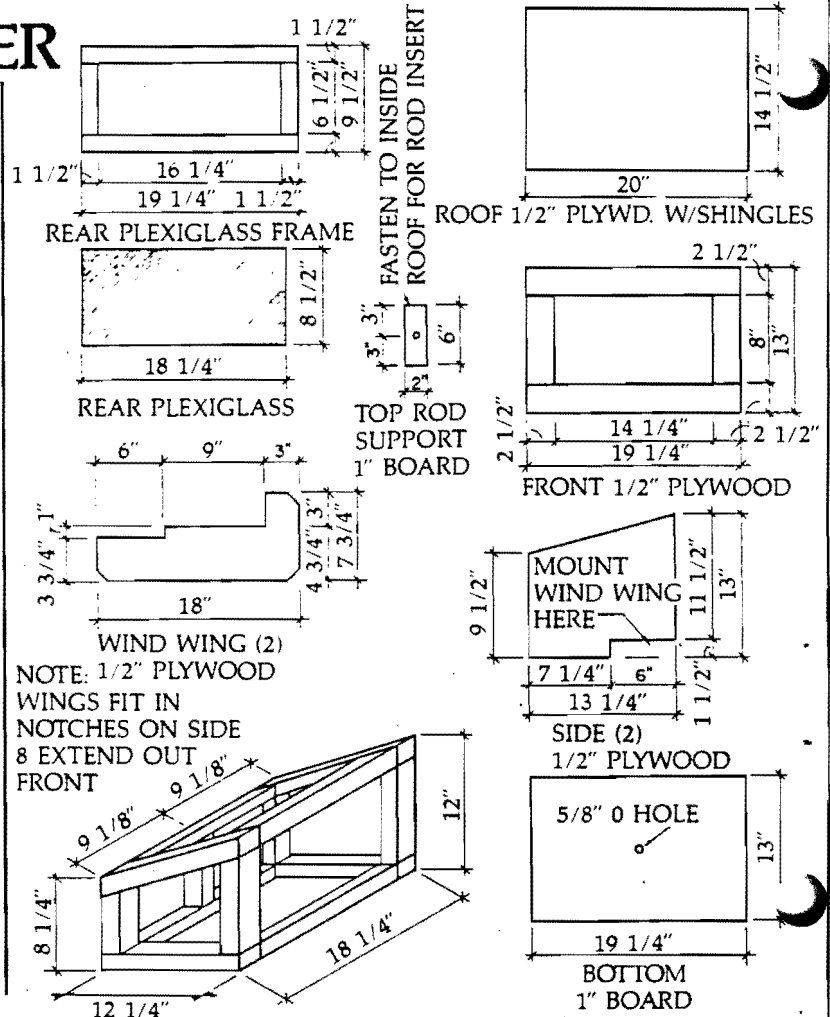
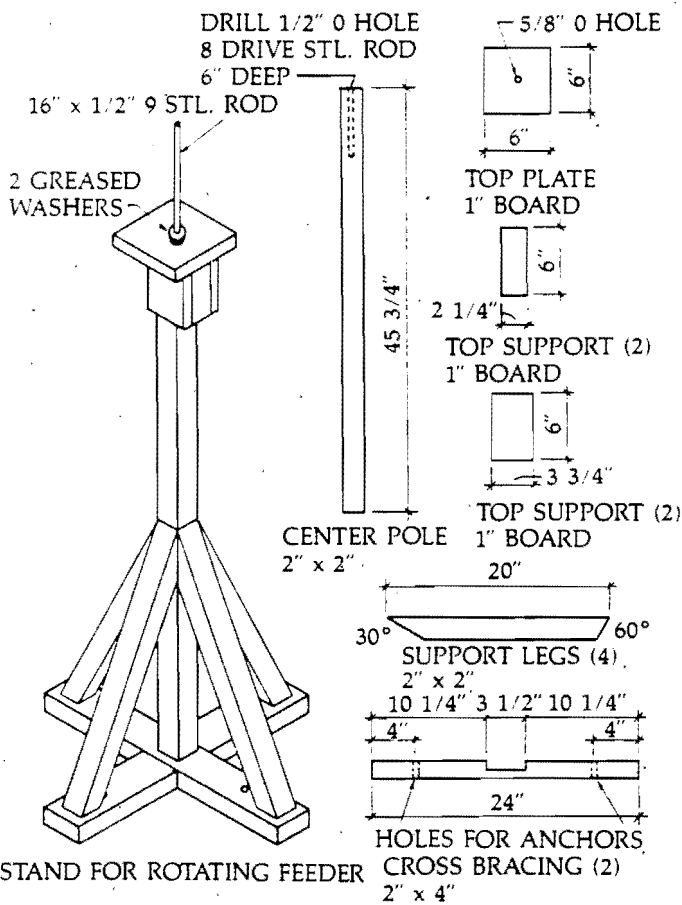
One thing in addition to food that seed-eating birds need is grit. Coarse sand is an excellent source of grit and it can be mixed directly in with the food or made available at a separate location. Crushed egg shells act as a grinding agent and also provide a needed source of calcium, which is in great demand during the spring months as birds are preparing to lay their eggs.

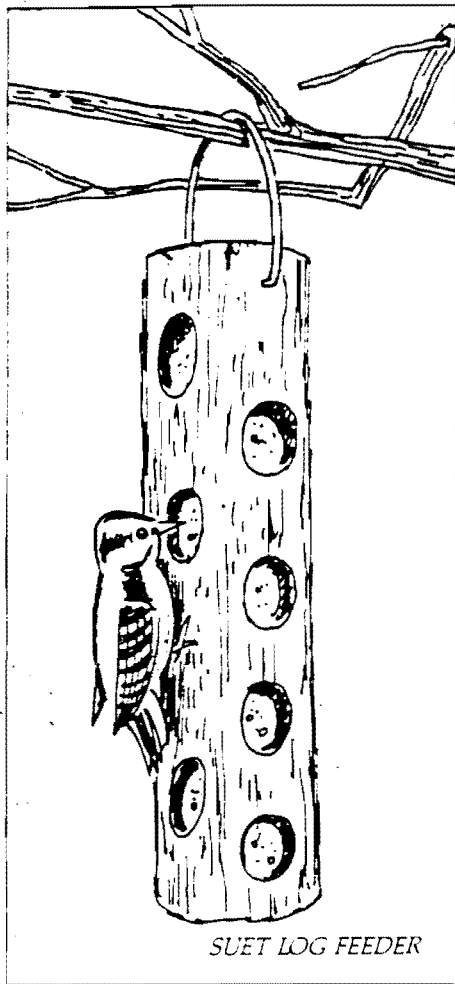
Don't assume that freezing temperatures curtail the birds' need for fresh water. Water is especially needed in the winter to keep feathers clean and in prime condition for body insulation. An electrical immersion water heater can be obtained rather inexpensively and placed in the water to keep it from freezing.



REVOLVING FEEDER

REVOLVING BIRDFEEDER





SUET LOG FEEDER

WHEN TO FEED

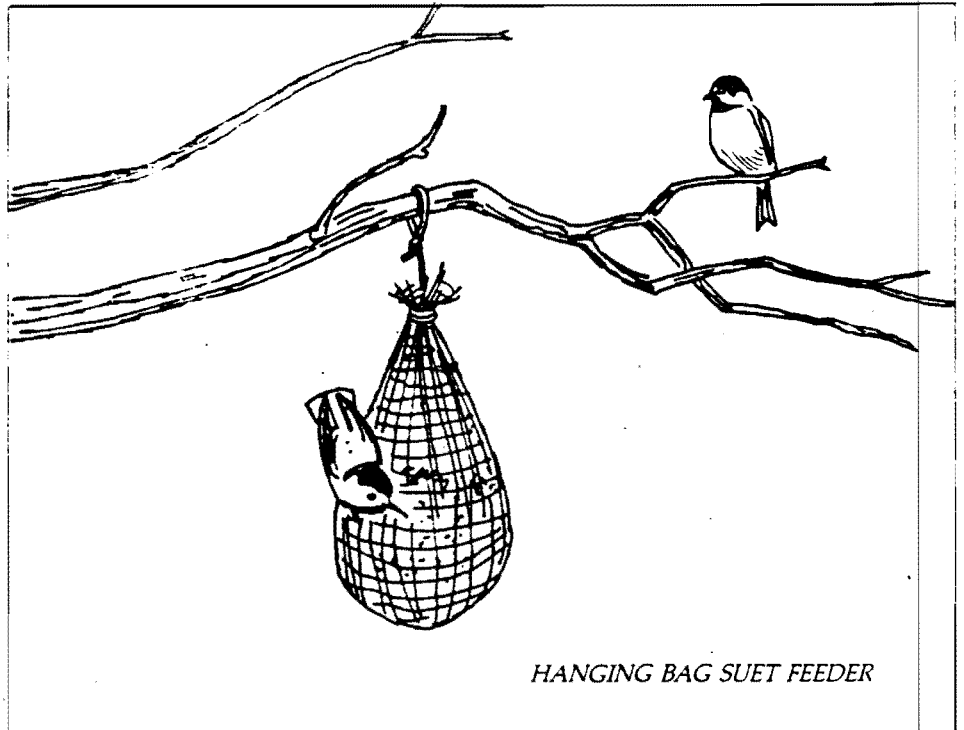
Plan to initiate the operation of your feeding station when the first snows or extreme cold temperatures are expected. Remember that the feeding station may attract more birds than the area naturally supports. Therefore, once feeding begins, food should be available continuously until at least April.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Initially, only a small amount of bird seed should be placed in the feeders since few birds will know that it is there. However, as the season advances, more and more birds will find and utilize the feeders, and more food can be dispensed. Eager operators often overstock their feeders and thereby allow excess food to spill, spoil or freeze. Naturally, much of the food that spills onto the ground is eaten by ground feeding birds or other animals, but if an excessive amount of food is spilled, you may wish to modify the feeders or your feeding rate.

When storing feed, keep it in a galvanized metal trash can, or a container that is both weather and rodent proof.

A squirrel guard or a metal circle placed below a bird feeder — folding out and down — is useful in discouraging squirrels and other small animals. However, if you wish to feed



HANGING BAG SUET FEEDER

squirrels, an ear of corn on a stick, or a special feeder in a different area will work.

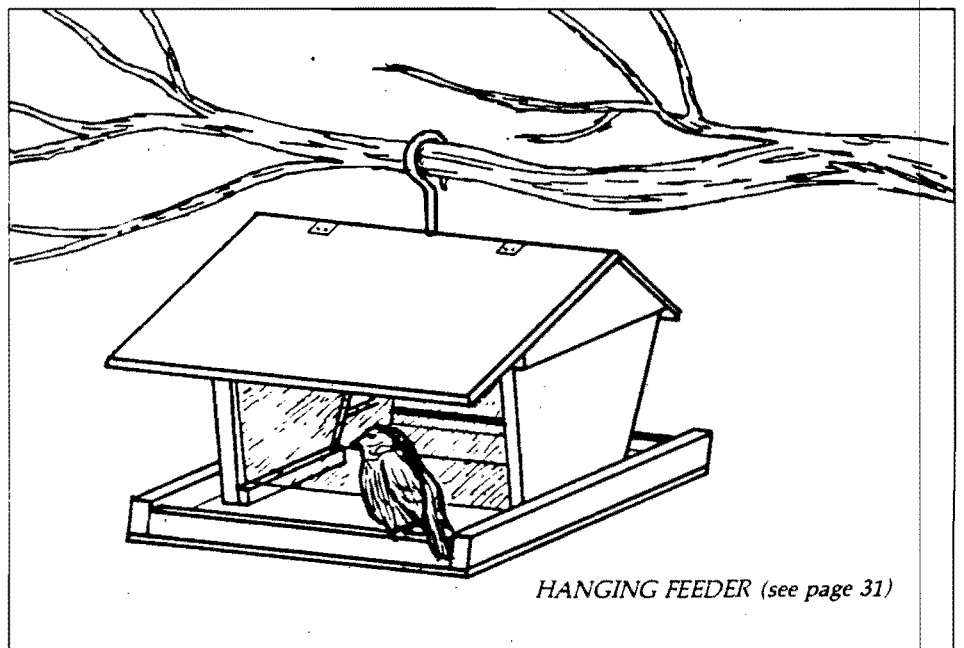
One common problem is birds flying into house windows during their approach to the feeder. A simple solution is to make the window or something directly behind the window visible so the birds won't fly in that direction. Venetian blinds or drapes are the best answers. A novel idea is to decorate the outside of the window with Christmas decorations or various silhouettes — including predators.

PERMANENT FEEDERS

The most attractive and longest lasting feeder is a plant which provides both food and shelter. A list of such plants that attracts a variety of species includes:

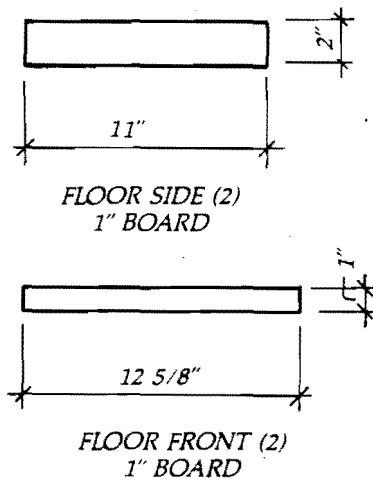
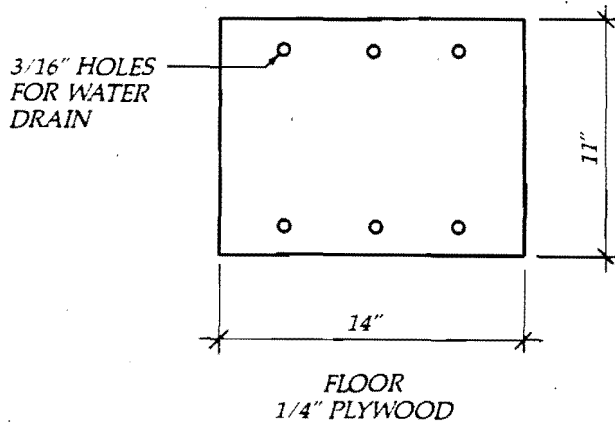
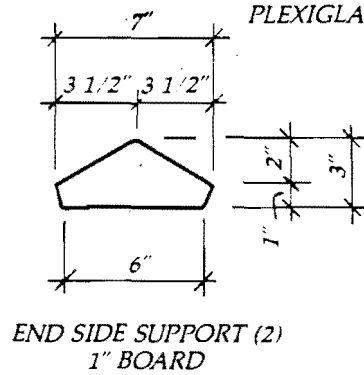
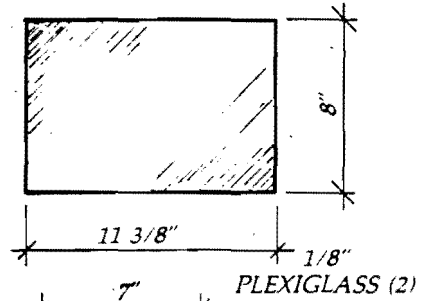
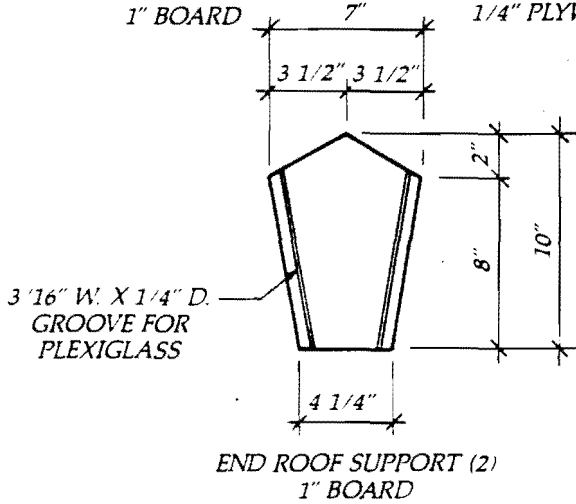
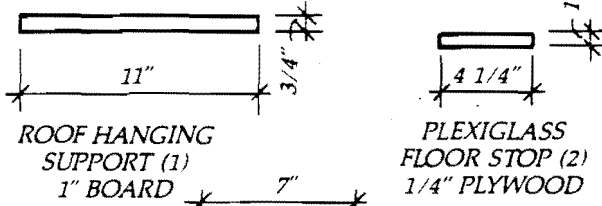
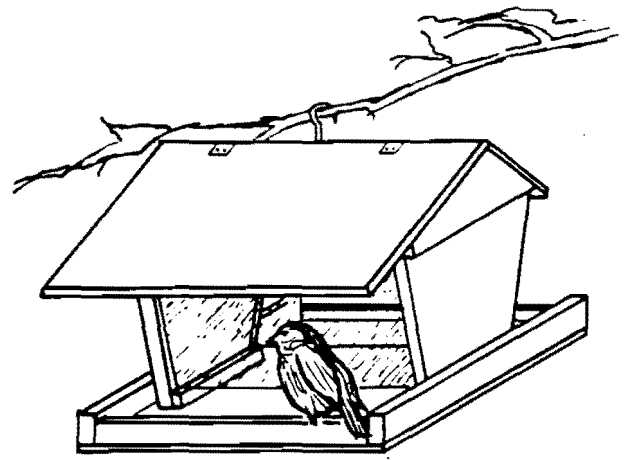
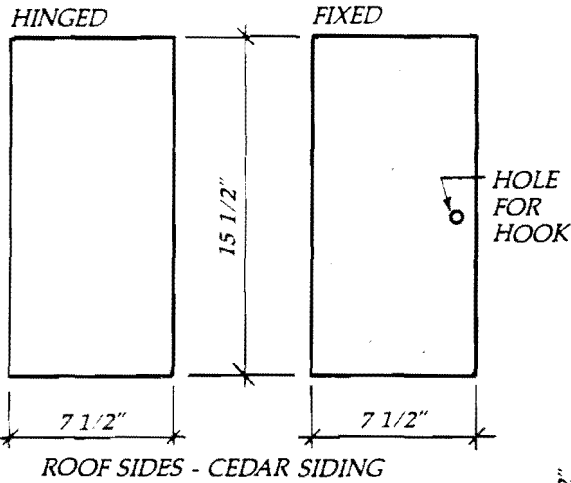
Trees: beech, black cherry, flowering dogwood, huckleberry, holly, junberry, mountain ash, mulberry, oaks, pine, red cedar, sassafras, sour gum, alder, ash, birch and elm.

Shrubs: blackberry, elderberry, pokeberry, sumac, viburnum, Virginia creeper, greenbrier, trumpet vine, high bush cranberry and wild grapes.



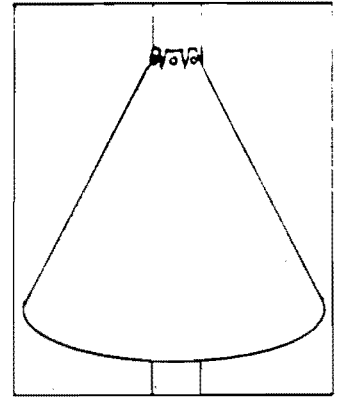
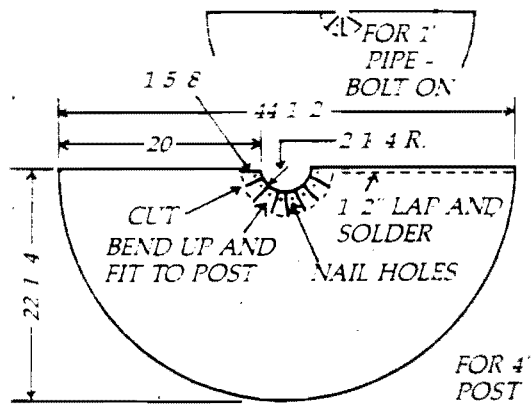
HANGING FEEDER (see page 31)

HANGING BIRDFEEDER

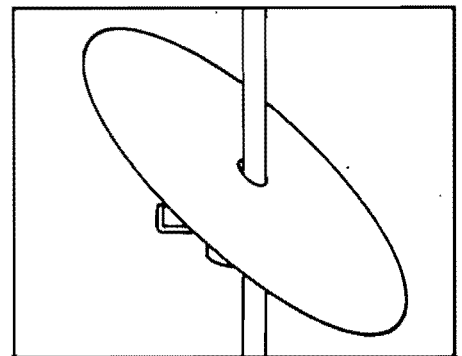
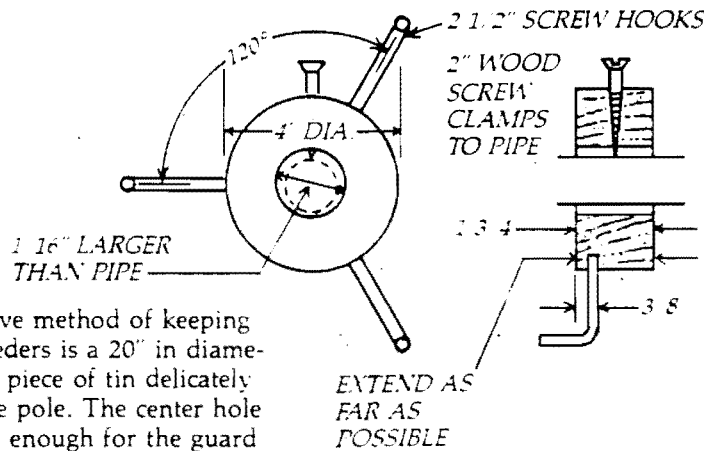
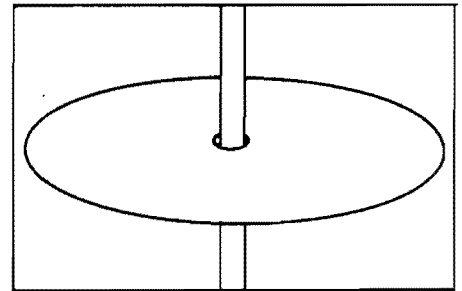
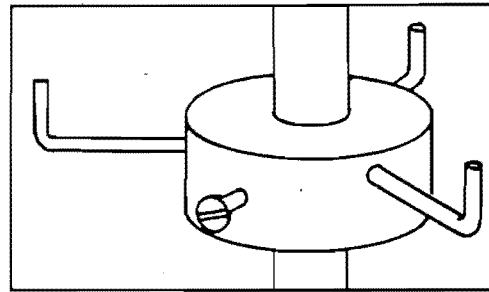


Squirrel Guard

A galvanized-iron funnel will keep climbing animals from getting into your feeders.



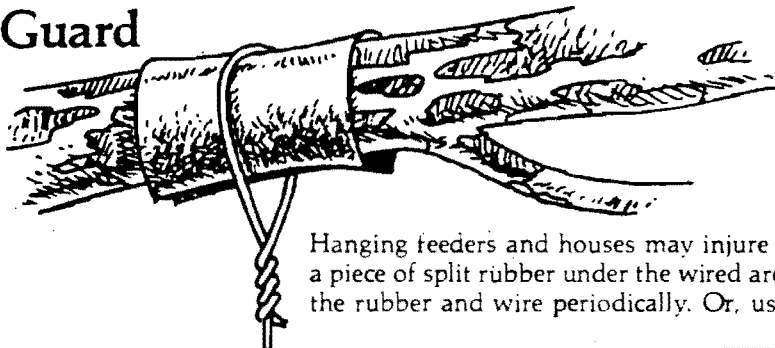
Tipping Guard



Another effective method of keeping squirrels off feeders is a 20" in diameter, lightweight piece of tin delicately balanced on the pole. The center hole should be large enough for the guard to tip a full 45° angle.

EXTEND AS FAR AS POSSIBLE

Tree Guard



Hanging feeders and houses may injure bark unless the branch is protected. Try a piece of split rubber under the wired areas. Make sure you loosen and reposition the rubber and wire periodically. Or, use cotton rope to hang the feeder.

Additional Reading

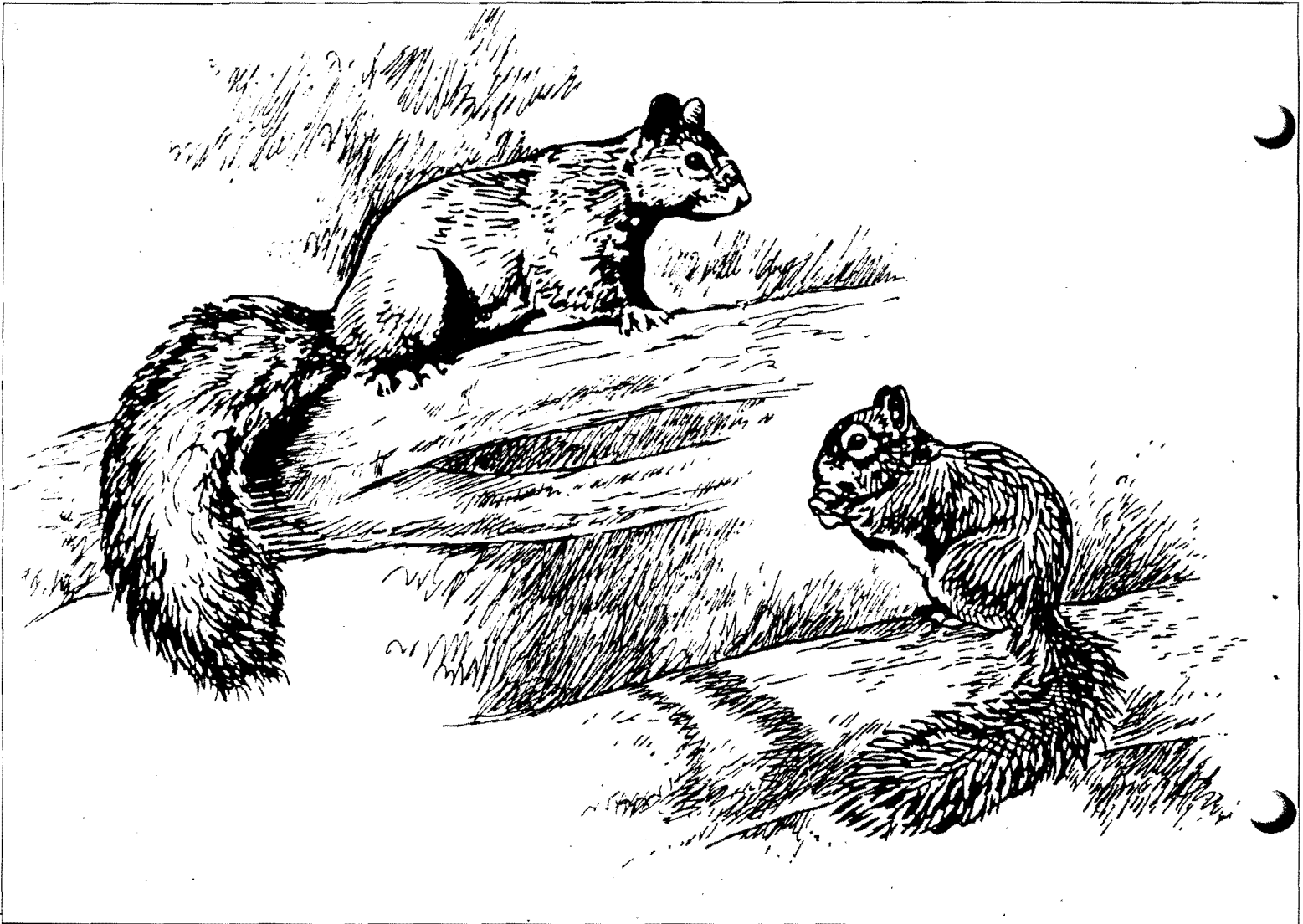
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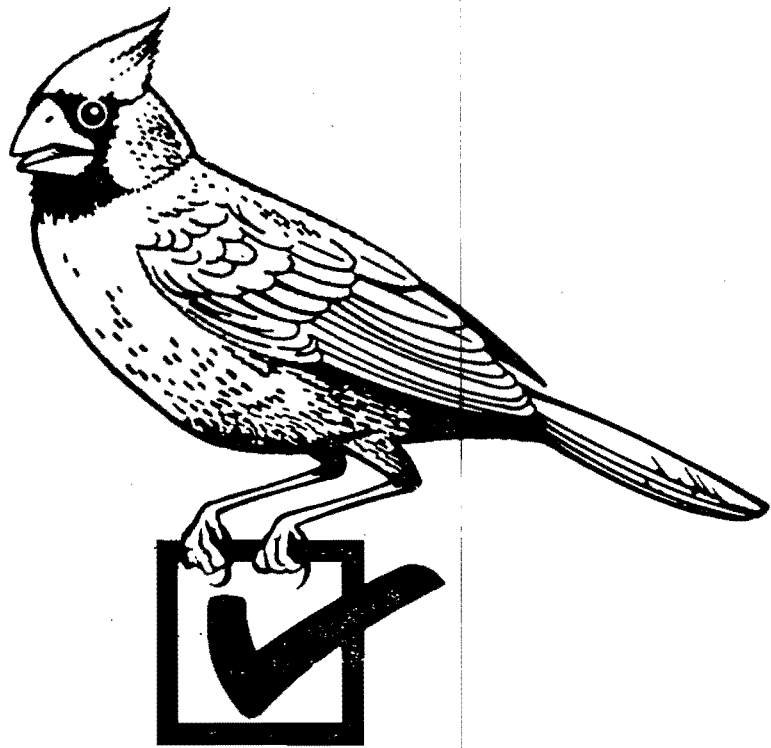
Dawson, Verne E. *Attracting Birds: From the Prairies to the Atlantic*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1967.

Dennis, John V. *A Complete Guide to Bird Feeding*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1976.

Schutz, Walter E. *Watching, Housing and Feeding*. Milwaukee, WI: Bruce Publishing Company, 1963.

Webber, William J. *Attracting Birds and Other Wildlife to Your Yard*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1982.





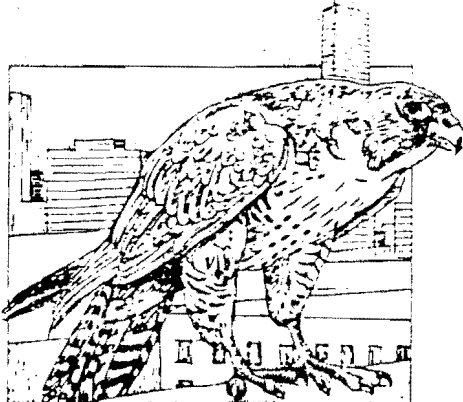
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- Your contribution will decrease your refund or increase your balance due. Your refund will not be delayed.
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Rocket Box Bat House Design

Dan Dourson, USFS, Kentucky
John MacGregor, with Northwest
Modifications by Patricia Otto

P.O. Box 19558 Seattle, Washington 98109

Build box from 1/2-in or greater plywood, or lumber thoroughly caulked and screwed

Bat house box should be at least 3 feet long, painted black in WA, OR and Western BC using flat exterior latex

Shingle roofing or well painted wood - Caulk top securely and screw onto box tightly

Galvanized Screws

Bats enter and exit from here

Cut top of post at sharp angle and roughen. Cut other angle notches into post to provide more roost space

You may wish to place a shelf around the post at eye level to allow for inspection or collection of guano as a way to count resident bats

4"x4" rough cut post 12-16 feet long. The post surface needs to be rough for bats to comfortably climb. Not all the post must be wood. The post two feet below the bottom of the box may be replaced with 2-inch pipe placed into concrete in the ground. Drill the 4x4 base to accept the 2-in pipe

Slightly round off post corners

Top View (Spacing)
May vary spacing to 1-inch depending on species expected

3/4-inch spacers (or vary to 1-inch) wood blocks. Attach box using lug bolts to 4x4 post

3/4"



3/4"

Place at least 2.5 to 3 feet of post into the ground

Place boxes in full sun areas in groups of 4 or 5 to provide a variety of roost options for bats in your area.



Crafts for all Scouts

Picture Frame – Materials:

One Large Heart Wood Shape, Six Tear Drop Wood Shapes, Cardboard, Tacky Glue, Low Temp Glue Gun, Pink, Red, Green and White Paint, Cardboard Easel.

Paint jumbo craft sticks pink, small teardrop wood pieces green, large heart wood shape red, three small heart wood pieces red and one small heart wood shape white. Let dry. Cut a piece of cardboard to 4 1/4" to 5 1/4". Line up and glue the craft sticks onto the cardboard. Cut your photo in a circle. Mount photo on a piece of white index cut in a slightly larger circle. Glue to the middle of the craft stick frame. Glue on wood pieces as shown in illustration. Hot glue on an easel.



Gingerbread-Look Birdhouse Ornament –

Materials: One Jumbo Craft Stick, Eight Craft Sticks, Two Mini Craft Sticks, Assorted Circle Wood pieces, Assorted Christmas Wood pieces, Tan, Green, Red & White Paint, Textured Snow Paint, Paint Brush, Tacky Glue, Metallic Gold Cord, Low Temp Glue Gun, Craft Knife and Adult. Have the adult cut a jumbo craft stick in half using

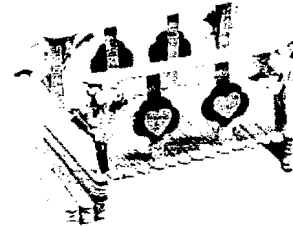


a craft knife. Paint craft sticks, mini craft sticks and economy craft sticks tan. Paint large a circle-shaped wood piece black. Paint assorted wood pieces to look like candy and Christmas decorations. Let all pieces dry. Turn seven craft sticks upside down and line up. Glue two mini craft sticks across the sticks, one at the top and one at the bottom. Turn over. Glue the two pieces of jumbo sticks to form a peak. Glue the last craft

stick across the bottom. Glue the black circle to the middle. Glue a piece of gold cord around the circle. Decorate the house using your other painted pieces. Finish with textured snow paint. Hot glue a loop of gold cord to the back for hanging.

Table Top Bridge - These little bridges make great table decorations. Materials: 65 Craft Sticks, 8 Mini Craft Sticks, 2 Jumbo Craft Sticks, 4 Small Green Foam shapes, 4 Foam Hearts, Small Silk Flowers, Low Temp Glue Gun.

Glue 11 craft sticks one on top of the other. Glue 6 craft sticks one on top of the other. Glue another 6 craft sticks one on top of the other. Glue the two

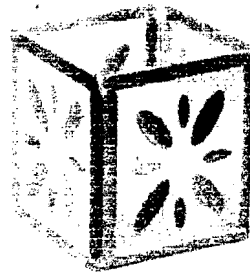


stacks of six side-by-side. Glue the stack of eleven along side the double stack of six. This will form the step. Repeat to form the other step. Lay 15 craft sticks side-by-side. Glue another 4

sticks on top of the 15 sticks laying them in the opposite direction to secure them in place. Turn upside down so you don't see the supporting sticks. Glue a step to each side of the bridge, lining them up with the last stick on each end. Lay a jumbo craft stick on your work surface. Use a glue gun to attach the four mini craft sticks on their ends to the flat jumbo craft stick, evenly spacing the mini sticks. This will make a railing. Repeat to make the other railing. Turn the railings over and add a dab of glue on each mini stick to secure the bottoms of the railings to the bridge. Decorate with silk flowers and foams as shown in illustration.

Craft Stick Lantern –

Materials: craft sticks, oval wood pieces, wax paper, tacky glue, small candle in votive cup.



Lay a 24" piece of wax paper on your work surface. Start at the left bottom and glue four craft sticks on the wax paper to make a box.

Right next to it make another box of four craft sticks. Repeat two more times so you have four boxes. Arrange wood pieces in each box to make an attractive design. Glue in place. Picture shown used small and medium wood ovals but you can use any kind you would like. Let dry. Trim the wax paper along the top. Trim down the side but leave a half inch to glue. Fold wax paper to make a box. Glue flap to secure. Set a candle in a votive inside and see how pretty it looks when the light shines through.

Window Sticky's – Materials: Clear acetate sheets, Small patterns (from transfer books, coloring books and magazines), Acrylic or fabric paints, Small Sharp scissors, Aleenes Tack It Over and Over (or similar product)

Trace pattern onto acetate sheet (Fabric Writer paints work great for tracing the patterns as well

as detailing). Paint the details of your pattern. Allow the paint to dry for at least 4 hours. You need to be sure that the paint is completely dry before proceeding. Using sharp scissors, cut out the design as close to the outline as possible. Turn over your Window Sticky and apply Tack It Over and Over or similar product with a brush. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for drying time.

Magic Wand Bookmark – Materials: One Large Star Wood shape, Three Small Star Wood pieces, Craft Stick, Gold Wire, Black & Gold Paint, Tacky Glue or Low Temp Glue Gun
Paint stars gold and craft stick black. Let dry. Glue large star to the end of the stick. Cut three 12" piece of wire and roll them around something thin (such as a piece of floral wire). Cut three 3" pieces of wire. Glue all six pieces of wire to the back of the large star as shown in photo above. Glue three small stars to the straight pieces of wire.



Trophy Holder – Materials: Jumbo Craft Sticks, Foam Sports Shapes, Foam Letters, Cardboard, Tacky Glue or Low Temp Glue Gun, Paint and Brush.
For top of display, glue eight jumbo craft sticks to a piece of cardboard. For all four sides, glue four jumbo craft sticks to cardboard. Cut all five cardboard pieces 1" larger than sticks. Bend excess cardboard away from sticks to form tabs that can be glued together. Glue tabs to together to form a box as shown in illustration. Paint base. Let dry. Decorate with sport shapes. Write your name with letters.



Table Top Wishing Well – Materials: 17 Clothespins, Tacky Glue, Baby Food Jar, Low Temp Glue Gun, Four Small Heart Wood Shapes, Eight Small Teardrop Wood Shapes, Rubber Band, Pink and Green Paint or Paint, Markers, Silk or Dried Flowers.
Remove the springs from 17 clothespins.



Hot glue half a clothespin (point side down and right side out) to the outside lip of the baby food jar extending up. Glue another directly across the jar. These will become the support for the roof of the wishing well. Cover the outside of the baby food jar with tacky glue. Cover with clothespin halves (point sides up and right sides out). Line up the bottoms with the bottom of the jar. Use a rubber band to hold them in place until dry. Use a glue gun to glue five clothespin halves together side-by-side to make one part of the roof. Glue five more to together to make the other side. Use hot glue to glue the pieces of the roof together and to attach to the wishing well as shown in the photo above. Paint four wood hearts pink and eight wood teardrops green. Glue to the wishing well to decorate. Add some silk flowers.

Furry Head Pencils – Materials: 3" Piece of a Feather Boa, Two 15mm Wiggle Eyes, One 1/2" Pompoms, Low Temp Glue Gun, Pencil.
Wrap a 3" piece of a feather boa around the top of pencil, securing it with hot glue. Glue on two wiggle eyes and a pom pom for a nose.



Music Shakers – Materials: 2 toilet paper tubes, beans, seeds, pasta or rice (uncooked), paper, tape, markers and stickers (Optional). Fill the tubes with beans, seeds, pasta or rice then wrap with any kind of paper. Fold up or tie the ends closed. Let the kids use their imagination and decorate with markers, crayons, stickers or paint.

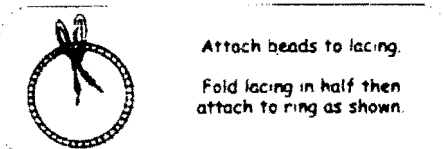
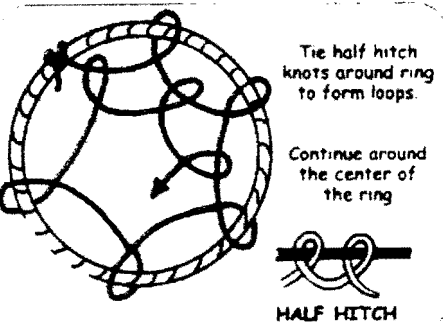
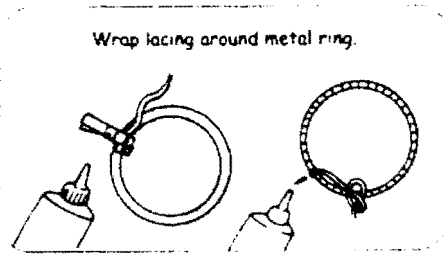
Glitter Rocks – Materials: Small smooth egg sized rocks, Elmer's glue, and glitter
Role rock in glue then cover completely with glitter, let dry for 30 min. to 2 hours, depending on how thick the glue is, then add a top coat of Elmer's and let dry completely.

Flower Wreath – Materials: 10-20 flowers (dried or fresh), card board circle or paper plate, glue and ribbon.
Cut out center in cardboard or paper plate. Place a substantial amount of glue all over your card board/paper plate, place flowers all around let dry, tie a ribbon around the top and use to hang up.

Wave Maker – Materials: Clear, empty 2 liter plastic soda bottle, Vegetable oil, Food coloring, Water
Start with a clear, clean empty 2 liter plastic soda bottle. Fill half way with water. Add drops of food color to make desired color (twist top on and

shake to combine color). Add more color if necessary. Any color will do we used blue (like the ocean) and we recommend to stay away from yellow because the oil is already yellow. Add vegetable oil to fill (all except about an inch on the top). Seal bottle tightly with cap. You are now ready to experiment. Swirl the bottle while it's standing up or lay it down on its side and rock back and forth to create "waves". You will find many interesting things to do with it. Try creating large bubbles by turning the bottle top over bottom a few times. Really shake it up to create millions of tiny bubbles. Look into the depths of the bottle when it has so many tiny bubbles with an "unfocused" gaze to get a holographic type effect. It also really looks great when lit from behind. Hold it up to the window on a sunny day to get an even more colorful effect. *Sometimes the oil gets a little cloudy when you've been playing with your wave maker a lot. Just let it sit still for several hours or days and the oil will eventually return to normal.*

Pocket Dream Catcher – Materials: Tacky Glue, 1-1/4" Key Ring (or you can use the plastic rings from soda bottle tops), Assorted Pony Beads,

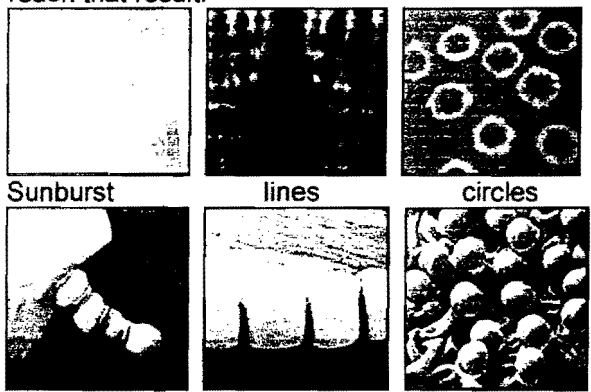


Embroidery Floss or Yarn, Safety Pin, Scissors. Cut a 6-yard piece of yarn or floss. Slip one end in the split of the ring to hold in place. Wrap the lacing around the metal ring. Glue the end to the lacing where they meet. Roll a 1-yard piece yarn or floss loosely into a ball. Knot one end of yarn

around the metal ring then seal the knot with glue. Tie approximately four half hitches around the ring. Pinch each completed knot as you begin the next. Add a half hitch next to the knot where you began. Then begin tying half hitches in the middle of the cord you already added. Double knot the cord in the center of the webbing then seal knot with glue. Cut off excess cord. Cut a 4" length of yarn. Knot ends together and insert one end of loop through metal ring at the top. Draw knot through loop and pull tight. Add a pin. Cut three 4" pieces of yarn. Fold each piece in half and tie to ring bottom using a half hitch. Lace a pony bead through both ends and knot in place. Cut off excess.



Easy Tie Dye for Kids – These are super easy tie dyes for kids. For the purposes of simplicity, choose to use one color per garment, rather than multiple colors that are so often seen. You can also use colored garments and use a contrasting dye color to achieve the same results. Materials: various colors of fabric dye (Rit Dye is usually available at your local grocer or discount department store), rubber bands, rubber gloves, marbles, tap water, garments such as t-shirts, cotton shorts, old jeans, etc. Begin by rubberbanding your garment according to the design you wish to achieve. See the pictures below followed by the method in which to reach that result.



Sunburst lines circles

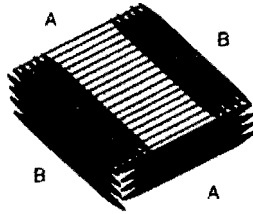
One marble & several rubber bands several rubber bands only one marble & rubber band per circle

Prepare dye according to package directions. Be sure to wear rubber gloves to protect your hands! Once your garment is ready, place in the dye for at least 15-20 minutes. The longer the garment remains in the dye, the darker and deeper the color will become. Remove from the dye and rinse according to package directions, usually in cold running water. Ring out garment until water runs

clear. Carefully remove rubber bands and marbles to reveal your new design! No design will be the same as another and different effects can be reached by combining the different methods mentioned above.

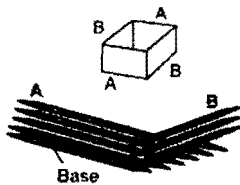
Toothpick Treasure Box – Materials: Toothpicks 146 perfect ones to make box, a few extra for spreading glue (square-edge toothpicks work best), Glue (white glue or tacky glue) *Make sure to cover surface that you're working on, this project can get messy.* Be sure to use only perfect and straight (not warped)

toothpicks for your box. Any rejects can be used as glue spreaders or for other projects. **Base:** Pour out a little glue. (We recommend using a something disposable—a shallow dish or plate) Using an extra toothpick as a glue spreader (or a very small paintbrush); spread glue along one edge of first toothpick, adhere second toothpick to first. Spread glue on outside edge of second toothpick; adhere third toothpick. Continue in this manner gluing and adhering toothpicks until you have a row of 31 toothpicks all lined up. **Sides:** Spread glue on top of the first toothpick on the



base (only) and place a toothpick on top of it ("A" sides). (See illustration). Do the same with the last toothpick in the row on the base (other "A" side). Now, spread glue on edge of another toothpick and place

it so that it crosses over both of the toothpicks you just placed ("B" sides). Do the same on the other "B" side of the box (like building a log cabin). Continue in this manner; spreading glue on top of top toothpick and adding another toothpick to each of the "A" sides then do the same with each of the "B" sides, back to "A's" then back to "B's", etc. until you have 15 on the "A" sides and 14 on the "B" sides. Let dry. **Top:** Make another row of toothpicks the same way you created the bottom of the box. This row should be 33 toothpicks long. Let dry. Glue and attach 5 toothpicks crosswise on each side of the top of box ("B" sides)—the fifth toothpick should hang off the edge its full width. To do this; you need to glue the first toothpick right at the edge and glue three more to the inside of it and one toothpick to the outside of it. (See illustration). Let set a few minutes. Carefully turn lid over. Spread glue and on first and last toothpick in row of 33, attach toothpick on top of this ("A" sides). Glue and attach more toothpicks



on top of these new toothpicks until you have 3 toothpicks on top of the first and last toothpick in the row of 33. Now attach the crosswise-side toothpicks ("B" sides). Spread glue on the toothpick that hung over the edge of the top on each side and attach four toothpicks on top of that. Let dry. **Specifications:**

Box Bottom: 31 toothpicks

A Sides of Bottom: 15 toothpicks (each side)

B Sides of Bottom: 14 toothpicks (each side)

Box Top: 33 toothpicks

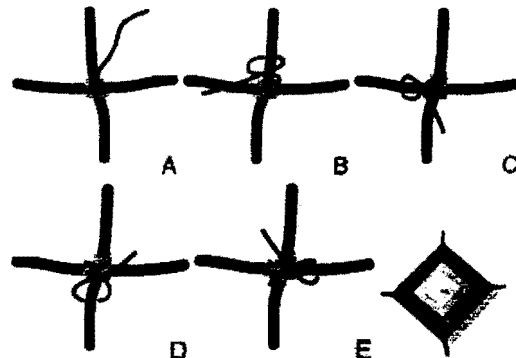
A Sides of Top: 3 toothpicks (each side)

B Sides of Top: 4 toothpicks (each side)

Yarn Art – Materials: Scraps of yarn, 2 Straight sticks (both the same length), Scissors, Sandpaper

Long sticks make a large design, short sticks make a small design. Use many colors of yarn or just a few; be creative.

Select two sticks that are fairly straight and about the same length (or trim to length). Sand ends of sticks to reduce sharpness. Lay one stick crosswise over the other. Begin to wrap first color of yarn around one way then the other and make a knot. Let yarn hang down from knot; do not trim. See illustration A.



Turn sticks over so that knot is in the back. Begin to wrap yarn. Bring yarn from behind stick and wrap it around the first stick and over to the next stick (B).

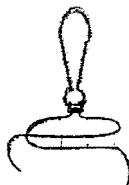
Then continuing wrap it around next stick front to back and back around to next stick (C). Same on the next stick (D) and the next (E). Just keep wrapping the yarn and soon a pattern will appear. To change color of yarn, give an extra wrap of yarn to the stick where you want to change colors and tie the new color to the old securely, making sure knot is in back of design, not front. Change colors as often as you wish or not at all. Multicolor yarns make interesting designs too. To finish off design, double knot yarn to stick you want to end at and trim.

Record Player Art – Materials: Record Player, Paper Plates, Markers or Paints and Brushes, Pencil.

Use a pencil to punch a hole in the middle of the paper plate. Place the plate on the record player using the hole to position it. Turn on record player. Place tip of marker or brush on plate and allow plate to spin underneath. Use variations of pressure, color and position to it make a more interesting design. *Variations to Try:* Permanent Markers on Acetate, Chalk on Black Construction Paper, Water Color on Vellum

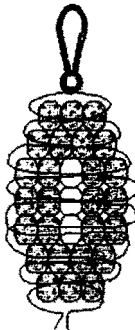


Half Hitch for attaching cord to lanyard hook for pony bead patterns – Use this sample for all of the key chains listed in this section of the Pow Wow book. In each case, you will loop the cording through the opening on the hook.



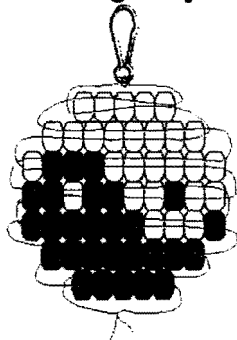
Football Pony Bead Pattern – Materials: 26 Brown Pony Beads, 3 White Pony Beads, 2' Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook.

Fold your ribbon in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot.



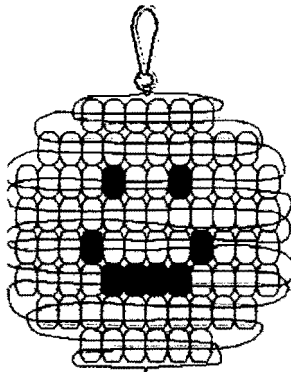
Yin Yang Pony Bead Pattern – Materials: 28 White Pony Beads, 28 Black Pony Beads, 2 Yards Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook.

Fold your wire or cord in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot.



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Smiley Face Pony Bead Pattern – Materials: 72 Yellow Pony Beads, 8 Black Pony Beads, 2 Yards of 1/4" Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook. Fold your wire or cord in half to find the center.



Use a half hitch (see above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot.

Paper Chinese Yo-Yo – Materials: 1/8" or 1/4" Dowel, Roll of wrapping paper, Tape or Glue.

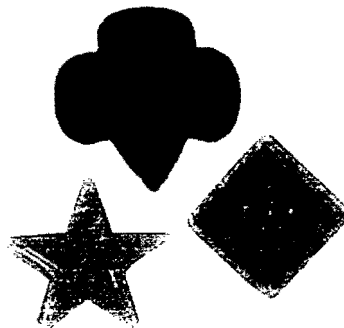
Cut a strip of wrapping paper 7' long by 4" wide. Glue or tape one end of the strip to the dowel at the end. Roll the paper tightly around the dowel. To use, hold the dowel and flick your wrist in an upward motion. Paper will yo-yo out and back in.



Scout Fire Starters – Materials: Candy Mold, Wax or Old Candles, Saw Dust from Untreated Wood. Disposable Container and Spoon, Broken Crayons (optional)

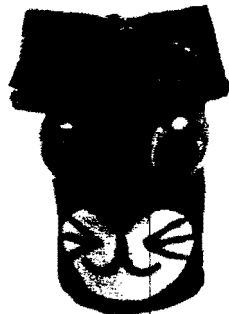
Melt candles or wax in a double burner on stove top. Add broken crayons for color if desired. Mix equal amounts of saw dust with melted wax in a disposable container. Pour into candy molds.

Let harden. Pop out of of molds. Light with a wooden match to start your camp fire or cooking fire.



Tiger Seltzer Rockets – Materials: Scrap paper, Pen or pencil, Film canister with snap on lid (Fuji), Tiger striped craft foam (or orange and use black permanent marker to make stripes), Scrap of black craft foam, Scrap of white craft foam, Black permanent marker, Hot glue gun, Scissors, Wiggle Eyes (2 per canister), Alka-Seltzer tablets (generic works fine), Water in a container, Eye protection (glasses).

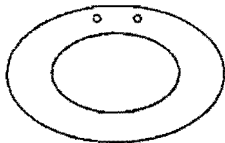
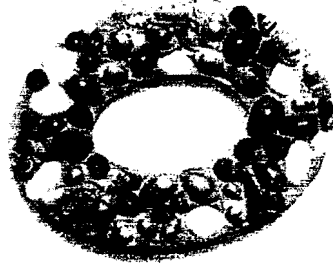
Lay the film canister on it's side on the paper. Mark the top and bottom of the canister. Cut a strip of paper. Wrap the paper around the canister and cut to fit. This will become your pattern. Lay the pattern on the wrong side of the craft foam. Mark the pattern on the foam. Cut the shape out. Adhere the craft foam to the film canister using the hot glue, making sure the end with



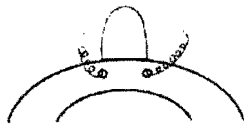
the lid sticks out about 1/8". Note: Make sure the ears are on the opposite side of the opening of the canister. Cut a circle out of tiger striped craft foam, cutting a pie shaped wedge out of the circle. Form into a cone shape and hot glue to the end of the canister (opposite the opening). Cut out 2 small triangles and glue to the cone (see photo). Look at photograph and cut out the nose from black craft foam, and the mouth area out of white foam. Use a black marker to draw on features. Glue on to canister according to photo. Glue on wiggle eyes. Take the following items outside: the rocket, water, Alka-Seltzer tablets, and eye protection. Put on your eye protection. Turn the rocket upside down, remove the lid from the canister, and fill 1/4 full with water. Drop in tablet and immediately replace lid and set on ground. Back up! Experiment with using one or two tablets into the canister to see if it will shoot up higher. Be sure to look for the tablets after the rocket fires, we were able to reuse some of them a couple of times. Be sure to rinse off your driveway or sidewalk after finishing with your rockets. We have tested this product with a variety of glues and found that hot glue held up to continuous exposure to water and seltzer tablets.

Seashell Frame – Materials: Oval wood frame (or make one from heavy cardboard), Acrylic paint – blue, 12" Length 22 gauge wire – turquoise, Small sea shells, Blue pre-tinted grout, Paint brush

Craft drill and small bit, Craft stick. Using the craft drill and small bit, drill 2 holes in top of frame about 1" apart. Paint front and back of frame blue. Let dry. Thread one end of turquoise wire into one hole at



Drill 2 holes in top of frame about 1" apart

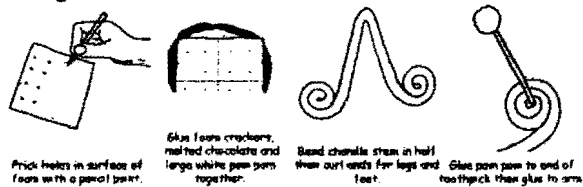
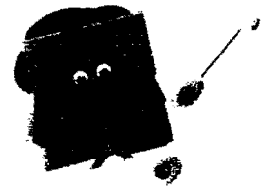


Thread wire into one hole at top of frame. To the end of the wire. Repeat with other end of wire.

top of frame. Using the end of the paint brush, coil the end of the wire. Repeat with other end of the wire for a hanger. Spread enough grout on frame to have about a 1/4" thickness. Press shells into grout. Let dry.

Marshmallow People – Materials: 2mm Tan Craft foam, 3mm Brown craft foam, 1/2" White pom-pom, 7mm Brown pom-pom, Two 10mm Wiggle eyes, 3 White chenille stems, Scissors, Toothpick, Tacky glue, Fine point black permanent marker, Pencil, Cinnamon.

Transfer pattern for melted candy bar onto brown foam, then cut out. Cut two 3 1/4" squares from tan foam for crackers. Poke holes in crackers with pencil point then dust with cinnamon. Draw line down center of cracker with edge of scissors to simulate an actual cracker. Glue 'smores together in the following order: Cracker, 3" pom-pom, melted candy, cracker. Let dry. Bend 1 chenille stem in half for legs. Coil ends of chenille stems for feet. Glue legs in place inside of top cracker. Snip one chenille stem in half for arms. Glue ends then glue one to each side of the top cracker. Glue 2 wiggle eyes and brown pom-pom in place for face. Draw mouth with a black marker. Glue white pom-pom to the end of a toothpick for toasted marshmallow then glue to one arm.

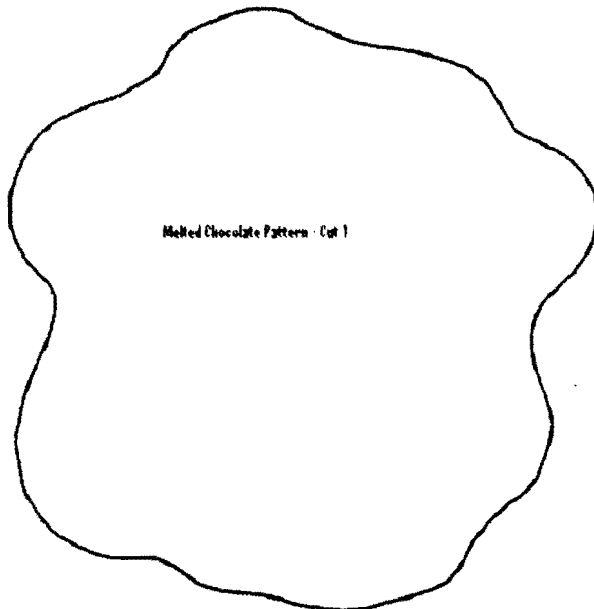


Prick holes in surface of foam with a pencil point.

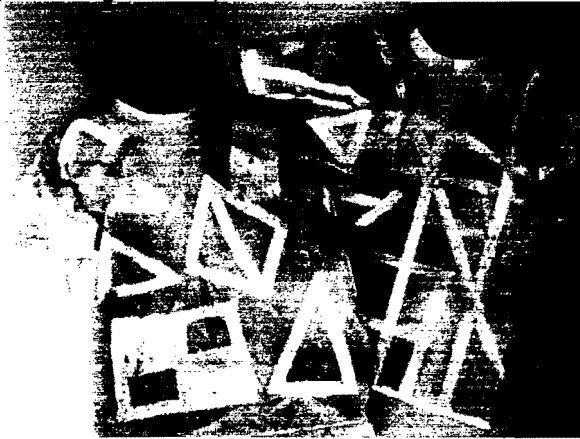
Glue 1 side crackers, melted chocolate and large white pom-pom together.

Bend chenille stem in half then curl ends for legs and feet.

Glue pom-pom to end of toothpick then glue to arm.



Tape-T's – Tape creates the lines and shapes that are the "resist" area of this shirt. This technique shows that sometimes what you don't paint is as important as what you do! Materials: White T-Shirt, Cardboard or shirtboard form for inside T-shirt, Masking Tape, Color Mist Combinations: - Pink Carnation, Cornflower Blue and Sunflower Yellow, OR - Christmas Green, Cornflower Blue and Sunflower Yellow, Plastic to cover work area and protect floor from overspray (if working indoors), scissors



Place T-shirt over cardboard/shirtboard. Cover work area with plastic. Randomly place masking tape on shirt to create various patterns. Choose from either of these color combinations: **a.** Christmas Green, Cornflower Blue, & Sunflower Yellow, or **b.** Cornflower Blue, Pink Carnation, & Sunflower Yellow. Shake Color Mist well with clear cap in place. Prime pump by spraying onto a clean paper towel, then begin misting color randomly onto shirt. As you paint the t-shirt, remove pieces of the tape to add color under the taped areas. It is always best to start spraying with your lightest color first. As the colors overlap and blend, new colors will be created. Allow paint to dry completely then turn shirt over and paint the back in the same manner. Color will be permanent and washable. Do not be concerned with dots and uneven variations of paint, this creates a more tie-dye look to the shirt. Because Color Mist is permanent it does not have to be heat set.



Rexlace Square Keyring – Materials: Keyring, 2 Hanks of Rexlace - 30" each (Your Choice of Colors), Scissors. Follow illustration 1 for attaching Rexlace to keyring. When illustration 1 is completed and pulled tight, your Rexlace should look like illustration 2. To continue braiding, fold each strand back over itself until all four lengths are

worked, being sure to thread through loops when appropriate. From here, it doesn't matter which tail you start with, as long as you work through all four lengths. Braid as many rows as you wish. After the last row, you can either put a little glue on the end (trim tails after glue is set), or pull extra tight and leave tails.

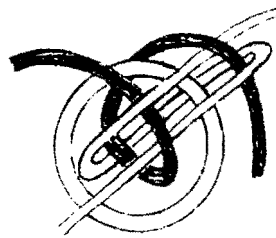


Illustration 1

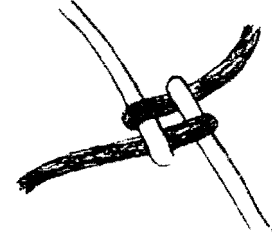
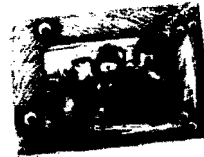


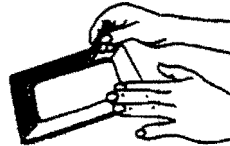
Illustration 2

Animal Print Frame – Materials: Paper maché, Oil crayons - assorted colors, White opaque marker or paint, Wiggle eyes, Scissors, Glue

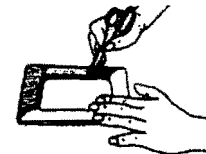


Color the bottom and one side of the frame white with paint or opaque marker. Color the other sides of the frame with a dark brown oil crayon then color over the white sides of the frame with black oil crayon.

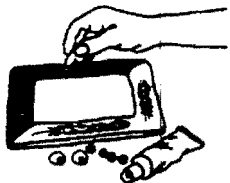
Use the points of the scissors to scratch away the oil crayon on all four sides. Make the strokes in one direction so that the final effect will look like fur. The black with white underneath represents a skunk, so use a white crayon to draw a white stripe down the center of the two black sides. The brown represents the fur of a raccoon. Draw a dark brown circle at one end of each of the other two sides for the dark circle around a raccoon's eyes. Glue two small wiggle eyes at one end of each of the black sides for the skunk and one large eye on top of each of the brown circles.



Color one long side and one short side with white.



Make scratches in the layer of oil pastels with scissor points.



Glue wiggle eyes in place for skunk and raccoon.

Straw Hat Turkey



Use feathers, craft foam, felt and make a turkey out of a straw hat. You need: Tacky Glue, Straw Hat, Craft Foam, Tacky Glue, Hemp, Feathers, Scissors Instructions: Cut out pieces of craft foam to resemble the turkey shown above or use the precut pieces

from our. Glue on a loop of hemp for hanging.

Melted Snowman Make melted snowmen complete with top hats! You need: White Card Stock, Low Temp Glue Gun, Mini Top Hat, Black E Beads, Orange Craft Foam, Scissors. Jewelry Craft Pins, Glitter (optional)

Instructions: Cut a long triangle out of orange craft foam for a carrot nose. Squeeze out a puddle of hot glue on a piece of white card stock. While glue is still wet press in a mini top hat, a craft foam nose and black e beads for coal eyes, mouth and buttons. You can also add some twigs for arms, glitter for sparkle, and a scrap of cloth for a scarf. Glue a pin to the back.



Computer Buddies

Make a Computer Buddy to keep you company while you working or playing on your computer.



You need: 2-1/2" Styrofoam Ball, Paint Foam Brush, Pipe Cleaners, Colossal Pipe Cleaners, 15mm Wiggle Eyes, Tacky Glue, Assorted Pom Beads, Instructions: Paint the Styrofoam ball. Let dry.

Make a face by gluing on wiggle eyes and adding a pipe cleaner mouth. Cut a colossal pipe cleaner in two 5" pieces and two 3" pieces. Push the smaller pieces in as arms and the larger pieces in as legs. Add pom beads for feet and hands. For hair, cut a pipe cleaner into 1" pieces. Poke into the Styrofoam head. Add a small pom bead on each end.

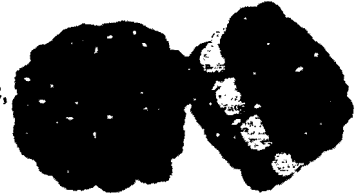
Beaded Neckerchief Slides

Choose blue and yellow for Cubs or khaki and red for Webelos and weave and neckerchief slide to match your uniform.

You need: 30 Pony Beads, 24" 1mm Black Round Elastic, White Glue,

Instructions: Cut elastic cord into 24" lengths. Stiffen ends

with white glue. String the first row of three beads onto cord and push to the center of the cord. Lace the 2nd row of beads onto one cord. Lace the other cord through the same beads in reverse order. Pull both cords snugly. Continue with the next row of beads until you have laced rows. Loop beads around and string one cord through first row of beads. Tie cords together pulling tight. Put a dab of white glue on knot. Let dry. Trim.

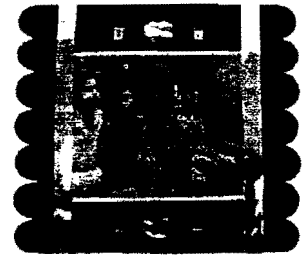


Treasure Frames

This treasure frame is terrific for camps or parties... economical too!

You Need: Seven Jumbo Craft Sticks, Cardboard, Tacky Glue, Foil Paper or 1/4" Gold Ribbon, Gemstones, Paint and Foam Brush, Cardboard Easel or Magnetic Strips, Low Temp Glue Gun

Instructions: Paint jumbo craft sticks. Let dry. Cut a piece of cardboard to 5" x 5". Line up and glue the craft sticks the cardboard. Trim your photo. Glue to the middle of the craft stick frame. Cut 1/4" strips of foil paper. Glue to frame. Glue on gemstones. Hot glue on an easel or magnet strips.



Lucky Stones

You don't have to be Irish to have fun making these! You need: Stones, Glitter, Tacky Glue, Gemstones Instructions: Wash and dry your stones, Coat with tacky glue. Sprinkle with glitter and glue on rhinestones.

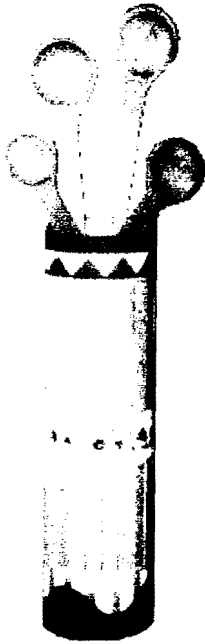


Turning Trash into Treasures

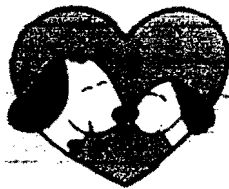
Kitchen Utensil Holder – Materials: Empty, Clean, Round Container (Pringles, Oatmeal, Stovetop Stuffing, etc.), Craft Sticks, Wallpaper Sample, Low Temp Glue Gun, Tacky Glue, Plaster of Paris (optional)

Cover container with two rows of craft sticks.

Depending upon the size of the container, the top row may extend beyond the top of the container. If your container is taller than the two rows, line up ends of sticks with top and bottom of container leaving a gap around the middle. Choose a wallpaper sample that will look nice in Mom's kitchen. Cut three strips to fit around the container. Use tacky glue to secure one around the top, one around the bottom, and one around the middle. Optional: Prepare plaster of paris according to package directions. Pour 1" to 2" into utensil holder to make it more stable.



Greeting Card Puzzles – Materials: Greeting Cards, Tacky Glue, Jumbo Craft Sticks, Scissors, Exacto-Knife with Sharp Blade, Tape

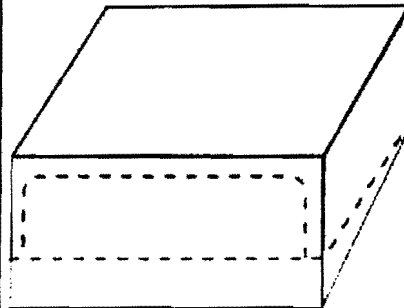


Cut off the front of the Christmas card and trim up or cut into a shape. Lay out enough craft sticks to fit the card. Use tape to hold them together on the back side. Spread a layer of tacky glue over the back of the card. Burnish down the card so all edges adhere. Wipe off any excess glue with a damp cloth. Let dry. Remove tape from back. Use a sharp Exacto knife to slice through the card where the craft sticks meet.

Travel Lap Desk with Wipe-off Top – Materials: Large sturdy cardboard box, Shipping Tape, Empty Snack Food Container such as Fruit Roll Up or Granola Bars, Mat Knife, Glue Gun, Colored Contact Paper, Clear Contact Paper, White Poster Board, Paper Cup, Dry Erase Markers, Piece of Felt.

Tape box closed. Use a mat knife to cut away areas shown below. Opening in front should be at about 8" high so a child can fit comfortably underneath without the table being too high. Save scraps. Cover with contact paper.

Cut a piece of poster board to fit the top. Cover it with clear contact paper. The surface will work with dry erase markers. Hot glue it to the top. From your scrap, cut three 1" corrugated strips the same length as your table top. Glue them together one on top of the other. Glue on the bottom edge of the table top to form a lip to keep the markers from



falling off. Trim the top off a snack box and cover with contact paper. Hot glue it to the side of the box. Push a paper cup into the snack box to hold markers.

Use the rest of the box to hold small activity books and felt for erasing.

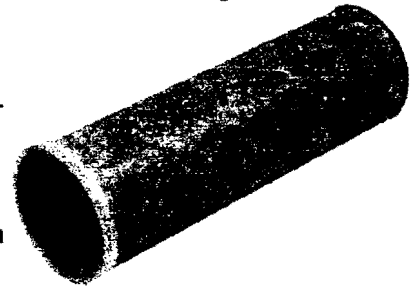
Make Your Own Kaleidoscope – Materials: Large Pringles Can, Decorative Contact Paper or Construction Paper and Glue, Colored Tissue Paper, White Glue, Foam Brush, Hammer and Large Nail, Clear Plastic, Scraps of Tissue Paper. Punch a hole with a hammer and large nail in the bottom of a Pringles can. Decorate the can with contact paper or construction paper.

Trace around the opening of the can on to a piece of clear vinyl. Cut

out. This will have to be done carefully as it has to be the exact size of the opening. Use watered down white glue and a foam brush glue small pieces of tissue paper to the piece of clear vinyl. Glue more small pieces to the can lid.

Glue the decorated vinyl circle to the opening of the can. Put the lid over the vinyl circle.

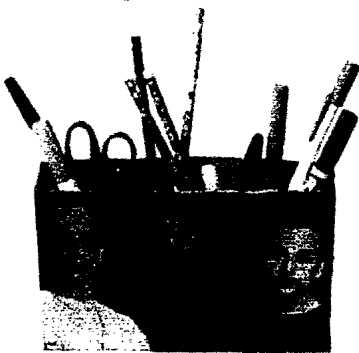
Use your kaleidoscope by pointing it to a light source and looking through the hole. Turn the lid see the different colors of tissue paper overlap and blend.



Tin Can Lanterns – You can use any size tin can, from dog food to fruit juice size. Fill each can with

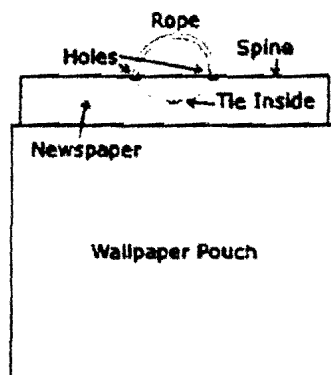
water to ¼ inch below the rim and place it in the freezer for about two days, until the ice is very hard. Then cut a piece of heavy paper big enough to fit around the can and draw your design. Fasten the pattern around the can with cloth tape or masking tape. Place the can on an old, folded towel. Using a hammer and a nail, punch holes into the can along the lines of your design. If the ice starts to melt before you have finished, put it in the freezer, paper and all. (This is a good gift for Webelos Scouts to make – applies towards Craftsman.)

Locker Organizer – Materials: Small Cereal Box, 4 Empty Toilet Paper Holders, Poster (or magazines you can cut up), Low Temp Glue Gun, Scissors, Glue Stick, Magnetic Sheet.



Cut the cereal box in half. You will only need the bottom half. Make sure you use a small enough box to fit in your locker. Cover the box bottom with an old poster or make a collage using pictures cut out from a magazine. You can also use photos of your family and friends. Hot Glue the tp rolls standing up inside the box. Cut a piece of magnetic sheeting to cover the back of the box. Hot glue into place.

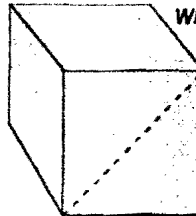
Wallpaper Situpon – Materials: Wallpaper Samples, Scissors, Tacky Glue, Low Temp Glue Gun, Clear Contact Paper, Newspaper, Rope (we used paper twist pieces). Separate you newspaper into 25 piece sections. Poke two holes in the spine of your newspaper to make a handle. Feed a 12" piece of rope through the holes and tie ends together



inside the newspaper. This will be your handle to carry the situpon. Slide your newspaper bundle inside the wallpaper pouch. Glue along top edge. Handle will stick out of the top. Decorate using other scraps of wallpaper. Cut two pieces of clear,

contact paper to 13" x 16". Cover front and back of situpon. Trim close to edges.

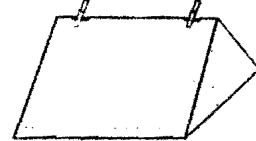
Table Top Easel – A simple idea with big possibilities. Use clothespins to hold paper for painting and drawing. Cover drawing surface with white contact paper and use with wipe-off markers or crayons. Clip on a cookie sheet for use with magnets. Clip on a piece of felt for felt storyboards.



Materials: Heavy corrugated cardboard box (almost any size

will work), Two clothespins.

Tape box closed. On both ends draw a line from corner to corner. Cut box in half along the drawn lines and along the edges that connect them. Both halves can be made into an easel by cutting out 2 notches for clothespins along top fold.



Recycled Box Picture Frame – Materials: Small Box top or bottom (any small box, like a Valentine candy box or a jewelry box), Paint (Optional), Cord, Photo, Silk Flowers, Low Temp Glue Gun or Tacky Glue & Clothes Pins. Paint box if desired. Cut photo to fit inside the box. Glue a piece of cord to the back for a hanger.



Glue flowers around the outside. If you are using tacky glue, you can use clothespins to hold the flowers in place while they dry.

Tissue Box Photo Frame – Materials: Small, Decorated Tissue Box (such as one from Kleenex), Scrapbook Cardstock or Cardboard (optional), Glitter, 4mm Round Beads, Ming Wire, Low Temp Glue Gun, White Glue, Magnetic Sheets, Scissors, Tape, Photo.



Cut the top off the tissue box. Remove the cellophane. Tape the photo underneath the top to show through the opening, trimming if necessary. Cut a piece of decorative paper slightly larger and glue the

"frame" in the middle of it. Add some glitter. String beads on pieces of ming wire bending the edges to keep them in place. Hot glue around frame. Add an easel to display on your desk or a magnet to hang in your locker.

Secret Safe for Dad – Materials: Medium Size Wide Mouth Jar (such as a salsa jar), Twine, Vinyl Letters Spelling "DAD", Low Temp Glue Gun, Nuts and Bolts, Empty Toilet Paper Tube, Scrap of Cardboard.

Cut the empty cardboard tube to the same height as the jar. Cut a circle out of



cardboard that will fit inside the jar and rest on the bottom of the jar. Glue the cardboard tube on end to the middle of the cardboard circle.



Set inside the jar. Fill all around the tube with nuts and bolts leaving the tube empty. Glue twine all around the edge of the jar top beginning on the bottom side of the lip. Continue gluing and wrapping twine until the top is completely covered. Glue on the vinyl letters to spell "DAD".

Egg Carton Wreath – Materials: egg carton, Christmas wrapping paper, glue, and staples. Split an egg carton in half so that you have two sections with six cups in a row. With glue or staples, joint the two sections together, end to end, with the open sections facing out. This will make a circle. Add some glue between each egg section to help hold the cup sections together. Crumple some Christmas gift-wrap, and glue a bunch into each cup. Decorate the outside of the egg carton cups with scraps of gift-wrap. Glue a yarn hanger to the top of the wreath.

Baby Food Jar Air Freshener – Materials: Potpourri, Clean Baby Food Jar (no top needed), 5" Paper Doily, Rubber Band, Lace, Ribbon Rose, Low Temp Glue Gun. Fill jar with potpourri. Cover with a paper doily or tulle. Secure with rubber band.



Tie a ribbon around the jar to hide the rubber band. Hot glue ribbon rose to ribbon.

Christmas Bells – Materials: Egg carton, small bell, heavy thread, and aluminum foil. Carefully cut out the individual egg cups from an egg carton so that you have a bell shape. Cover the bell shape

with shiny aluminum foil (or gold foil wrap). Using heavy thread, stitch through the top of the bell shape you have made, through the little loop at the top of a tiny metal bell, and back through the shape to the outside. Then stitch through a piece of ribbon, 12 inches long. Tie a knot and tie the ribbon into a bow. You can use your bells on a Christmas tree, on a wreath, or to decorate packages.

Paper Bag Scarecrow – Materials: small and medium brown paper bags, assorted colored paper, markers or crayons, newspaper, tape.

Assemble body by stuffing medium brown paper bag with crumpled newspaper. Fold the top closed and tape it shut. Assemble head by filling small paper bag with more crumpled newspaper about



2/3 full. Twist and tape shut. Make a hole in the body to insert the twisted end of the head into. Tape into place. Cut arms and legs out of brown paper and glue or tape to body. Make "hay" by cutting paper bags into thin strips about 2-3" long (longer for hair). Glue "hay" around neck, wrists and ankles. Also glue longer strips to head for hair. Decorate using markers or crayons and colored paper to create a face for your scarecrow and patches for his clothes.

Baby Food Jar Advent Calendar – Make a tree of 25 jars to fill with little trinkets and use as an Advent calendar. Jars can be glued together with hot glue. Add a ribbon around the entire outside of the tree to cover the jars.

(01)
(02)(03)
(04)(05)(06)
(07)(08)(09)(10)
(11)(12)(13)(14)(15)
(16)(17)(18)(19)(20)(21)
(22)(23)
(24)(25)

Patchwork Ornaments – Cut an ornament shape from cardboard or plastic foam meat trays (use large cookie cutters for patterns). For a thick ornament, cut several shapes the same size and glue them together. Glue patches of scrap fabric onto the ornament until it is completely covered.

Poke a tiny hole at the top of each ornament and attach a thread loop hanger.

Recycle Those Old CD's – Here's a variety of things that you can do with old CD's.

➤ **Scratch Board** – Take an old CD and paint it with either an acrylic or fabric paint. Then lightly draw/trace a design onto the dried surface and proceed to scratch onto the design. This removes the paint and leaves the shiny rainbow part exposed - voila you have a unique "scratch board" (you can use a thick sewing needle, pencil, or end of a small paintbrush).

➤ **Christmas Light Reflectors** – Use as reflectors for outside Christmas lights. The C-7 size bulbs fit through the opening. Put the light string on outdoor stakes and line a sidewalk - looks REALLY cool when it is lightly raining. The clear colored bulbs work best, but the opaque ones will do.

➤ **Use as Reflectors** – Fasten to a wooden stake by pre-drilling and screwing/nailing it to the wood, shiny side OUT, and use as reflectors along your sidewalk or driveway.

➤ **Candle Display** – Use cd's shiny side up to sit small pillar or votive candles on. The reflection off the CD's is great for centerpieces on buffet tables, especially during the holidays.

➤ **Sun Catcher** – The sun's rays reflects all sorts of color off of them. Glue 2 CD's together (label sides to one another) To make holes for hanging, use a large enough needle or a nail. Use a pair of pliers to hold onto needle or nail and hold over an open flame to heat, then push through the two discs when hot enough. Run some decorative cord through the hole(s), decorate both sides, but nothing too large or you'll ruin the effect and the purpose of why you are making.

➤ **More Christmas ornament ideas** – Using a permanent marking pen, Christmas shaped sponges and/or small simple stencils. Traced small stockings, bells, trees, stars and snowman on the shiny side of the CD and then cut them out using a small electric scroll saw. The key is to go slow. Use a Dremel to smooth the edges and punch the holes to slip cord through to hang them. The finishing touch is to paint the label side with acrylic paint sponged on, or use snow texture paint, or glue and glitter. The commercial CD's show a pretty silvery color and writeable CD's a lovely gold color. You can personalize the small ornaments with kids names written with a metallic permanent marker or acrylic paint. Or string a whole bunch together for a wonderful homemade garland.

➤ **Spinning tops for kids** – Take a knife and push through hole in CD making slit each side. Force a penny half way through hole. Spin CD on the edge

of the penny. Enhance by gluing dowel to one side of penny to make it easier to spin.

➤ **Mosaic** – Break into small pieces and use as mosaic tiles.

➤ **Use as coasters** – Cover with felt.

➤ **Make a collage** – Glue together to make a wall collage.

➤ **Garden helper** – Run a string through the hole and hang in yard or from trees to keep birds away from garden.

➤ **Make bowls** – Place in oven on low heat over a metal bowl shape, or heat with a blow dryer. When softened, they can be bent (gently). Glue to small plates or seal hole and use for candy dishes, fountain bowls, etc.

Silk Flower CD Wreath – Materials: One gold CD, Hot glue, Silk flowers / Christmas florals, Ribbon. Take one gold CD and decorate to make a wreath

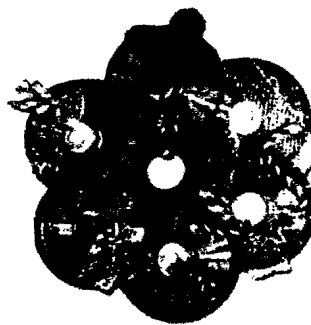


you can hang on your tree or on a wall. This wreath is a combination of leaves and petals from several different silk flowers. Use a wire cutter to take the flower apart and hot glue them in a pretty arrangement

on the top of the CD. Make a small bow from ribbon and glue it to the center of your leaves/petals. If you like, glue some flower buds on top of the bow. Then attach a piece of ribbon to the back to hang.

CD Wreath – Materials: 7 CD's, Hot glue and white craft glue, Christmas florals, scraps from other projects, ribbon, etc., Acrylic paint - red, green, gold (optional)

Use one of the CD's for the center of your wreath. Glue the other CD's around the edge, overlapping slightly. Use a combination of white glue and hot glue. Paint a design on the CD's if you like.



The large wreath here was painted with red around the outer rims of each CD, gold around the inner rims, and a squiggle of green in each center. The acrylic paint goes on rather thin, so use two coats. It might work better to use oil paint. Just about anything can be used to decorate your wreath. Use things that are colorful, sparkle, or just things that please your eye.

Plastic Pop Bottle Snowmen #1 – Materials: 2 Liter plastic soda bottle, White and black acrylic paint, Sponge brush, Fine grain sand paper, Red and black felt, Pipe cleaners - Christmas colors, Craft glue, Plastic spray can lid (spray starch, or



similar size), Plastic tub lid (butter tub or similar size).

Sand the surface of the bottle, spray can lid and tub lid. This will allow the acrylic paint to adhere to the surface. Paint the spray can lid and tub lid black. Paint the bottle white. Allow to dry.

Cover the top and sides of the spray can lid and the top of the tub lid with black felt. Since you've painted them black, you don't need to be too precise with the felt.

Center and glue the spray can lid to the tub lid. You now have your snowman's hat. When the glue has dried, turn the hat over and cut a small hole in the bottom with an Exacto knife. Make the hole a little smaller than the circumference of the top of the hat. Fill the bottle about halfway with pebbles, sand or dirt. This will help keep your snowman from falling over. Cut a strip of red felt about 2 feet long and 1" - 1 1/2" wide. (If your felt came in 12" squares, just cut two strips and glue the ends together. Tie this around the bottle, about 3-4" down from the top. Secure with a dab of glue. Make earmuffs using 3 pipe cleaners. Two of them will be coiled to make the actual "muffs". The third will be the band attaching them. (Attach the pipe cleaners by twisting the ends together.) Drape the earmuffs across the back/top of the bottle. Secure with craft glue. Attach the hat to the bottle by running a bit of glue around the inside of the hole and then place the hat over the top of the lid. Decorate the hat with a pipe cleaner. Draw a face using a black marking pen or black paint. Draw buttons under the scarf, or glue on black felt circles.

Things To Do With Plastic Pop Bottles – Here's a variety of things that you can do with used Pop Bottles.

➤ **Potpourri Holder** – Cut the bottom from the bottle. Fill with potpourri and cover the open part with curtain lace and glue to the outside of the bottle. Cover the raw edges of the curtain lace with either ribbon or lace.

➤ **Plastic Butterfly** – Make a stencil using a piece of cardboard in the shape of a butterfly, about 4x4inch or so. You trace the butterfly out onto the bottle and then you can cut it out. Down the center of the butterfly you can bend it, so it has its arches. You then can paint/design the butterfly in any color of your choice. To stick them up, you can use putty.

➤ **Small thingee holder** – Cut the top off 2 litre bottles so they stand 6-8 inches tall. With a small screw and washer, screw them to a 1x4" board. Screw that board onto the wall in your workshop to hold a wide variety of tools.

➤ **Wind Socks** – Cut top and bottom off 2-liter bottle to have a perfect cylinder. Punch 4 holes (with a hole punch) spaced evenly on top. Tie a 12-inch piece of fishing line to each hole. Attach all four to a large swivel snap used in fishing. Sand the bottle and paint with paints any design you wish. When dry, punch holes every inch around the bottom. Tie a 3-foot piece of ribbon in each hole. Vary your colors or make them all the same. Hang up and enjoy.

➤ **Make a Bank** – Paint or cover with fabric. Cut a small slit in the top so you can drop the coins in. (You'll have to cut the bottle open to remove the coins, unless you want to cut a three-sided doorway in the back or bottom.)

➤ **Make a Doorstop** – Paint and fill with sand or gravel. Glue strips of narrow wood to the sides so it won't roll away.

➤ **Make plastic shapes** – Take a clear bottle and draw the shape of a butterfly or bird, or any small animal. Cut around the shape, sand and paint with acrylic paint.

➤ **Make a Mobile** – Cut out shapes (see above) and poke a small hole in the top. Poke a piece of string or yarn through the hole and tie a knot. Attach the other end of the string to a hanger and hang from the ceiling or ceiling fan.

➤ **Plant Decorations** – Cut out shapes (see above) and attach to a piece of dowel with glue. Poke into the soil of your potted plants or in the garden for yard decorations.

Things To Do With Cardboard Tubes – Try some of these ideas to recycle or re-use your cardboard tubes.

➤ **Binoculars** – Take two rolls and staple them together side by side. Punch holes in the top sides of the rolls and put yarn through to hang around the child's neck. They can let their imaginations go wild decorating them, whether it's simply coloring them or glueing odds and ends on. When they're done, they have a pair of binoculars. You can also

use a rubber band to put on some colored cellophane on the end of them.

>**Fire Starters** - Fill an empty roll with dried leaves in the fall. Wrap it with newspaper, 4 inches longer than the roll, and twist the ends of the paper, for easy lighting. If you wrap them with decorative paper and put them in a basket they make a nice accessory to a fireplace. They can also be covered with Christmas wrapping paper for the holidays.

>**Napkin rings** - Make some very elegant napkin rings using ribbon and toilet paper tubes.

Cardboard Tube Angels - Materials: Any size cardboard tube to make the height of your angel, Tacky Glue or similar that has a thick substance, regular white glue won't hold the heavyness of the material you will be using (a glue gun is also good), Dried flowers or silk flowers, Wooden ball the size that will fit over the top of the tube, Small dowels or popsicle sticks, Flesh colored acrylic paint, Raffia or doll hair

1. Begin by buying a wooden ball the size that will fit over the top of the tube and glue in place. If using a lightweight tube a styroform ball may be used if covered with a piece of muslin.
2. Glue the flowers to the entire tube.
3. Either use small dowels or popsicle sticks for arms. Glue each one to the sides of the tube. After this is done, cover the entire tube with the flowers. Leave a small space at the tip of the stick and paint a flesh color to look like hands.
3. Paint ball flesh color or leave plain. Draw mouth and eyes (any style you like). You can also add blush to make cheeks (optional).
4. Use raffia or doll hair to top of ball and glue on. It's recommended that you use lightweight silk flowers or dried flowers so as not to cause tipping of the tube.

Cardboard Tube Party Poppers - This idea has endless possibilities. You can make these to fit ANY party theme! Materials: TP tubes, Tissue paper, Wrapping paper, Scissors, Tape, Ribbon, Small trinkets, candy, notes, etc. Cut tissue paper large enough to go around roll and hang over edges about 2 in. Cut wrapping paper in the same manner, but only let hang over about 1 1/2 in to 1 3/4 in. Next, cut TP roll in half. Place two halves of roll back together as if you hadn't cut them. Wrap tissue paper around tube and tape. Do the same with the wrapping paper, centering in the middle of the tissue paper. Fill with toys, candy, etc. Take lengths of ribbon and gently tie around ends of paper. DO NOT pull too tightly as it will rip your paper. Curl ribbon and fringe ends

of paper. To open popper the recipient needs only to hold the ends and "pop" open!

Make Tulips with Old Egg Cartons - Materials: Clean cardboard egg cartons, Scissors, Green chenille (pipe cleaners), glue, paint.



Cut the egg carton into separate cups, leaving some of the middle "pop-up" sections. Cut the main cups into the pointed shape of the tulip petals. With the point of the scissors or a sharp pencil, poke a hole in the bottom of each cup. Paint and decorate

each cup however you like. Cut the little center "pop-up" sections between the egg cups into small pointed shapes that will go beneath the tulip cups. Poke a hole in the center of each and paint green. When the pieces are dry, poke a piece of green chenille through the holes. Tie a loop on the end in the cup so it can't pull back out, and add a dab of glue between the two sections. Shape the chenille into leaf shapes and leave a few inches at the bottom for the stem. You can stick the stems of several flowers into some clay or floral foam in the bottom of a pot. Or just tie together and wrap with pretty paper and a ribbon to give to mom!

Things To Do With Cardboard Egg Cartons -

>**Waste Paper Basket** - Cut off tops. Then poke holes on the flap that is used to close the carton. Then take ribbon and tie each carton to the next. Takes 8 cartons to make a circle. The plastic bags from the grocery store fit into these nicely. Makes a great waste paper basket.

>**Fire Starters** - Fill the paper egg cartons with dryer lint, then pore melted wax over the lint. You can tear apart the sections and use for fire starters when you are camping, or in your fireplace. You can use left over candle pieces for the melted wax.

>**Charcoal Fire Starter** - Similar to the idea above for fire starters... Using a cardboard egg carton, fill each section with melted wax so that it's about 1/3 full. Place a piece of charcoal (one brickette) in the wax. Close the carton and place on a shelf until you're ready to use. To use, remove the top of the carton, and place the bottom half in the grill. Light the carton. Wait a few minutes and then add more charcoal. This will eliminate the need for lighter fluid.

Things To Do With Wire Hangers -

>**Holiday Candy Wreaths** - Use old hangers to make candy wreaths for Christmas or other

holiday. Take the hanger and stretch it into an appropriate shape (circle for Christmas, heart for valentines, 4-leaf clover for St. Pat's) and tie wrapped candy pieces on with ribbon or string. Use recycled ribbon from gifts. If possible, attach a small pair of children's scissors to cut off candy. If your recipient just unwraps each piece, they will have a decorative wreath even after the candy is gone.

➤ **Dream Catcher** - Just bend hanger in circle, wrap with ribbon, make web by overlapping ribbon with yarn, add beads or feathers if wanted. Add fringe by tying on longer pieces of yarn at bottom and adding feathers and/or beads.

➤ **Christmas decorations** - Using wire cutters and pliers, bend and shape wire into a variety of shapes to hang on your tree. Decorate with glitter, ribbon, fabric, etc.

➤ **Wreath backing** - Shape into a circle and attach holly or evergreen branches to it. Add colorful bows and hang on walls or on doors.

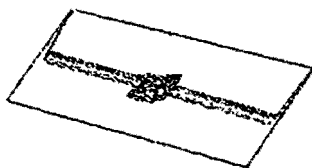
➤ **Hotdog or marshmallow stick** - Straighten hanger, fold one end double for a stronger gripping end. Skewer your dog or mallow on the straight end and cook away.

➤ **Bubble maker** - Makes extra big bubbles. Mix one part dishwashing liquid to two parts water in a large tub or bucket. Stretch hanger out to make a large hoop with a handle. Dip hanger into bubble stuff and wave gently in the air.

➤ **Halloween costumes** - Cut and shape hangers into all kinds of unique add-ons for your Halloween costumes. Wings, halo, horns, etc are just a few of the things you can shape and cover with fabric or tin foil.

Coat Hanger Ghosts - Materials: White coat hangers (one for each ghost), White knee highs or white nylon panty hose, string, black felt tip pen. Holding hanger hook - grab center of hanger and pull down to form long diamond shape. Pull knee high or leg cut from panty hose over hanger from bottom to top (hook end). Gather leg opening at base of hook - tie tightly with string. Draw BIG oval eyes at top near hook. Hang in trees outdoors or any other place (they're weatherproof).

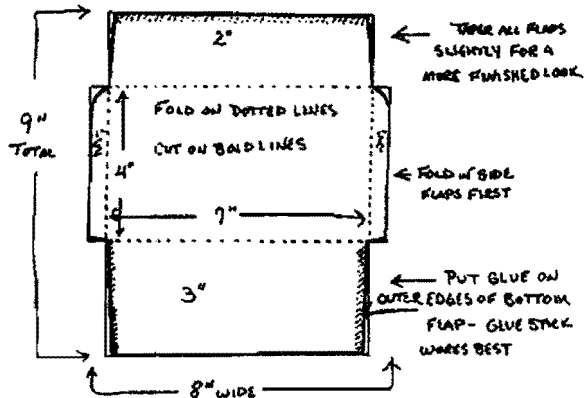
Make Your Own Envelopes - Materials:



You can take apart any envelope and use it as a template or pattern, but a

Wallpaper sheets / samples OR Old calendar pictures, Craft glue, Ruler, Scissors, Lace, applique decorations, etc.

plain, straight sided envelope makes better use of the smaller wallpaper sheets. Shown are measurements that fit the sizes used for the letter cards:

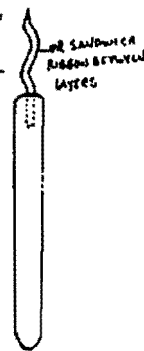


Insert card, fold down flap and seal with glue. Trim flap edge with a strip of glued on lace. Securely glue on an applique "seal" at center. Affix a plain label to front for addressing.

Note: Self-adhesive stamps adhere well on all types of paper. If you have regular "lick" stamps, use glue to adhere them to the envelope.

Wallpaper Bookmarks - Materials: Wallpaper samples, Hole punch, Ribbon or floss, Craft glue, Scissors.

Glue two strips of wallpaper together - back sides facing. When dry, trim to approximately 1 1/2 inches wide by 6 inches long, or as desired. Trim the end to a point or slant, etc, as shown in the picture. Punch a hole 1/2" from the top and thread with a ribbon or floss. Cut out a motif from the wallpaper. Back with plain or coordinating paper. Sandwich a long ribbon between the layers.



Bleach Bottle Witch - Materials: 1 bleach bottle, straw or raffia for the hair, 12 by 12 flesh colored felt, 12 by 12 black felt, glue, 2 eyes (black felt, buttons, or googly eyes), Tool to make small holes in plastic bottle, Wire, 1/4 yard of black material, 14 inches of black chenille

Step 1: Cut the bottle in half. Decide the size of face you want and make a circle with a pencil.

Step 2: Make plenty of holes around the top of the circle.

Step 3: Cut the flesh felt in a circle and glue to the bottle.

Step 4: Now start inserting raffia into the holes, leaving 1 inch hanging out of the upper holes and longer strands hanging out of the side holes. String it in and out of each hole for the hair line..

Step 5: Add on the eyes and mouth if you have one.

Step 6: Take the black material and make a triangle hat.

Step 7: Take the black felt and cover the back side of the bottle. Stretch a piece of wire across the back so you can hang it up. Attach the wire to each side real tight.

Step 8: Now you glue on the hat and glue on the black chenille for the RIM of the hat.

The witch can stand by herself or hang on the wall or door.

Easy Brown Paper Reindeer – Materials: Brown paper bags, or brown construction paper, Red, white and black paint, White glue.

Trace around the child's shoe on the brown paper. Cut out the foot shape. This is the head of your reindeer, the heel part will be the nose. Trace around the child's hand and cut out the shape. Fingers should be spread apart. These are the reindeer's antlers. Glue them to the top of your reindeer's head. Paint two black dots for eyes on the reindeer's face. Paint a big red nose on the bottom of the reindeer face (on the heel). If desired, paint a tiny white dot on each of the eyes.

Pop Can Snowman – Materials: 1 cleaned, dried aluminum soda can, 1 sheet of white construction paper or printer/copier paper, 1 full sheet of newspaper, Masking tape, White paint, Fiberfil or quilt batting, Scrap fabric.

Wrap the entire can with the white construction paper. Using the full sheet of newspaper, form it into a ball and, using the masking tape, tape it to the top of the aluminum can. (This will form the head.) Cover the rest of the newspaper ball with masking tape. Paint the taped newspaper ball with the white paint. Let dry completely. Cover the white body of your snowman with the Fiberfil.

Buy or make a construction paper hat for your snowman. Add jiggle eyes and an orange pom-pom for the nose. Cut a scarf using scrap fabric. If possible use pinking shears and cut approx. 20" long and 1" wide. (You can trim later, if necessary.) Your snowman is ready to display!

Photo Business Card Holder – Materials: Photo, empty cassette holder, glue stick, card stock, scissors, low temp glue gun.

Lots of possibilities! This one is made with rocks but you can choose anything to match your photo. Makes a great gift for Mom or Dad.

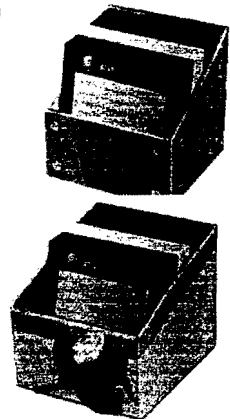
Open up empty cassette case



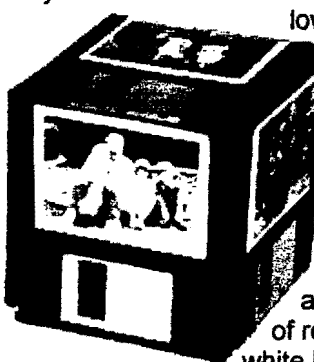
and fold top all the way back as shown. Business cards will fit in the pocket created by the open top. Mount photo on card stock and cut it out in an interesting way. Hot glue to the lid flap. Hot glue rocks to the front. You can also use silk flowers with a spring photo, sand with a beach scene, trinkets with a dress up photo. Just use your imagination!

Computer Disk Holder – Materials: Empty Box from Computer Disks, Low Temp Hot Glue Gun, Wood Grain or Marble Vinyl Flooring Sample, Decorative Items such as Brass Fasteners or silk flowers, Wire Cutters for Brass Fasteners, Scissors, Pen.

Trace each side of empty box from computer disks onto vinyl with marker. Cut out. Glue vinyl pieces onto box. If using brass fasteners, cut off heads and glue them onto vinyl. If using flower, trim stem and glue onto vinyl.



Floppy Disk Photo Cube - Materials: 6 Old 3 1/2" Floppy Disks, Blank Index Stock, 6 Photos You Can Cut, Low Temp Glue Gun, Double Stick Tape



Lay one disk face down on your work space. Use a low temp glue to attach one disk to each side and a disk on the top. Cut six pieces of index to 2-1/8" x 2-3/4". Use double stick tape to attach one to each floppy. Cut photos to 1-7/8" x 2-1/2". Use double stick tape to attach photos in the center of rectangle index leaving a white border around each picture.

Cowboy Hat Stand – Materials: Empty Pringles can, Sisal type rope, Epoxy type glue, Large dowel (3/4 in), Hot glue and gun, Exacto knife.

Begin by cutting dowel to be approximately 14 inches in length. Take lid of Pringles can and make an "X" with Exacto knife, slide dowel through the "X". Next, take some of the epoxy glue and put on bottom of dowel and replace lid on to can. Make sure the bottom of the dowel is pressing against

the bottom of the can. Let set until glue is dry. When completely dry take the rope and, beginning at the top of the can (over the lip of the lid), hot glue the rope onto the side of can, wrapping it around as you go. When you reach the bottom, finish off and cut the rope. It is a good idea to put hot glue on the cut ends of the rope to help them from fraying.

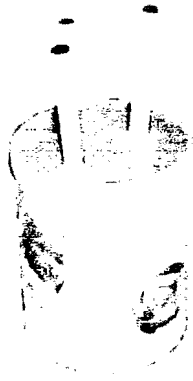


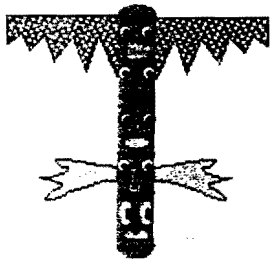
Photo Pencil Holder – Materials: Empty Small Pringles Can, Wall Paper Sample, Photos You Can Cut Up, Pen, Tacky Glue, Scissors.

Cut wall paper sample to fit around can with a little overlap. Cover the back with a light coat of tacky glue and wrap it around can. Cut out photos and glue on to can. Use a pen to poke holes in the top.

Friendship Quilt – Materials: Wallpaper Samples or other paper, Markers, Poster Board, Glue. Cut twelve 3"x 3" squares for each child in your group. You can use wall paper samples or any other kind of paper. Have each child autograph their 12 squares then swap them with 12 other children in the group. Glue the twelve square to poster board.

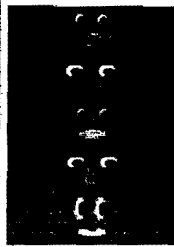


Totem Pole – Materials: Paper towel tube, Crayons, tempera paint, or markers, Brown construction paper (a few sheets), Scissors, White glue, 2 popsicle sticks (optional). Wrap a piece of construction paper around a paper towel tube to see



what size paper you will need. Trim the paper to the right height and width (allow about a half inch overlap around the tube, so you can glue the

edges). Divide the paper into 4 or more horizontal sections. Draw a different animal head in each section. Put most of the facial details in the middle of each section.



Wrap the heads around the paper towel tube and glue the seams. Draw wings or arms for some or all of the animals. Cut them out and decorate them. Glue them to the back of the Totem Pole. Optional: Glue 2 popsicle sticks to the base so that your

Totem Pole stands upright. Hot glue works well for this.

Egg Carton Caterpillar – Separate 4, 5, or 6 cups from an egg carton. Using the point of a scissors, make 2 small holes at one end for the antennae. Insert pipe cleaners for the antennae. Add eyes, a mouth, and decorate.

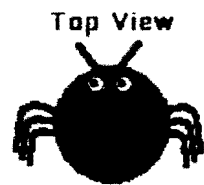


Egg Carton Ladybug – Separate one cup from an egg carton. Using markers or tempera paint, paint the egg carton cup red. Then, using black paint, color in the head, and make spots on



Bottom View

the body. Using the point of a scissors, make 6 small holes (3 on each side) at the base of the cup (these will be for the legs). Make 2 small holes (for antennae) where the top of the head will be. Insert a black pipe cleaner into each side hole and out the other side for the legs. Use half a pipe cleaner for the antennae. Glue on googly eyes or paint on white eyes



Top View

Egg Carton Bat - Separate 3 cups from an egg carton. Cut out part of the bottoms of the 2 outside cups to resemble bat wings. Add eyes, a mouth,

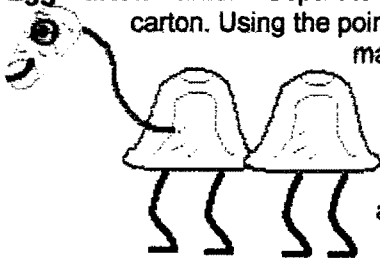


and decorate. Hang it from a string or a rubber band.

Egg Carton Spider – Separate one cup from an egg carton. Using the point of a scissors, make 8 small holes (4 on each side) at the base of the cup. Insert a pipe cleaner into each of the holes for legs. Draw a face and decorate the body.



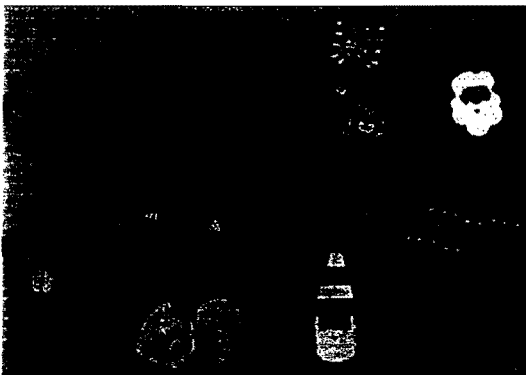
Egg Carton Camel – Separate 2 cups from an egg carton. Using the point of a scissors, make holes at the base of the cups for the 4 legs and holes at each end for the neck and tail. Make 1 small hole in the wide flat end of the cork. Insert a pipe cleaner into each of the holes for legs and the tail. Insert one end of a pipe cleaner into the cork; insert the other end into a hole at the end of the egg cups. Add eyes, a mouth, and decorate.



Recycled Stationery – Materials: Brown paper bag, Wrapping paper, Greeting cards, Black marker, Paper glue and fabric glue, Decorative edge scissors, Ruler.

Cut designs and patterns, etc. from old cards, wrapping paper or fabric with plain or decorative edge scissors then use to decorate the following stationery items you can make from old grocery bags:

Note-Cards: Trace around a used envelope then draw another line 1/8" inside first line. Cut out along inside line. Fold brown paper in half. Place one long edge of pattern along the fold of paper. Trace and cut out.



Envelopes: Open up a used envelope, trace around it onto brown paper and cut out. Fold envelope using original one as a guide.

Ornaments, Gift Tags, or Magnets: Cut out design and glue onto brown paper. Cut out brown paper,

leaving a 1/8" to 1/4" border. For magnets, glue one on center back of brown paper. For ornaments or gift tags, punch a hole at center top of design. Insert a string through the hole then knot ends. **To finish:** Make tiny stitch marks around the design or around the edges of your note card or envelope. Write in your own personal messages. Add tiny ribbon bows, tassels, or charms for a special decoration.

Pig Bank – Materials: Glass mayonnaise or pickle jar with lid - (about 7" high and 3" diameter), 4 Wood 1" spools, 3" Spool, 2 Large 1" wiggle eyes, Tissue paper - Pink and Purple, Decorative edge scissors, Pink fat chenille stem, Foam sheet – Pink, Acrylic paint – Pink, Black marker, White glue, Paintbrush.

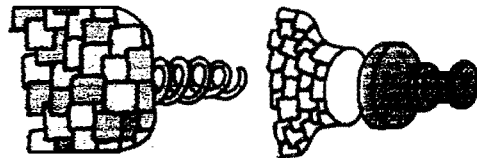


Paint the 5 spools and jar lid pink. Set aside to dry. Cut tissue paper into 1" squares with decorative edge scissors. Apply slightly watered down glue to the surface of the jar. Glue on squares of tissue paper, overlapping to cover the entire jar up to the threads on the neck where the lid screws on. Apply a thin layer of glue over the top as a finish and let dry. Glue large spool to the lid and screw to jar. Draw 2 black dots



EAR PATTERN

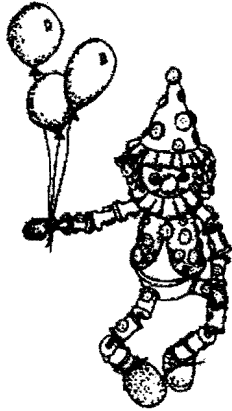
on the front for the snout. Glue spools on the bottom as shown for legs. You will need a thick layer of glue to secure. Let dry overnight. Cut 2 ears from pattern on pink foam then glue to top of the jar. Glue on eyes. Curl the chenille stem around a pencil then glue to back of pig. Glue one coil to jar to attach firmly.



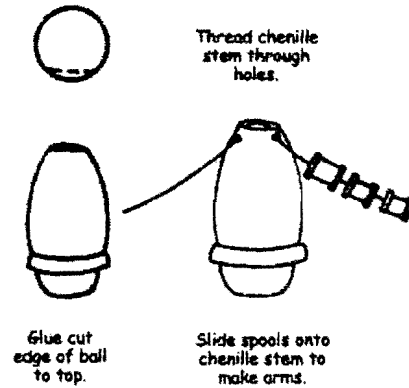
Curl chenille then glue to bottom of jar for tail. Paint large spool then glue to jar lid for snout.

Renuzit Clown – Materials: Renuzit® Adjustable Air Freshener – empty, 2 1/2" Styrofoam® ball, 2 1/2" Styrofoam® egg, 14 Wooden spools 1 3/16" x 7/8",

9" x 12" Teal felt, 3"x 3" Purple felt, 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" Pink felt, 3 Purple chenille stems, Red curly hair, 1/2" Red pom pom, 3/4" Red pom pom, 14" Box pleated 7/8" ribbon, Two 15mm Wiggle eyes, Curly Doll Hair, 16" Yellow 1/8" satin ribbon, Purple acrylic paint, Red dimensional paint, 40 to 60 Assorted buttons, Scissors, 12" Ruler, Tacky glue, #2 Pencil, Typing paper, Masking tape, Wax paper, Plastic knife, Glue gun, Craft drill, Craft snips.

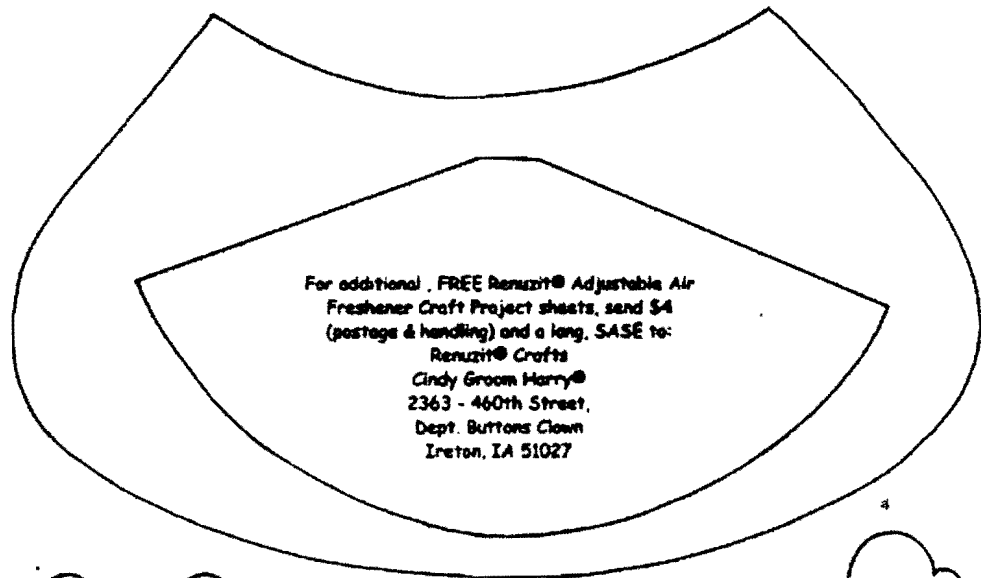


Cut 1" diameter slice off the Styrofoam ball and glue cut edge of ball to Renuzit® topper. Trace hat and coat patterns. Attach patterns to felt with rolled pieces of masking tape. Cut through both paper and felt layers. Remove then discard paper patterns. Set the hat aside. Wrap coat around topper, aligning top edges. Glue center front edges together at neckline. Ask an adult to hand-drill two holes below top of topper approximately 1 1/2" apart to make openings for arms. Drill two holes 1/2" above bottom of base approximately 2 1/2" apart to make opening for legs. Slide one chenille stem through top holes with same amount



extending on both sides. To make arm, slide three spools on one end of the chenille stem. To make arm, slide three spools on one end of the chenille stem. Bend end of chenille to keep spools in place. Repeat for other arm. To make

hands, cut mitten patterns from felt, then glue two mitten pieces together with chenille stem between. Remove topper and set aside. Push one end of chenille stem into each hole at the bottom of the container then twist ends of stems together. Place topper on base. Slide four spools onto chenille stem to make legs then trim chenille to 7". Cut Styrofoam egg in half lengthwise for shoes then. paint purple. Glue narrow



MOUTH
PATTERN

MITTEN
PATTERN
(CUT 4)

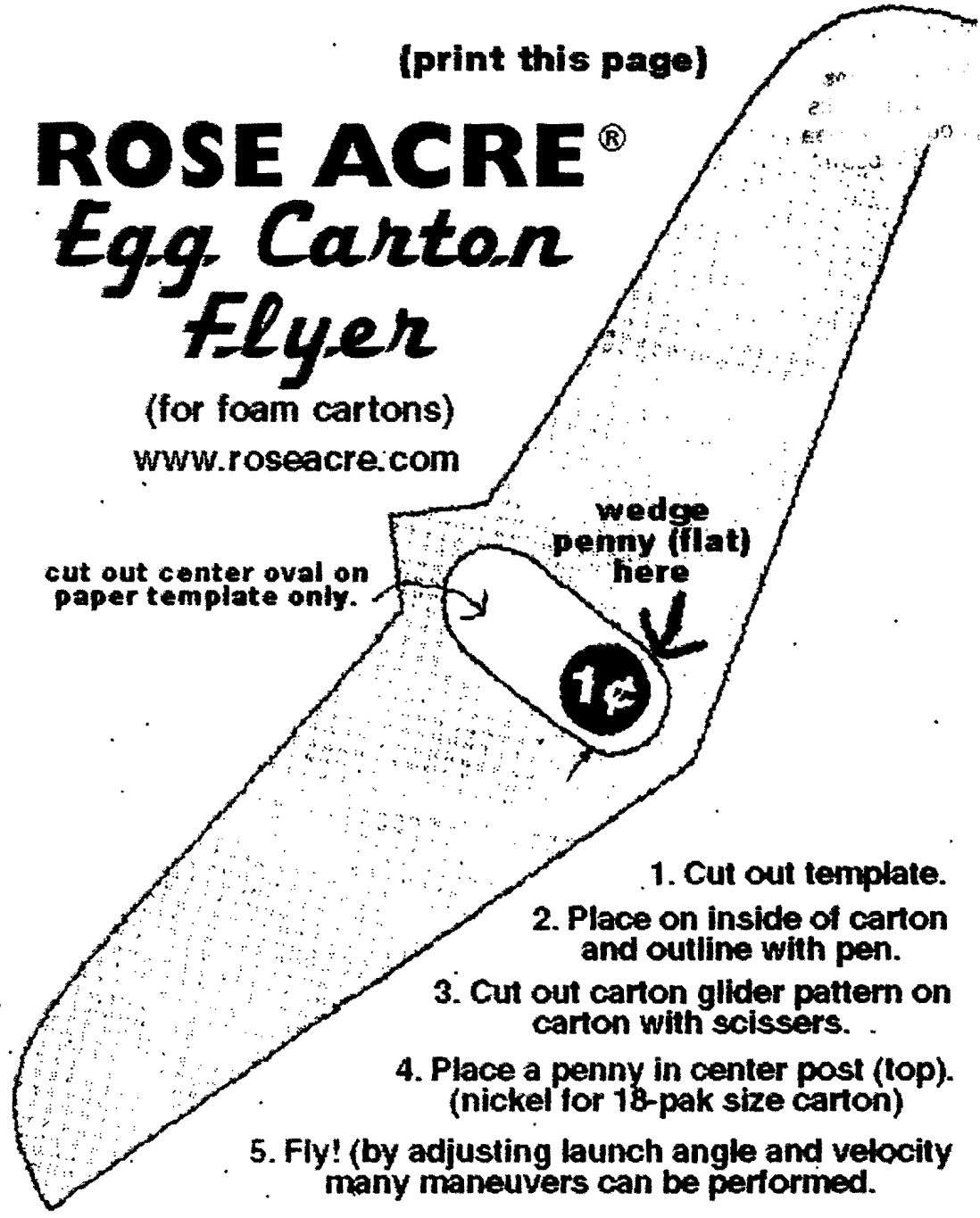


end of shoes to legs. To make hat, glue 8" length of pleated ribbon to curved edge of hat. Roll hat into cone shape overlapping cut edges 1". Hold in place with a piece of masking tape, then glue together where the edges overlap. Lightly press in place. Glue 1/2" pom pom onto point of hat then set aside to dry. Cut mouth from pink felt. Glue felt to head then 'squeeze' a line of red dimensional paint onto mouth for a smile. Glue remaining pom pom in place for nose and wiggle eyes above nose. Glue tufts of hair to each side of the head then glue hat to head. Fluff curls in place, adding more if needed. Glue a 6" length of pleated ribbon around neck for a collar, overlapping the ends at the center back. Glue buttons randomly onto clown's body and hat. Tie two yellow bows from 8" of yellow ribbon and glue one bow to each shoe. When gel is depleted, remove dried gel from the container and replace with the new, non-toxic gel. Slip it over the post of the decorated base and reposition the decorated topper.

(print this page)

ROSE ACRE[®] *Egg Carton Flyer*

(for foam cartons)
www.roseacre.com



cut out center oval on paper template only.

wedge penny (flat) here

1. Cut out template.
2. Place on inside of carton and outline with pen.
3. Cut out carton glider pattern on carton with scissors.
4. Place a penny in center post (top). (nickel for 18-pak size carton)
5. Fly! (by adjusting launch angle and velocity many maneuvers can be performed.)

Creative Craft Ideas

Ice Candles

Materials:
Half pint milk cartons
7" wick
wax
ice

Equipment:
Clay/play dough
Hammer & nail
Craft Stick & paper clip
Two ½" strips of wood
Knife

Each ½ pint carton uses about 2"x2"x2" of wax.

Open the carton top completely, wash and let dry. Poke hole in the middle of the bottom of the carton using a nail. Push & twist the nail. The hole needs to be slightly larger in diameter than the wick. Push a wick into the hole and leave about ½" hanging out the bottom of the carton. Push clay tightly around the wick to seal the hole. Center the wick and clip the end to a craft stick to hold it tight. The wick should be straight. Add the cracked ice to the carton making sure the wick is kept in the center of the carton. Don't fill the carton past the crease in the top, leave about ¼" below the crease. Do not put the ice into the carton until the wax is melted and ready to pour or the base of the candle will be deformed. Pour the wax into the carton completely covering the ice but not over the carton's crease. Adjust the wick making sure it's still centered. Set the edges of the carton on the strips of wood so the clay is between the strips and off the ground. This keeps the candle level. Let the wax sit for about 45 minutes to harden. Carefully peel off the carton over sink or pail. These candles are delicate so be gentle and hold them by the base. The candle is constructed upside down, so the top of the candle is where the clay was placed. Trim off the wick on the bottom of the candle. Level the candle using a knife or set candle bottom on a hot, flat aluminum plate.

*Ice cube work best. Crack the ice into pieces about the size of a marble.

Christmas Candle Centerpiece

Materials:
12"x6"x1" cedar/pine board
Votive Cup and Candle
Decorations
Felt pads or pieces

Tools:
Hot Glue
Scissors

Cut felt into four ½ - 1" pieces and glue to bottom of board. Determine where votive cup will be placed. Hot glue into place. Place the decorations on the wooden base and arrange until satisfied. Attach decorations to base with glue gun.



Nature Placemats

Materials:

Clear Contact Paper

Flowers/Leaves/Ferns, etc.

Scissors—Pinking shears or decorative scissors work well

For each placemat, cut 2 pieces of contact paper approximately 12" x 18". Peel backing off one piece and lay sticky side up. Remove blossoms and leaves from their stems and arrange on sticky side of contact paper. If blossoms are bulky, it may be better to remove blossoms and use petals individually.

Peel backing off second piece of contact paper. Place sticky side on top of arrangement. Press mat as flat as possible. Trim edges with scissors.

This project works best with two people each holding the corners of the mat when setting on the top piece.

If desired, several smaller shapes may be cut and hung as a mobile.

Silk flowers and artificial leaves work well too.

CD Photo Frame

Materials:

Old CD's

Photo

CD label

Wooden Base approx. 2"x4"x3/4" Markers

Tools:

Scissors

Double Stick Tape

Tacky Glue

Saw small slit into base at a slight angle. Cut photo into a 3" circle. Attach to CD with double face tape. Decorate CD label with markers. Sign and date label. Cover back of CD with CD label. Use Tacky Glue to secure CD into slot in base.

Potpourri Wreath Candle Holder

Materials:

CD

Felt or Craft Foam

Potpourri

6" wreath or garland

Decorations

Candle in Votive Cup

Tools:

Scissors

Glue gun or Tacky Glue

Trace around CD onto felt or foam. Cut out and glue to printed side of CD (NOT the shiny side!) Secure votive cup to center of CD with glue. Glue wreath to CD. Decorate with potpourri, beads and decorations.



Camping Frame

Materials:

Black Foam Frame
Foamie Camp Fires
Cardboard
Photo
4-1/2" cardboard easel

Tools:

Tacky Glue
Glue Gun
Scissors
Tape

Cut logs from brown foam. Glue to yellow flame foam. Trim the red foam to make flames. Glue to yellow foam. Glue completed campfire to the corner of a black foam frame. Glue pairs of wiggle eyes to the rest of the frame. Tape photo to the back of the frame. Cut a piece of cardboard to fit back of frame. Glue to frame. Hot glue on an easel.

Clip Art Candleholders

Materials:

Small Can (approx. 5 oz.)
Simple clip art that fits can
Spray Paint
Ribbon (Optional)

Tools:

Hammer
Nails
Rubber Bands

A smooth surfaced small can works best. Clean the can, fill with water and freeze until ice is solid. Print a simple clip art that's a bit smaller than can; e.g. stars, pine trees, snowflakes. Cover the can with the clip art and rubber band it so it doesn't slide. Poke holes in the can in the shape of the clip art using a hammer and nail. Try to space the holes. Allow the ice to melt, dry can and spray paint (white). Place a tea light candle in the can, place on a trivet and set in safe place.

Peg Thomas

Yiscout @ foresite wireless.com

~~www.e-scouts.com~~

e-scoutcraft.com

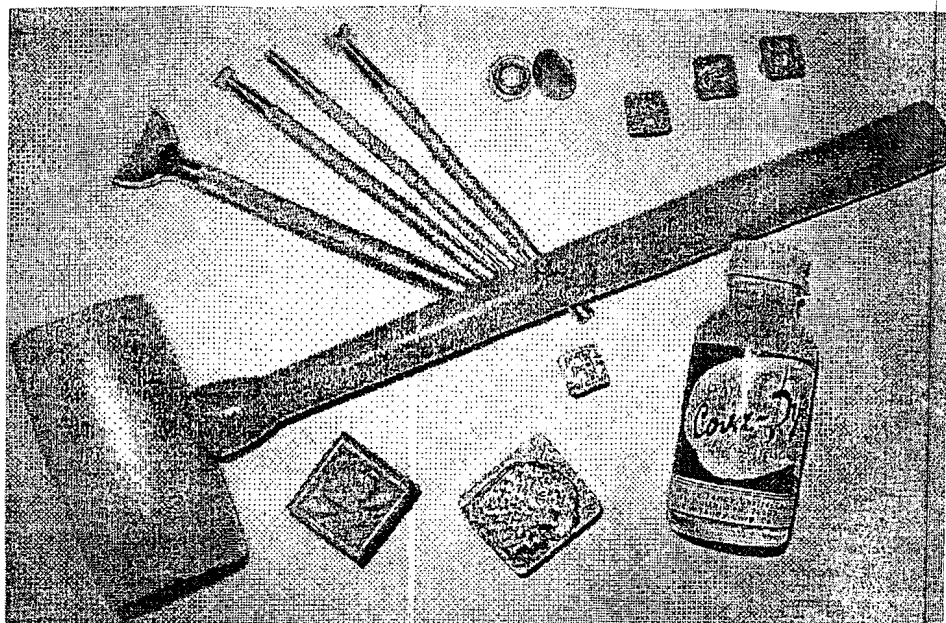
Family Fun.com



Leather Working

By David &
Lisa Dunaway

Leather working is a fun hobby that can follow boys into adulthood. They can start with simple projects



such as key chains, coasters, book markers, tie slides, and wristbands and work their way up to belts, wallets or larger projects. Some craft stores are now selling basic leather working supplies. A variety of kits are also available through the scout office.

Basic Terms:

Flesh side of leather - Rough side of the leather.

Grain side of leather - Smooth side of the leather.

Casing - Preparing the leather for tooling by dampening it.

Carving - Cutting a pattern on the leather with a swivel knife.

Stamping / Tooling - Using decorative tools to create a pattern on the leather.

Basic Tools:

Sponge

Plastic or glass bowl (clean)

Wood or leather mallet

Stamping tools

Leather finish

Soft cloth

Lacing, heavy thread, rivets or snaps as required for assembly

Blackhawk Area Council



Here are some basic instructions for working with leather:

1) Prepare the leather:

- Case the leather by moistening it with water using a damp sponge, starting from the flesh side, letting it soak to the grain side.
- Leather should be evenly damp when tooling. If some areas begin to dry while tooling, re-dampen areas with the sponge.

2) Tool the leather:

- Use a hard surface as a base such as a piece of marble or hardwood.
- Tool the leather in desired pattern using mallet and stamping tools.
- Use caution to hold the tools firmly to keep the patterns from 'walking'.
- Shape the leather if desired.

3) Finish the Leather:

- Let leather dry completely before applying finish.
- Apply finish in a circular motion to work into design.
- Let finish coat dry completely before adding additional coats.

4) Assembly:

- Riveting
Attach rivets using rivet set.
- Sewing
Use heavy upholstery thread, leather lacing, plastic lacing, or sinew, depending on application. The most common stitches are running stitch, whip stitch and double cordovan.

Instructional Sources:

2001 Pow Wow Book from Blackhawk Area Council

Boy Scout merit badge books

Leader Books

Look for books at your local Library

Supplies:

Supplies can be purchased from various sources:

Local craft stores: WR Crafts, Hobby Lobby, Michael's carry a small selection.

Scout Trading Post and catalog

Tandy Leather www.tandy-leather.com 1-888-890-1611

Springfield Leather www.springfieldleather.com 1-800-668-8518

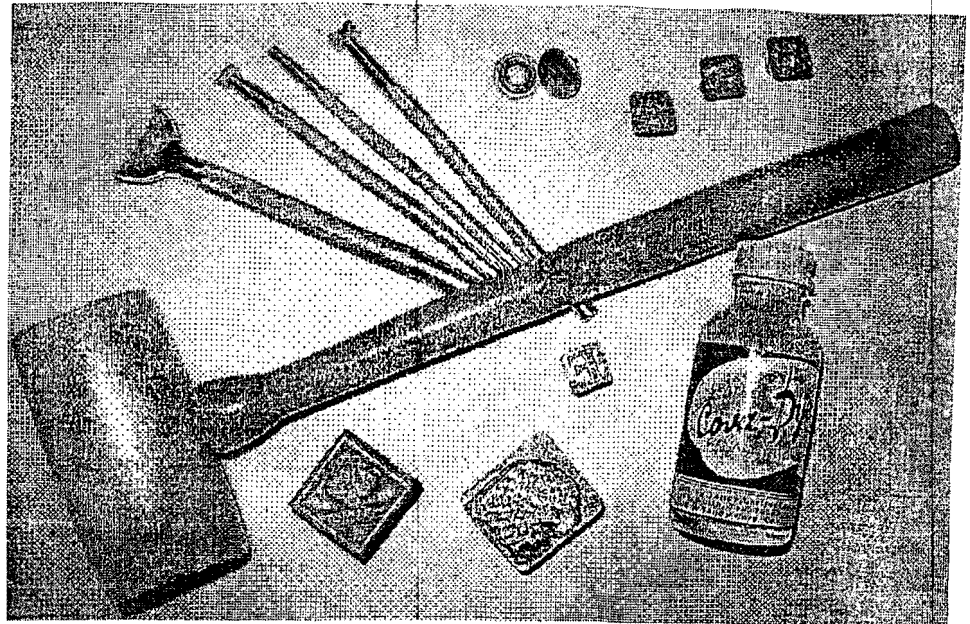
Leather Factory www.leatherfactory.com 1-800-433-3201



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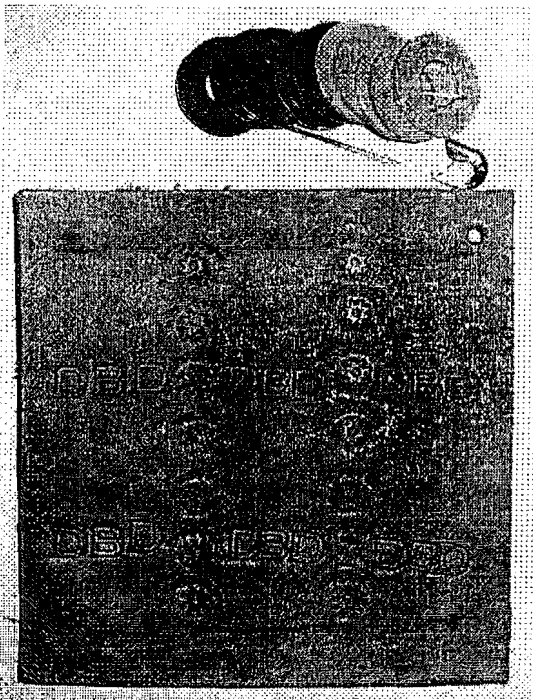
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Leather Factory	www.leatherfactory.com	1-800-433-3201



Patterns:



Portable Tic Tac Toe Game

Materials needed:

Leather squares - we used 4"x4" to allow for 3D stamps

Markers - we used washers, painted 2 colors

Large pin or hinged ring

- Tool the leather in a tic tac toe pattern. The boxes can be decorated, but be sure the lines for the game remain clear. Seal finish the project.
- Punch a hole in one corner to hold the pin or ring for the game markers, (washers or pony beads).

Leather Dream Catcher

Materials needed:

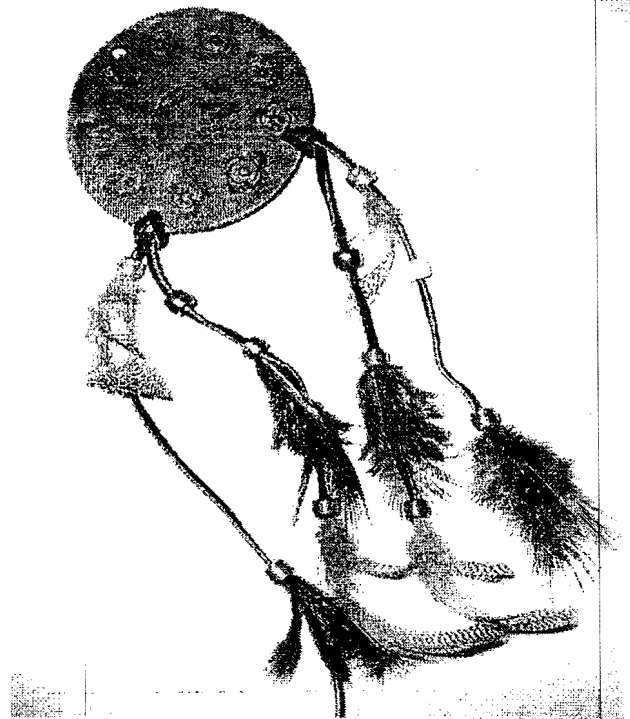
Leather - large 'rounder' - round precut

Leather or Plastic lacing (leather looks best)

Beads - pony or other decorative

Small Feathers

- Tool the leather rounder in desired pattern. Seal finish the rounder.
- Punch a hole centered at the top to hang the dream catcher.
- Punch 2 to 4 holes symmetrically across the bottom to hold the leather lace thongs.
- Cut a 1 foot piece of lacing for each bottom hole. Fold piece in half. Put folded end in hole and pull loose ends through the loop. Pull snug against leather.



Blackhawk Area Council



- Decorate lacing with beads and feathers. Tips of feathers may be glued inside of beads that are also glued to the lacing.

Collectors Pouch / Coin Holder

Materials needed:

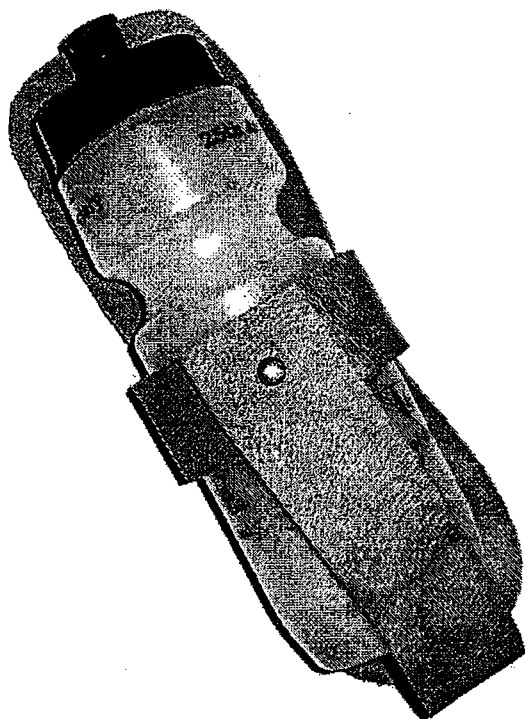
Leather - 2 large 'rounders' - round precuts

Leather - strap about 3/4" x 2"

Snap

Plastic lacing or heavy thread or sinew

- Flatten one edge of one rounder by cutting about 1" off with straight edge.
- Punch holes (4-6 in a square) at each end of strap to attach for belt loop.
- Punch matching holes in full rounder, lining the strap up with the bottom of the rounder, flesh side of strap to grain side of rounder.
- Place rounders flesh sides together. Punch holes through both layers around outside edge for sewing.
- Tool the cut rounder and the top edge of the full rounder, which will be the top flap of the pouch. Finish seal the leather.
- Attach snap to cut rounder (front) and flap.
- Attach the belt strap to the full rounder.
- Sew or lace panels together.



Water Bottle Belt Case / Holder

Materials needed:

Leather

Rivets or heavy thread

Water Bottle

Cut Leather:

- Measure diameter, circumference and height of your favorite water bottle.
- Cut a piece of leather 1 1/2 time the diameter of your bottle by the height of your bottle. This will be the back of your holder. Slightly round corners.
- Cut 2 strips of leather 1-1/2 " by the circumference of your bottle. These will be straps A and B.
- Optional: For belt loop option 2, cut strip of leather 1" x 3", adjusting length as necessary for width of belt. This is strap C.

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Attachment Options:

Pieces may be attached to each other using rivets, or by pre-punching small holes and sewing with a heavy thread, waxed thread, or sinew.

Belt loop styles:

Option 1:

Cut 2 vertical slits in upper half of back piece. These need to be long enough for belt to be slid through and about 1" apart, centered. Be sure to leave enough room above slits to keep the leather from tearing when worn. This should be done before the tooling step.

Option 2:

After tooling leather, attach short strip of leather (strap C) to back piece of holder, flesh sides together. Position in upper half of back. This is done after the tooling and sealing step.

Assembly:

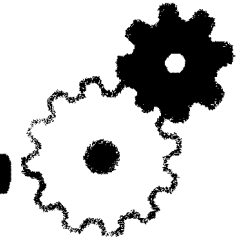
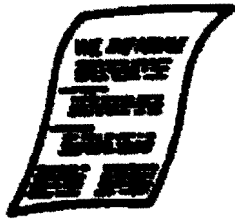
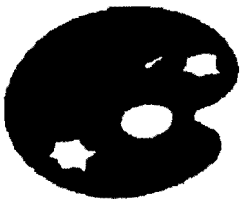
- Tool leather as desired. When tooling is complete, finish with standard leather sealer.
- Attach belt loop strap (strap C) if you chose belt loop option 2.
- Center strap A against the bottom of back piece, flesh sides together, overlapping about 1". Attach.
- Position strap B on each side of back piece, 1/2 to 2/3 the height of the bottle from the bottom. Again, flesh sides together, overlapping about 1".
- Position bottom strap (A) behind side strap (B) at center point, using the bottle as gauge for exact length. Remove excess of strap A.

Additional sealing may be desired to prevent damage from condensation. Seal all sides of leather pieces thoroughly with 'Camp Dry' or similar product for leather. Follow label directions. Multiple applications may be necessary.





Crafts for WEBELOS





1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.



2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It covers both qualitative and quantitative research approaches, highlighting the strengths and limitations of each.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation and presentation of research findings. It discusses the importance of clear communication and the use of appropriate visual aids to enhance the understanding of complex data.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the ethical considerations and potential biases in research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to adhere to strict ethical guidelines and to be transparent about any potential conflicts of interest.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It highlights the main contributions of the research and offers suggestions for future studies in the field.



Artist Activity Pin:

Make a mobile
Shadow outline of Head
Collage of things the scout likes to do
Neckerchief slides
Display for pinewood derby car
Fossil clay display
Construction- Genius project

Citizen Activity Pin:

Display featuring the ways to display the flag
Declaration of Independence - Den rules poster

Communicator Pin:

Poster displaying a secret code
Make a crystal radio

Craftsman Pin:

Checkerboard/Jump game
Neckerchief slide holder
Leather Pouch
Medicine Pouch
Pokemon card holder
Marshmallow shooters
Wire Picture
Arrow- straight shooter

Engineer Pin:

Build popsicle truss bridge
Wood suspension bridge
Lego arch bridge
Make a flashlight
Build a wood crane
Build a catapult

Family Member Pin:

Build model of food pyramid

Forrester Pin:

Collect a piece of wood and label parts- varnish
Posters of Fly ways
Posters of water cycle
Display of materials used to build houses

Geologist Pin:

Make a Volcano
Color sand
Display for rock collection

Handyman Pin:

Build a stool
Build a tool box
Organize tools

Naturalist Pin:

Build a birdhouse
Build a bug catcher/holder
Make a net (insect catcher)
Make a greenhouse

Outdoorsman:

Make a bean bag and play snatch game
Square knot neckerchief slide
Make a fishing pole
Make a hiking stick

Readyman Pin:

Bicycle safety poster
Bicycle model
Make a first aid kit

Scholar Pin:

Photo frame to display report card
Build a chess board and pieces then play a game on it

Scientist Pin:

Build a rocket
Build a plane
Grow rock crystals

Showman Pin:

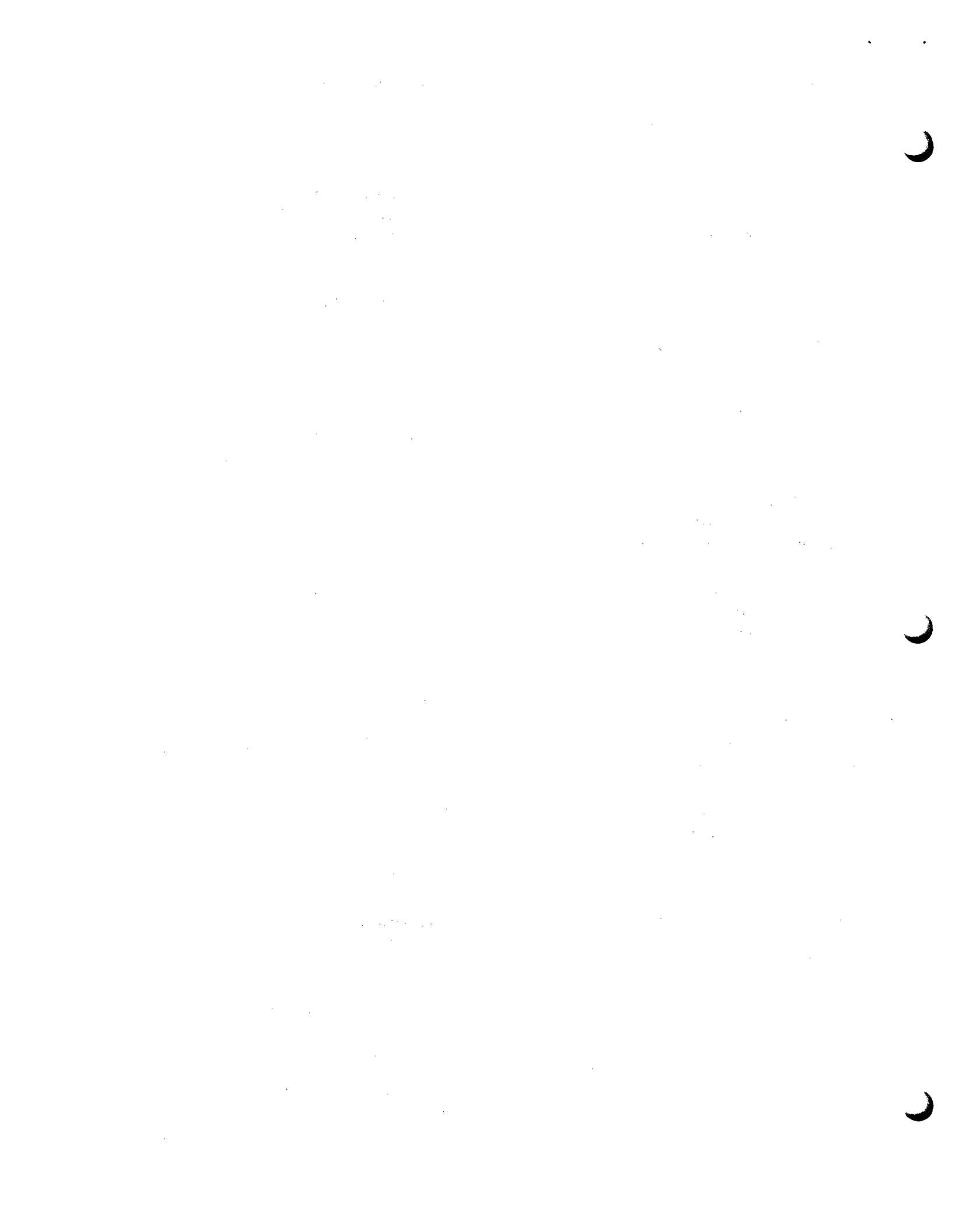
Make puppets
Make finger puppets
Make a puppet stage
Make musical instruments

Sportsman Pin:

Make a bag for marbles
Build a mini putt course

Traveler Pin:

Make a first aid kit for car
Make/ Build a travel game



Make just for fun or holidays:

Tin can luminary
Jacobs Ladder
By the numbers game
Bean bags
Self watering planter
Rain stick
Talking stick
Wire picture
Roller ball game
Neck tie snake

Web sites to find craft ideas

www.familyfun.go.com

www.sciencebuddies.org

www.instructables.com

www.artistshelpingchildren.org

www.e-scoutcraft.com

www.crafts.kaboose.com

www.fun.familyeducation.com

www.funattic.com

www.pack-o-fun.com (have a scout
project each issue)

[www.boyscouttrail.com/webelos/webelos-
scouts.asp](http://www.boyscouttrail.com/webelos/webelos-scouts.asp)

www.webeloree.com.webelos.htm



SODA POP POTION

Our fizzing soda pop concoction will tickle your taste buds and astonish your friends.

WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

- 4 Tbs. lemon juice
- 2 tsp. baking soda
- 2 Tbs. confectioners' sugar
- 2 quarts cold water
- 4-6 drops food coloring

HOW TO CONCOCT IT:

1. Stir water, food coloring, confectioners' sugar, and baking soda together in a pitcher until blended.
2. Stir in the lemon juice and your concoction should begin to fizz.

CONCOCTION TIPS & IDEAS:

- ◆ Create multicolored ice cubes for your Soda Pop Potion by adding a few drops of food coloring to some water before freezing it in an ice cube tray.
- ◆ Make some color change magic by adding blue ice cubes to a yellow Soda Pop Potion. As the ice cubes melt, the soda will turn green!





PISTOL POPPER

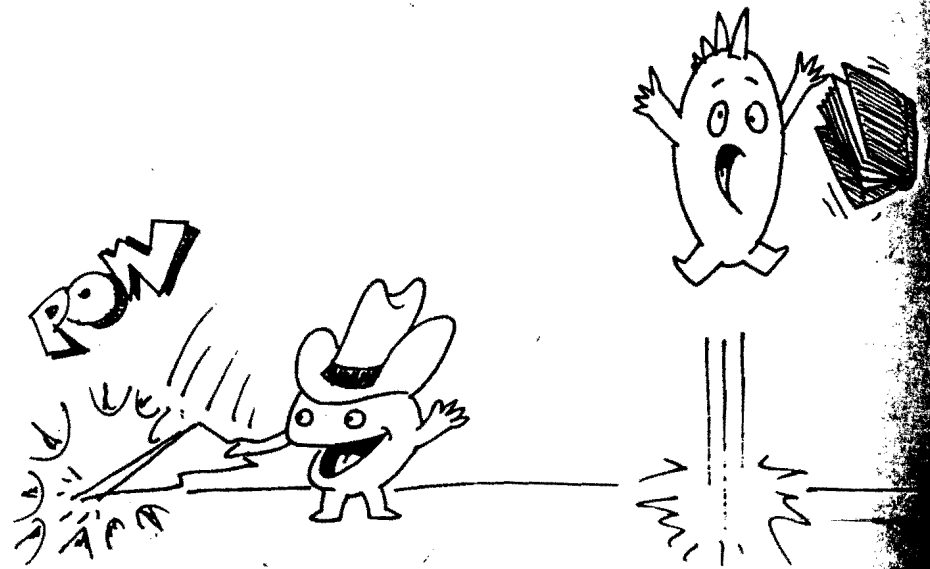
Children have created this classic Pistol Popper contraption for over 100 years.

WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

1 12 x 16 inch sheet of paper (cut from a brown paper bag)

HOW TO CONCOCT IT:

1. Fold paper in half lengthwise. Then open it back up again.
2. Fold all four corners of the paper down to meet the center fold.
3. Fold paper in half along the center fold.
4. Fold paper in half and then open it back up.
5. Fold the largest corners of the paper down. (See illustration on page 39)
6. Fold the paper back to make a triangle shape.
7. Make your pistol pop by holding it by the points and then snapping it down through the air.

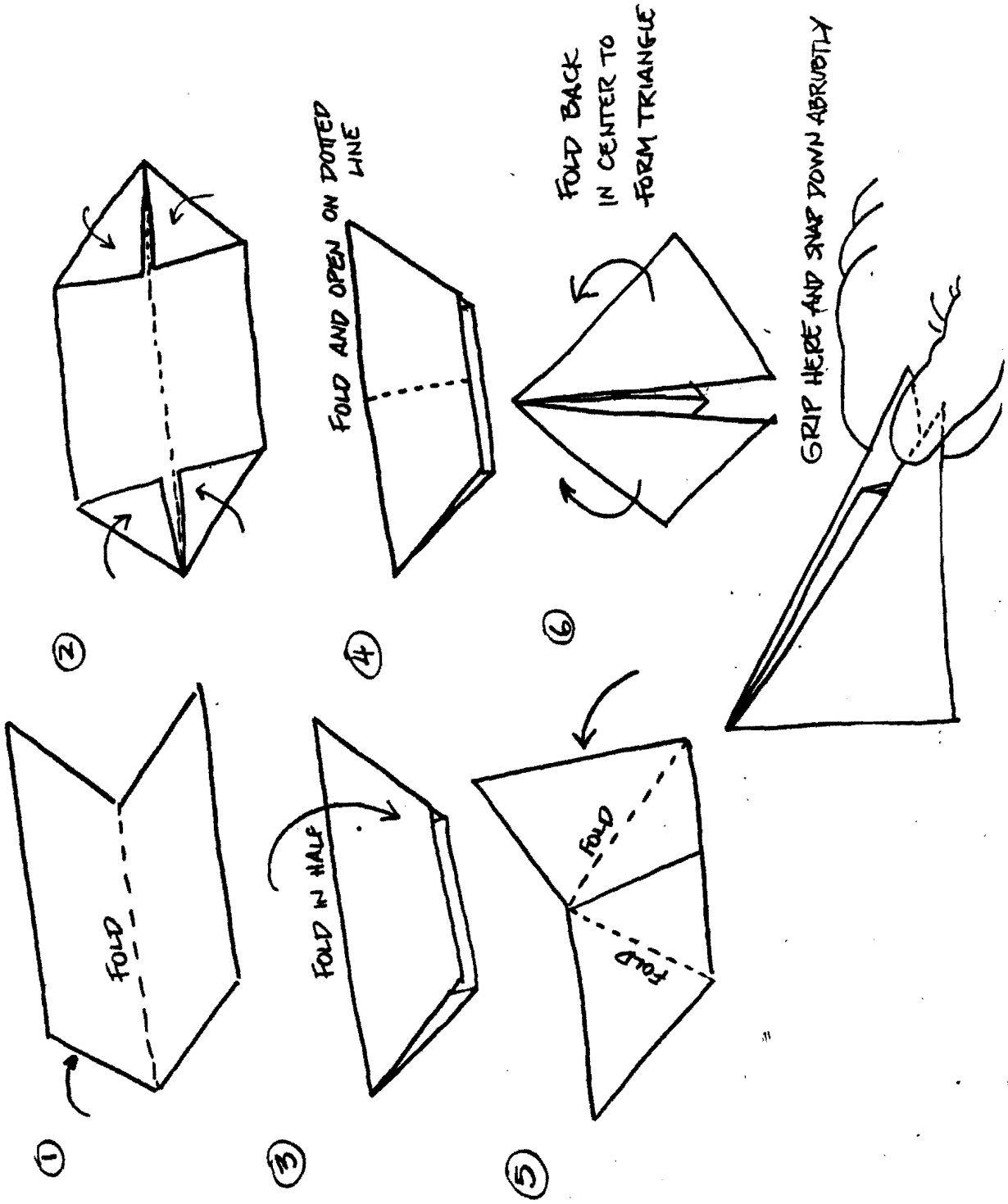


CONCOCTION TIPS & IDEAS:

- ◆ Decorate your Pistol Popper using colored pencils, felt tip markers or paints.
- ◆ Pistol Poppers can be a fun and inexpensive activity for birthday parties.



PISTOL POPPER INSTRUCTIONS:





PUPPETS

Puppets are magical in their power. They can come alive, they can imitate their moods and actions, and they can do things faster than people. Sometimes a boy is too shy to perform in a skit where he has to speak a part, but through puppets he can express himself in a way that he thought was impossible.

Puppets are a good way for Cub Scouts to say something without being seen. Sometimes that's more comfortable for 8, 9, and 10 year olds. With puppets, you can act out fairy tales, scenes from your own life or from books, stories from your favorite television show, and even your favorite records and songs.

When planning your puppet show remember that boys that age are not good memorizers and have a hard time keeping things moving. Don't worry, try another way. Develop the story line and then let the boys act it out. Let them do their own lines and actions. Once the boys feel at home with the story and the actions everything else will fall in place.

Puppets are a joy to children, so don't be afraid and get ready, set, GO.

PLANNING A PUPPET SHOW

When planning a puppet show, think about what you purpose is:

1. Who the audience will be
2. How much time do you have to prepare
3. Space available
4. What is the story to be told
5. What will you use for a stage

Once you have answered those questions the type of puppets you will use, how much detail to give them, and how long the show will be will all fall in place.

* The Cub Scout Leader HOW TO BOOK, No. 3831, has an excellent section on puppets. Pages 5-1 through 5-26 cover everything from types of puppets to stages. Your public library is also a source of information on puppets, but don't look in the adult section, check out the children's section on puppet books.

One very import part for a good puppet show is to LET THE BOYS HAVE A MAJOR PART IN IT. IF THE BOYS FEEL COMFORTABLE WITH IT THEN IT WILL BE A SUCCESS.

HINTS FOR MAKING AND WORKING WITH PUPPETS

1. Keep puppet shows brief - no more than 5 to 7 minutes
2. Frequent exits and entrances to hold interest
3. Not too many puppets on stage at one time
4. Plenty of room behind scenes and stage
5. Puppets should talk to and with the audience (ability to control where the puppet is looking is extremely important)
6. Wait for laughs so that no ones' lines get stepped on
7. Practice ahead of time be prepared to prompt the boys with their lines and help with the puppets if needed

Sound is an important part of a puppet show. How can the audience enjoy the show when they can't hear what is being said.

If voice projection is weak, then use a microphone or pre-record the dialouge. By pre-recording the dialouge, the boys can just concentrate on moving the puppets. When using their own voices teach the boys to speak louder than normal because they are behind something. Remember that parent in the last row, who wants to understand the show.

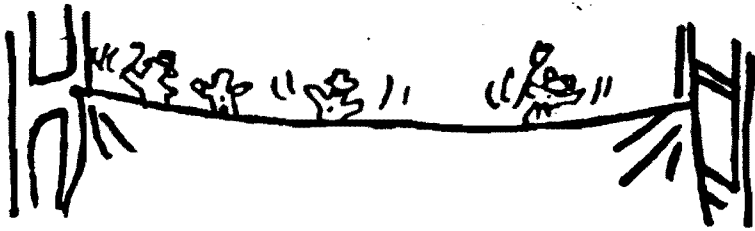
Keep action clear and simple. Make sure the audience can tell which puppet is speaking, perhaps by moving slightly forward the puppet that is speaking. Make sure the puppets are always high enough and don't shrink below the floor of the stage. Maybe a piece of tape on the boy's sleeve will help keep the puppet high enough for everyone to see. This is helpful when you are moving the puppet from side to side.

SIMPLE SOUND EFFECTS

- Fire - crumple cellophane into ball. When released it will crackle like fire
- Rein - slowly drop sand on tightly drawn plastic or cellophane
- Lightening - flash white light on and off. Or photographic flash
- Wind - A wind whistle can be purchased at novelty or toy shops.
- Shot - snap a yardstick or a thin board on a hard, flat surface

CREATE A STAGE

Once the puppets have been completed, you are ready to give a performance. For this you will need a stage.

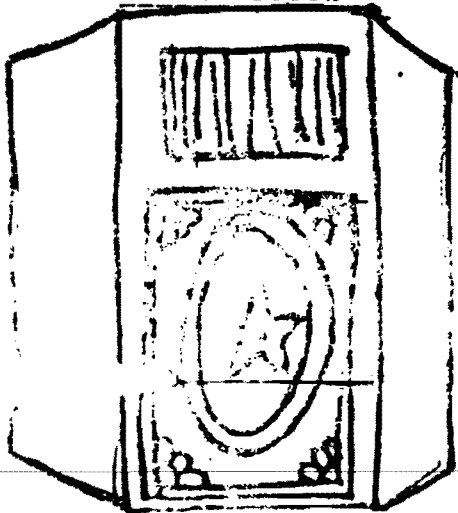


BLANKET THEATER

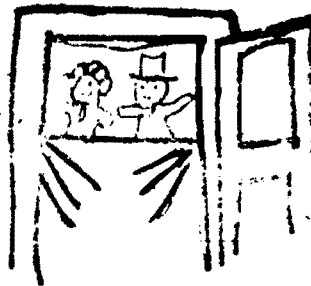


TABLE THEATER

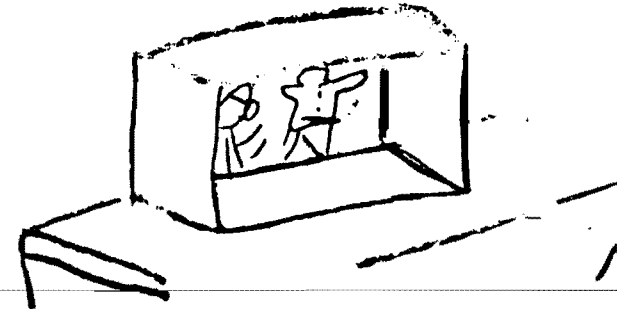
PUPPET BOOTH



ARENA STAGE

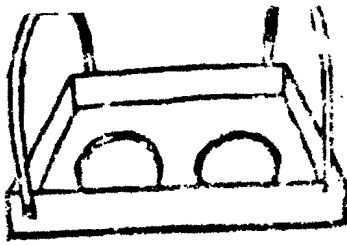


DOOR THEATER

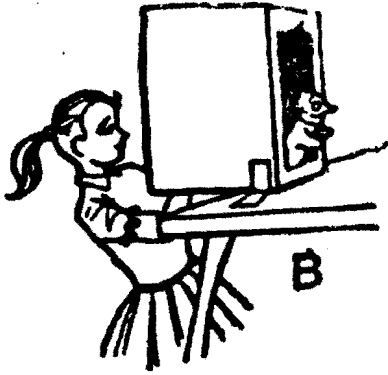
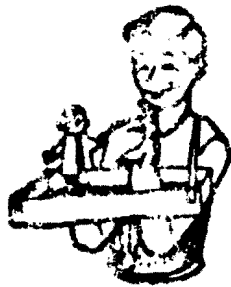


BOX THEATER

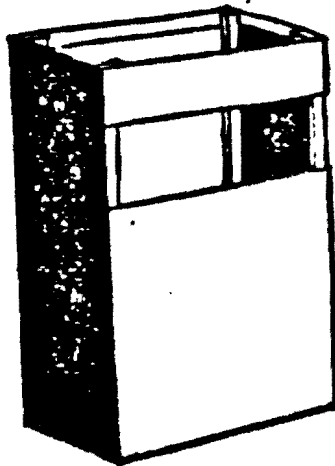
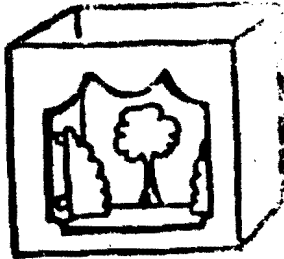
23



A



B



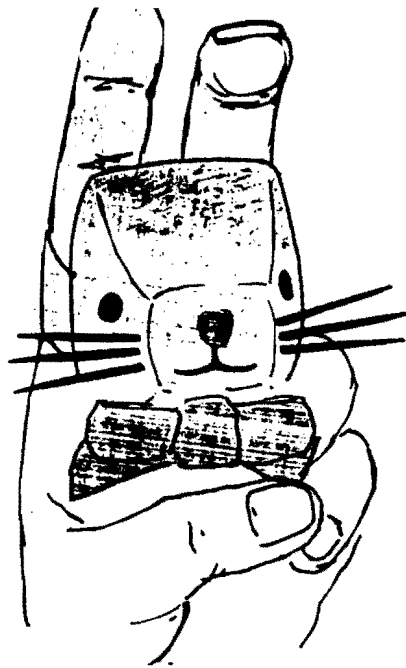
C



A tray stage can be made out of the bottom part of a dress box as shown, A. The table stage, B, is made from a pasteboard box, and fixed to the table so that part of the open bottom juts out to admit the puppets. The larger box stage, C, can be made out of a big pasteboard box or out of cardboard tacked to a wooden frame. The operator kneels inside the open back of the box.

Backgrounds can be painted on cards that fit into the back of the stage and can be quickly changed. Scenery and props, such as trees and furniture, can be attached to the sides of the stage or even placed on the table in front of the stage. Don't worry about a curtain. Everybody knows that when the puppets pop up, the play has begun, and when they pop down, it is over. However, a bow and a thank you at the end do help your audience to know when to applaud.

P 4.



Rabbit-head Puppet

By Lee Lindeman

Use one cup-shaped part from a molded-paper egg carton. This forms the face of your puppet. Glue the ends of a 2-inch-long strip of bendable cardboard to the back of the face to help hold it on your fingers.

Paint the rabbit face with tempera paint. The eyes, nose, and mouth can be made from felt, colored paper, or scraps of cloth. Make the whiskers from pieces of tempera-painted toothpicks. These details can be glued to your rabbit head.

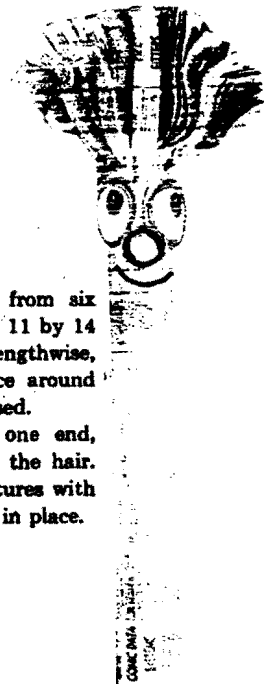
Stick your index and middle fingers through the loop on the back of the head. Your two fingers form the ears of your rabbit puppet.

Newspaper Puppet

By Clara Flammang

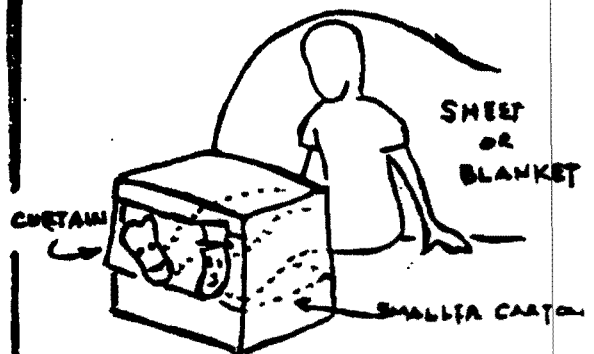
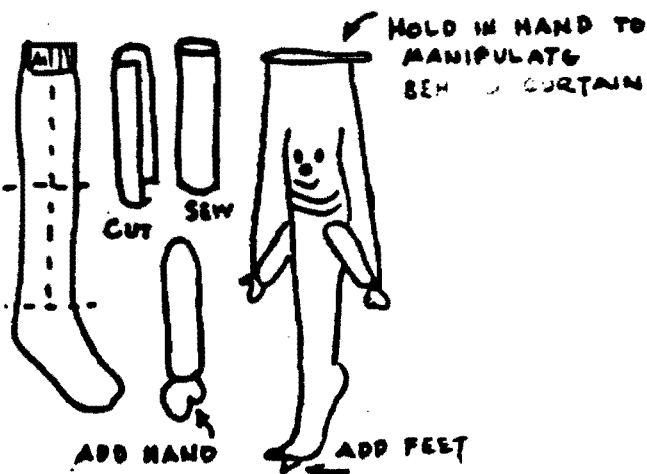
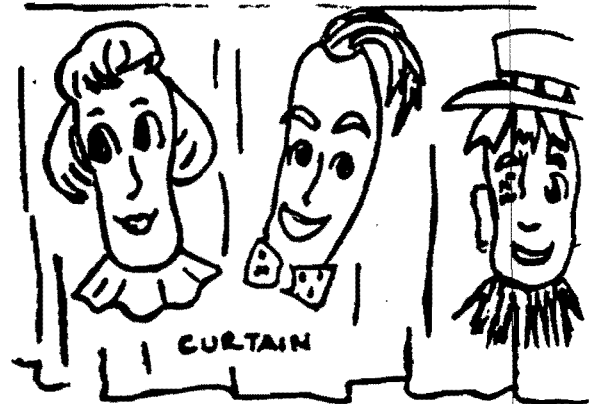
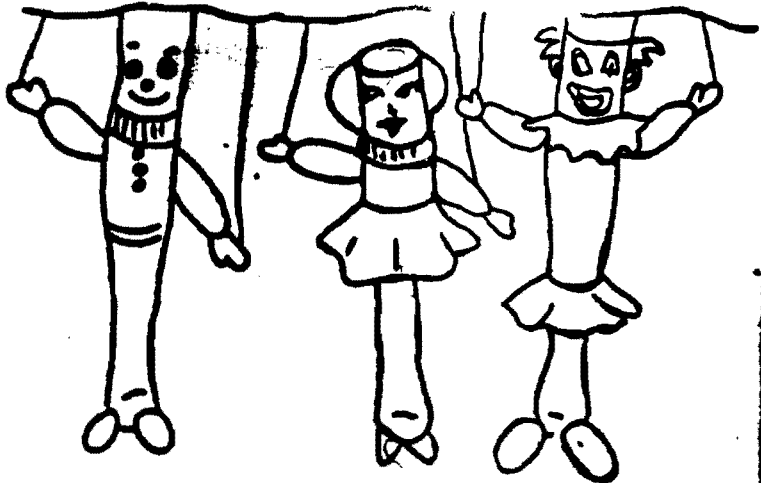
This puppet is made from six pieces of newspaper, each 11 by 14 inches. Roll five pieces lengthwise, then wrap the sixth piece around them and tape or glue closed.

Make 3-inch cuts at one end, about 1/2 inch apart, for the hair. On white paper draw features with colored markers and glue in place.



Copyright 1954 by Lee Lindeman

CURTAIN



KNEE PUPPETS

For each puppet you will need one sock to slip onto your leg for the body of the puppet, and part of another for the arms. Cut off the foot of the second sock; then cut sock leg in half lengthwise.

For arms, cut one of these pieces in half. (Save other half for another puppet). Sew across end and down side turn, stuff and sew to body. Sew felt feet onto toe of body. Sew felt hands to arms.

String the arms of each puppet to a stick, so that the puppeteer can wear a puppet on each leg and operate the two easily.

Use eyebrow pencil and lipstick to draw puppet's face on bare knees.

FOOTSIES

The faces on these funny footsies are on the sole of the sock. You can cut out felt features and sew or glue in place. Sew on yarn hair.

To portray different characters add collars, bow ties, hats or whiskers.

For Footsie Theatre, cut a cardboard carton as shown. Place a smaller carton inside as a resting place for legs. Drape a sheet over the puppeteer. Glue a curtain of crepe paper across front of theatre. Cut curtain into strips so foot puppets can 'enter' through curtain while legs of puppeteer are concealed.

Diagram 1

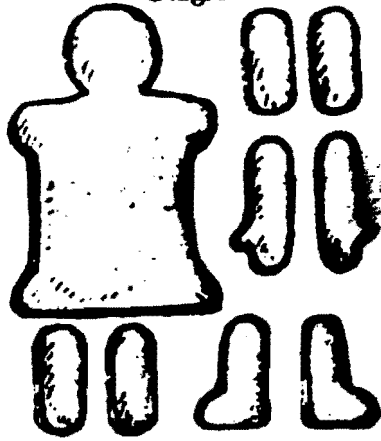


Diagram 2

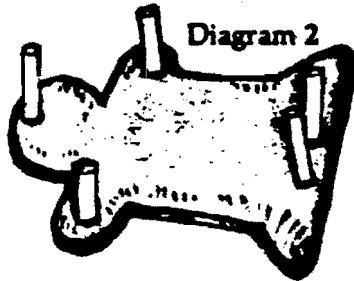
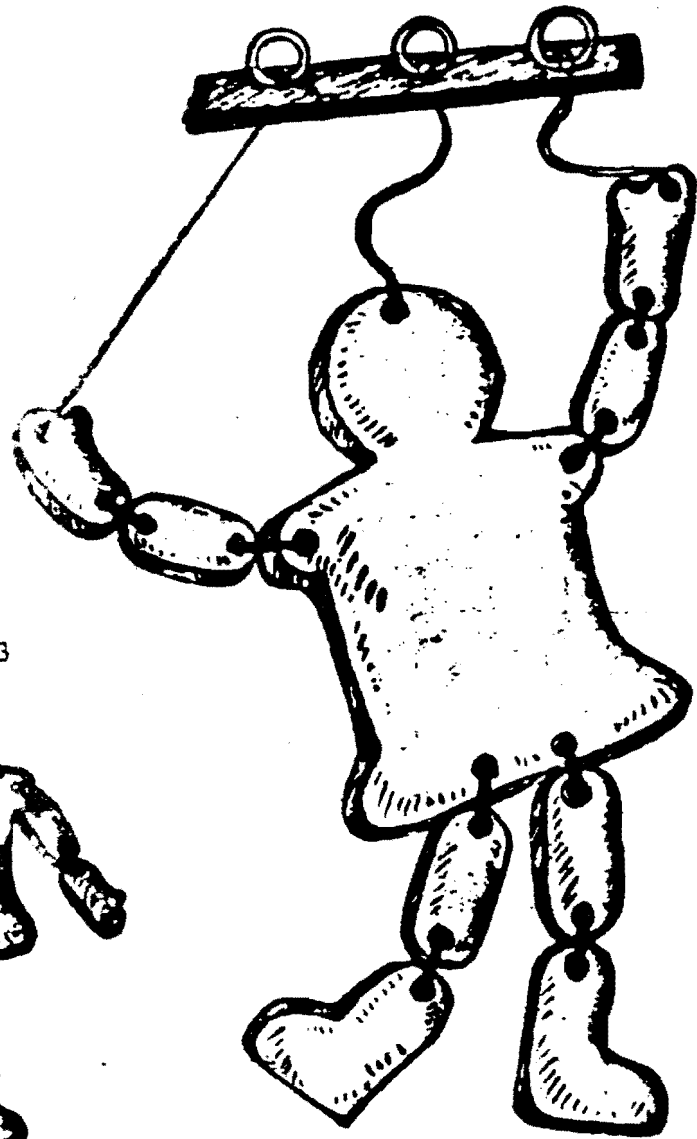
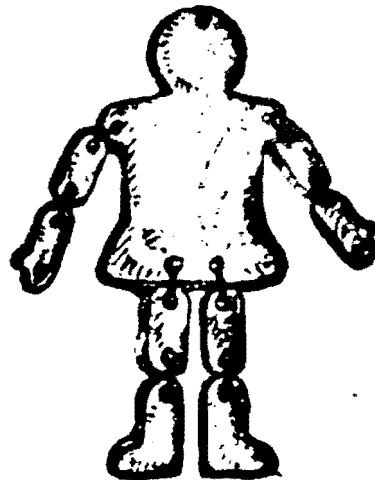


Diagram 3



You will need:

- 1 cup flour
- 1 cup salt
- bowl
- water
- rolling pin
- sharp knife
- cookie sheet
- scissors

- plastic drinking straws
- heavy string & large needle
- acrylic paints
- paintbrush
- acrylic spray varnish
- supplies listed on page 19

adult to help them.) Finish shaping the pieces with your fingers, like you would do with modeling clay. Place the finished pieces on a cookie sheet.

4. Cut the drinking straw into small pieces, about 2" long. Use pieces of the straw to poke holes into the dough pieces as shown in Diagram 2. (Leave the pieces of straw in the holes.) The holes will be used later when stringing your marionette together.

5. Bake the pieces in a 200° F. oven until they're very hard, about 10 minutes. (A big puppet may take even longer to bake.) Cool. Remove the pieces of straw.

6. Paint your puppet with acrylics; allow to dry, then spray with acrylic varnish.

7. Thread heavy string through the holes you punched with the drinking straw. First, connect the upper arms and lower arms, upper legs and lower legs; then tie the arms and legs to the body. (See Diagram 3.)

8. The holes in the ends of the arms will be used when you string your marionette.

Instructions:

1. Mix flour and salt together in a large bowl. Add enough water to make the dough feel like modeling clay.
2. Roll the dough out with the rolling pin into a slab about 1/8" thick.
3. Using a sharp knife, cut out one piece for the head and body, four pieces for arms and four pieces for legs as shown in Diagram 1. (Children should ask an

Use these instructions to make the handle on which to string the Clay Marionette and the Paper Marionette.

You will need:

- a 5" by 2" piece of cardboard, heavy poster board or thin wood*
- awl or small diameter knitting needle
- heavy string
- 3 plastic rings, about 1/2" in diameter (curtain rings work fine)

Instructions:

1. Punch three holes in the cardboard as shown in Diagram 1. (Children should ask an adult to help them.)
2. Cut a piece of string about 15" long. Tie one end to the puppet's head. Thread the other end through the

center hole in the cardboard and tie it to a plastic ring. (See Diagram 2.)

3. Cut two pieces of string about 2' long. Tie one to the end of each arm. Thread the other ends through the remaining holes in the cardboard. (See Diagram 3.)

4. Hold the marionette and the handle up so you can adjust the strings to the right lengths. (The puppet's arms should be hanging straight down.) Tie the ends of the strings to the plastic rings. (See Diagram 4.)

5. To make the marionette move, just tug the plastic rings!

*Cardboard works fine for the Paper Marionette. The Clay Marionette is slightly heavier and you may find that a thin piece of wood is sturdier.

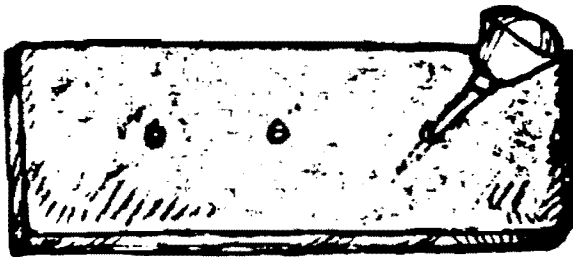


Diagram 1

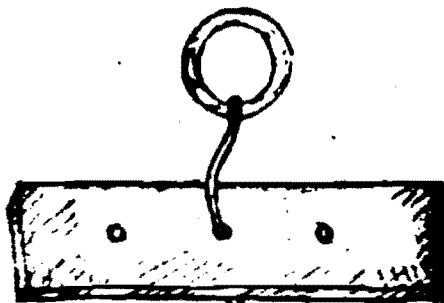


Diagram 2

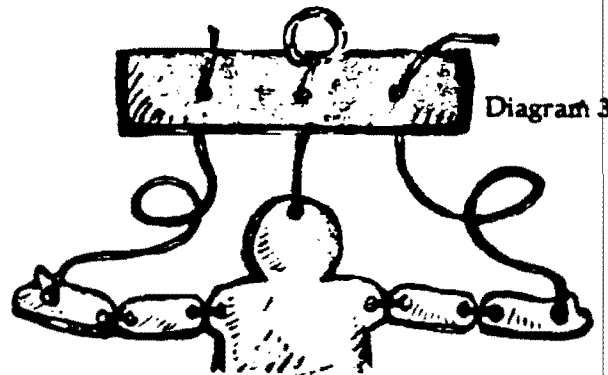


Diagram 3

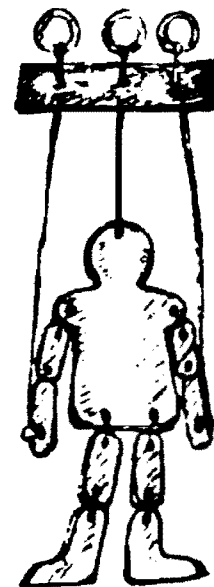
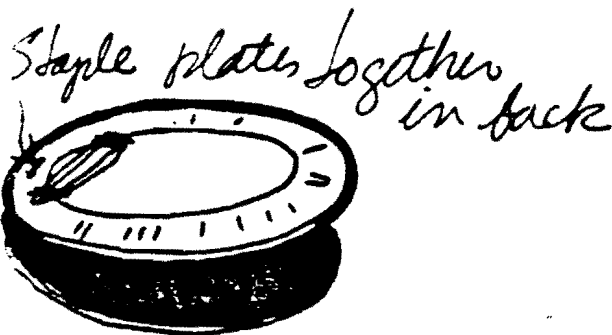
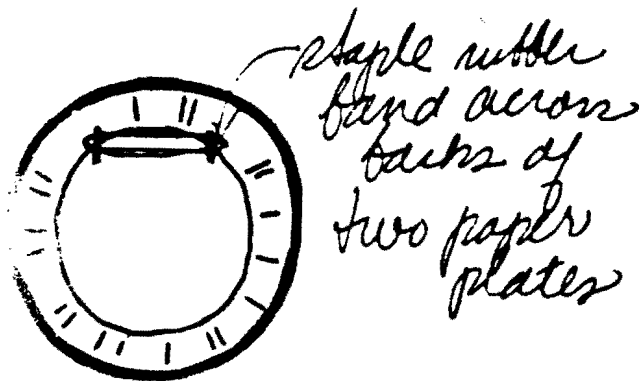


Diagram 4

Paper-Plate Talking Mouth Puppets

Young children, particularly, enjoy these special "loud-mouth" puppets which open wide to expose tonsils, teeth, and tongues. They are invaluable in encouraging speech (particularly loud speech) and dialogue, and have also been used successfully in conjunction with dental and health care lessons. In general these puppets are better made from large paper plates, but smaller plates might be appropriate for certain characters, such as a talking apple, a wailing baby, or a chattering chipmunk.



put fingers under top rubber band and thumb under bottom; move hand up and down to make puppet talk

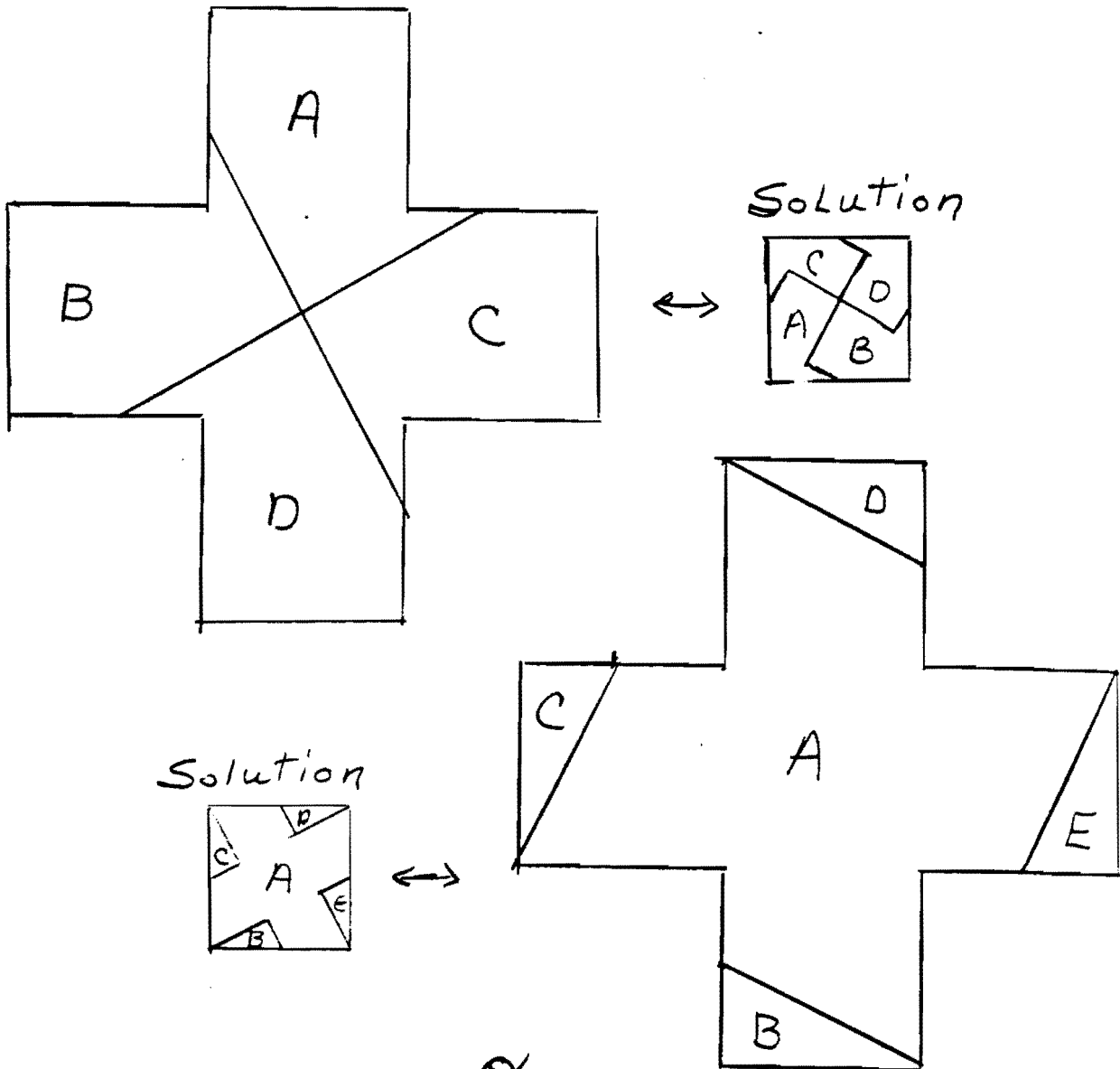
DECEPTIVE MAN



WIZARDRY

Here is a collection of Puzzles and Tricky Things to entertain and amuse all of your Cub Scouts from Tigers to Webelos. (Den Leaders, Moms and Dads, have been known to try their skill too!), Most of these types of puzzles or games take little or no props or supplies, so are not expensive, and are a great way to keep boys busy while you take attendance, dues, or up-date your records, etc.

Here are two patterns for a Greek Cross Puzzle. The object is to make them from the shape of a cross to a square.



Lay a pencil in the middle of a table.

Bend down. Look at the pencil level with the tabletop.

Close one eye. Keep it closed.

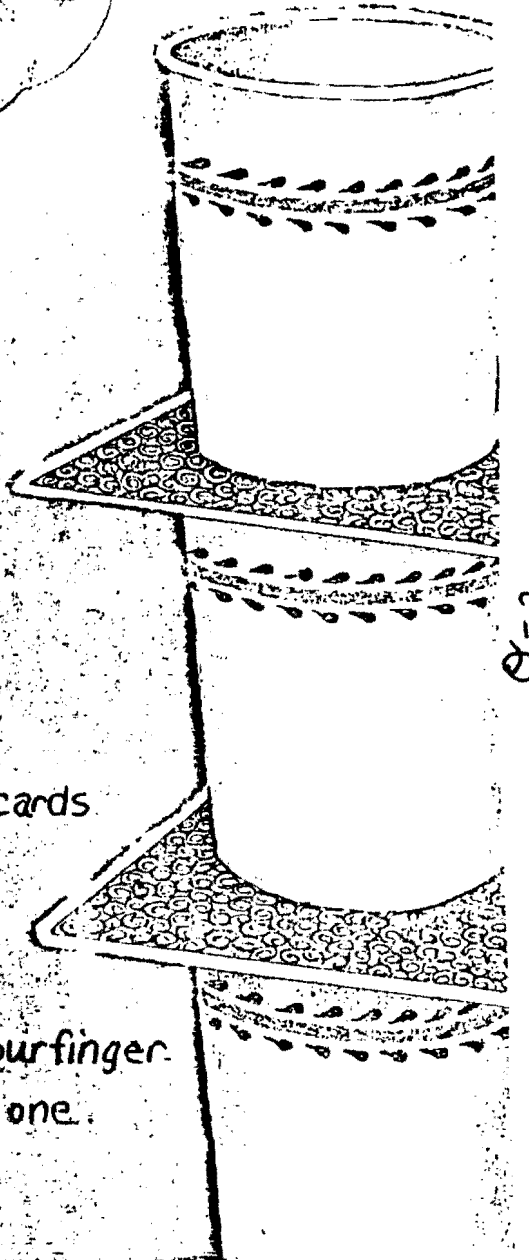
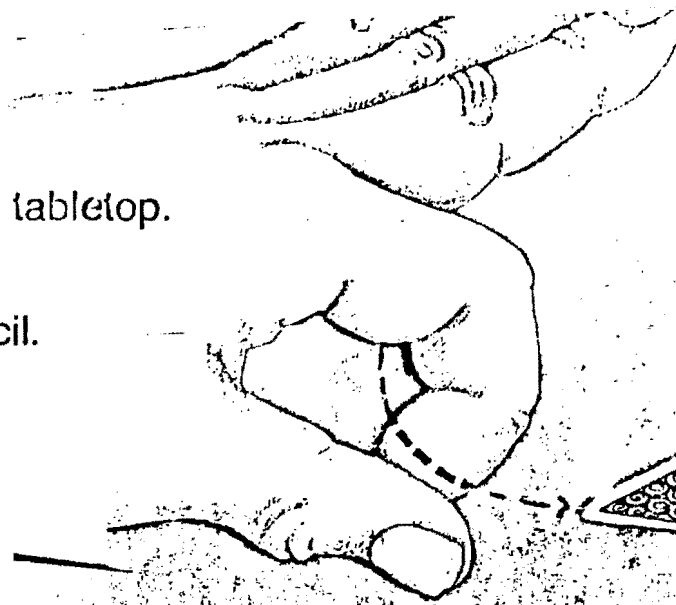
Quickly reach out and try to pick up the pencil.

You will probably miss it.

It is very hard to do.

Now try it with both eyes open.

It is easy with two eyes helping.



Cups Up

Make a tower
with paper cups and playing cards

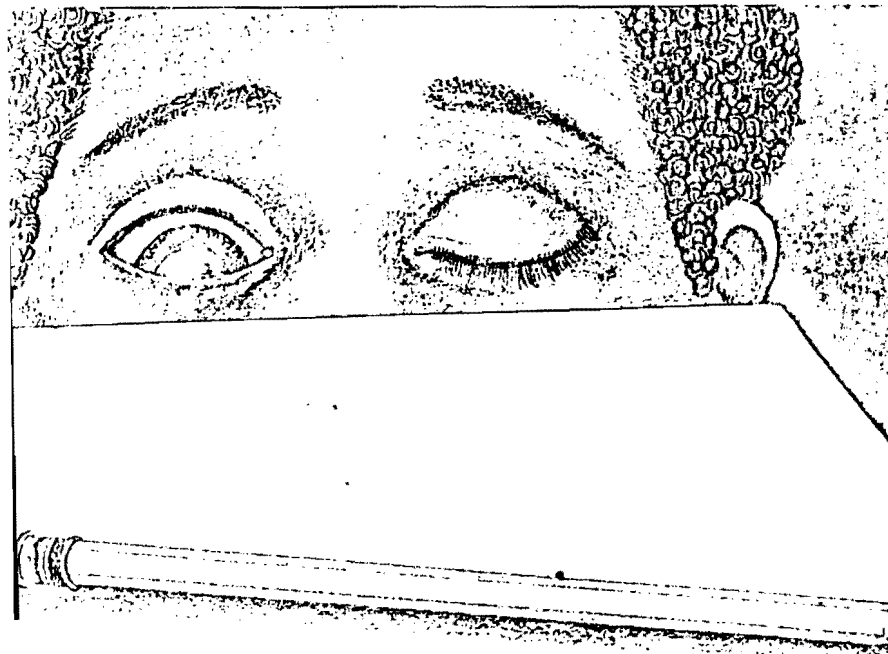
Now take out the cards
without touching the cups.

You must do it quickly.

Snap the top card out, with your finger.

The cup will fall into the next one.

Then snap out the next card
it takes practice!



165.—THE SEVEN PIGS.

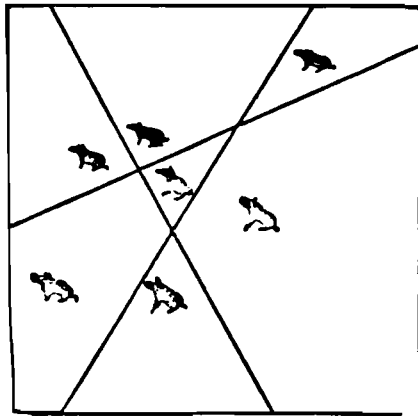


HERE is a little puzzle that was put to one of the sons of Erin the other day and perplexed him unduly, for it is really quite easy. It will be seen from the illustration that he was shown a sketch of a square pen containing seven pigs.

He was asked how he would intersect the pen with three straight fences so as to enclose every pig in a separate sty. In other words, all you have to do is to take your pencil and, with three straight strokes across the square, enclose each pig separately.

It could be simpler.

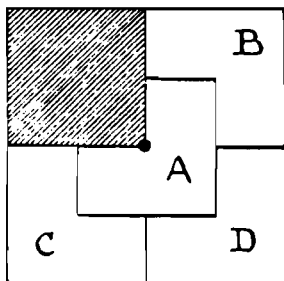
↓ Solution



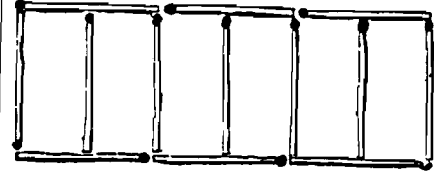
THE SEVEN PIGS.

180.—THE FOUR SONS.

READERS will recognize the diagram as a familiar friend of their youth. A man possessed a square-shaped estate. He bequeathed to his widow the quarter of it that is shaded off. The remainder was to be divided equitably amongst his four sons, so that each should receive land of exactly the same area and exactly similar in shape. We are shown how this was done.



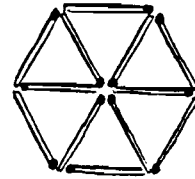
205.—THE SIX SHEEP-PENS.



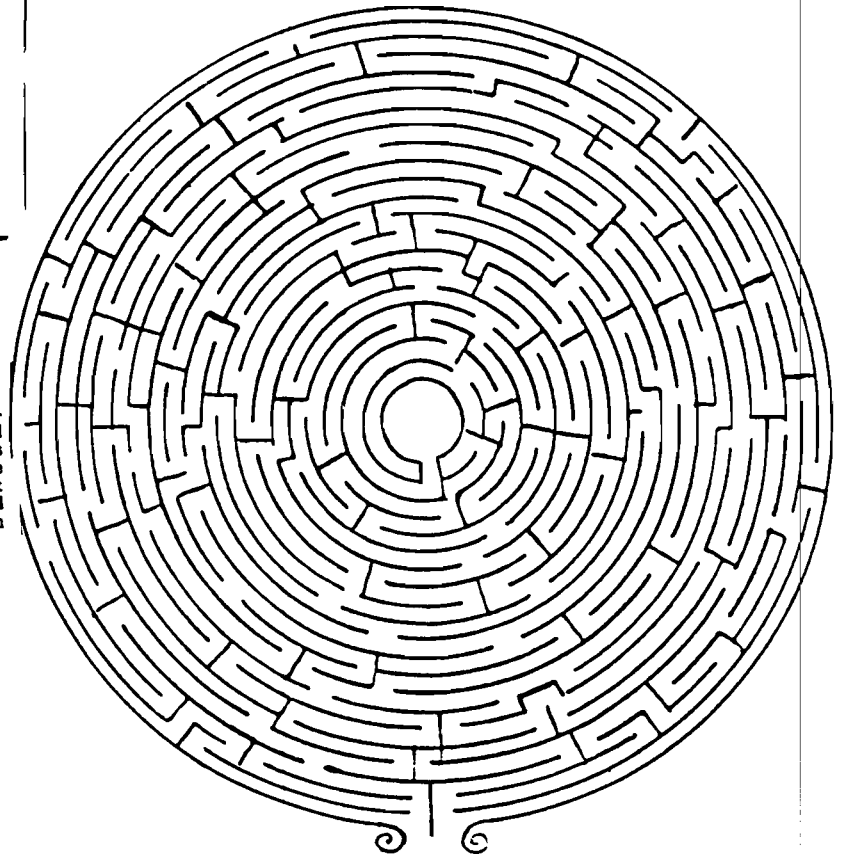
HERE is a new little puzzle with matches. It will be seen in the illustration that thirteen matches, representing a farmer's hurdles, have been so placed that they enclose six sheep-pens all of the same size. Now, one of these hurdles was stolen, and the farmer wanted still to enclose six pens of equal size with the remaining twelve. How was he to do it? All the twelve matches must be fairly used, and there must be no duplicated matches or loose ends.

↓ Solution

205.—THE SIX SHEEP-PENS.



PLACE the twelve matches in the manner shown in the illustration, and you will have six pens of equal size.

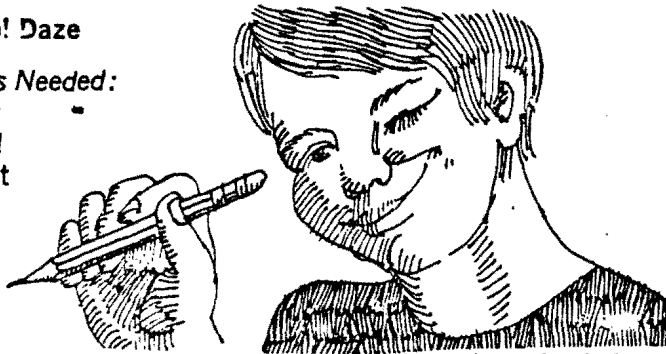


Here is a final math-magic trick you might like to try ... but it probably won't work for you! If you don't like to go to school, maybe you can explain to your parents that you just "don't have the time."

Schoo! Daze

Things Needed:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Parent



Using a paper and pencil, try this "I just don't have time to go to school" lecture on your mother or father:

"There are only 365 days in the year."

(Write 365 on the paper.)

"If I sleep 10 hours a day, this amounts to 152 days every year."

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Write:)} \quad 365 \\ \quad \quad \quad - 152 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

213 days left in the year

"There is no school on weekends, and there are 104 Saturdays and Sundays in a year."

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Write:)} \quad 213 \\ \quad \quad \quad - 104 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

109 days left in the year

"Summer vacation lasts two months. This means I can't go to school 60 days a year!"

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Write:)} \quad 109 \\ \quad \quad \quad - 60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

49 days left in the year

"I need at least 3 hours a day for eating and playing. This amounts to about 45 days a year."

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Write:)} \quad 49 \\ \quad \quad \quad - 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4 days left in the year

"This leaves only 4 days a year for school and, with at least 4 school holidays during the year, that really leaves me with zero days left to go to school!"

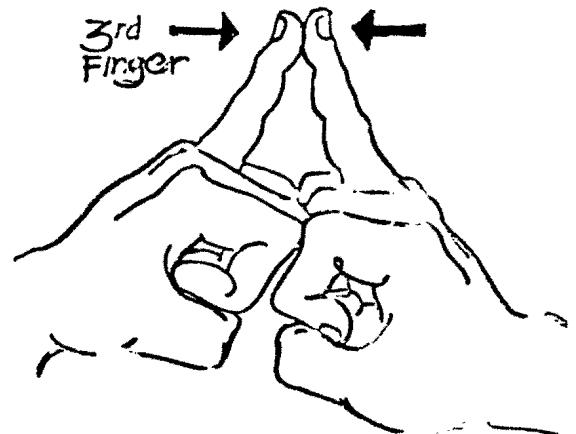
Naturally there must be something wrong with this kind of figuring. Can you see what it is? If you can't, I'll bet your mom or dad can! (Here's a final hint: do you eat and sleep on your summer vacation?)

• **EFFECT:** A person is told to place two fingers tip to tip. He is then told to double his other fingers and press their knuckles together. He is then told to separate his extended fingertips—if he can—but when he tries, he finds them to be helpless, as though they were hypnotized.

• **WHAT TO DO:** Have someone place the tips of his forefingers together, then double the knuckles of his other fingers. Demonstrate this yourself and show how easily the forefingers can be separated. Do the same with your second fingers, doubling the rest, and have your subject copy the action. Again, the extended fingers separate easily.

Now, press the tips of your third fingers together, double the rest, and tell your subject to do the same. Immediately separate your hands and make "hypnotic" passes at the subject's hands, telling him his fingers are now powerless. To his amazement, he just can't move those third fingers at all.

• **WHAT HAPPENS:** The muscles of the third fingers are weaker than the others. Once they are pressed tip to tip, with the other fingers doubled, it is impossible to separate them. You show how easy it is with the first two fingers, but in coming to the third, you leave the subject pressing his fingertips together (as shown below) and make "hypnotic" passes to prove that he cannot lift them apart.



THE HOT AIR STRAW

By Bill Severn

"This is a hot air straw," you say, taking a drinking straw from your pocket. "It works like a hot air balloon." You blow through it, then say, "It doesn't blow up, but it floats ... like this!"

The straw magically clings to your fingertips as you hold your palm-down hand out flat. When you slowly lift your hand, the straw floats up with it. Then it floats at the fingertips of your other hand. You can push the straw back and forth while it floats there, with your fingers spread wide apart.

You pull the straw free from your fingers and immediately hand it to your

friends to examine. "If you don't believe it works by hot air," you say, "then it must be magic!"

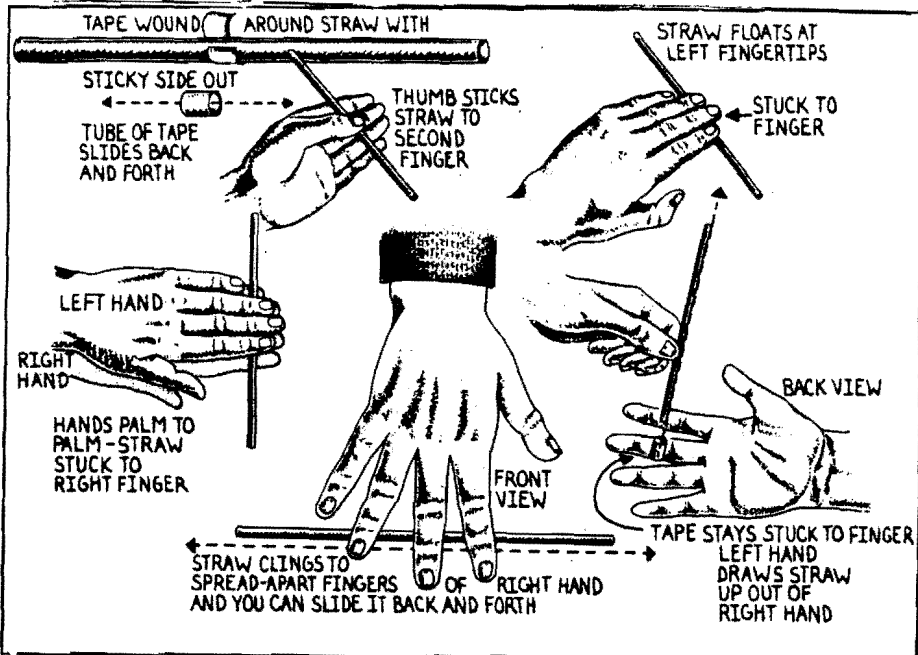
What you need: A plastic drinking straw; transparent tape.

The secret: Tape wrapped around the straw makes a small tube that sticks to a finger. Turn a 1-inch piece of tape sticky side out, and wrap it around the straw's center, fastening the tape to itself to make a tube. Wrap it tightly, but loose enough so you can slide it back and forth on the straw. Put the tape-handed straw into your left jacket pocket.

What you do: With your left hand, slide the tube to the center of the straw. Holding it between your thumb and second finger, with your thumb covering the tape, bring out the straw. Show it and say, "This is a hot air straw. It works like a hot air balloon."

Blow through it. As you do, press the tape against the inside of your second finger, so it sticks to the first joint.

Turn your left hand over, palm-down in front of you. Move your hand forward and slowly spread your fingers flat and wide apart, as you say, "It doesn't blow up, but it floats ... like this!"



The straw clings to the underside of your fingers as if floating there, secretly held by the tape stuck to your finger. Lift your hand a few inches and then lower it, so the straw seems to float up and down with it.

Now turn your right hand palm-upward and bring it under your left hand, palm to palm. Roll the straw a little to detach the tape from your left finger and stick it to your right second finger. Keep your hands palm to palm and turn them over together so the right hand is on top. Take your left hand away and leave the straw clinging to your right fingers.

Spread your fingers wide apart. Lift them a little and then lower them. While the straw clings to your right fingers, gently slide it back and forth by pushing one end and then the other with your left hand. (The straw slides right and left

through the tape tube, stuck to your right second finger.) Finally center it beneath your right fingers.

Lift your right hand upright, with your palm toward you and the back of your hand toward those watching. Lift it until the straw top points toward the ceiling as it still clings to your spread-apart fingers.

Hold it that way a moment. Then take the top end of the straw with your left hand and draw it straight up and out of your right hand, leaving the little tube of tape secretly stuck to the inside of your right second finger.

With your left hand, give the straw to your friends. At the same time, drop your right hand to your side, detaching the tape with your thumb. As it falls to the floor unnoticed, you say to your friends, "If you don't believe it works by hot air, then it must be magic!"

How To Make MAGIC!

PUT ON A "NIGHT OF MAGIC" SHOW NEXT MONTH. MAGICIANS DO MAGIC TRICKS AND STUNTS FOUND IN "CUB SCOUT MAGIC" BY FRANK RISHNEY, OR THE "HOW BOOK OF CUB SCOUTING." FOR THE BIG, MAIN ACT USE THIS "MAGIC HAT ON TABLE" STUNT.

MAKE A HIGH HAT OUT OF BLACK CARDBOARD WITH A SCOTCH TAPE HINGED TOP

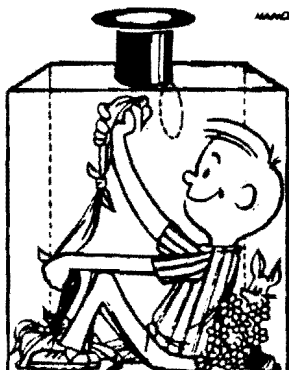


MEASURE HEAD SIZE OF WEARER. GLUE STRIP OF FELT INSIDE FOR COMFORT

SEW "MEDALS" INSIDE MAGICIAN'S CAPE WHICH HE PROUDLY DISPLAYS TO AUDIENCE IN RESPONSE TO THEIR APPLAUSE

MAKE MEDALS OF GOLD AND SILVER PAPER WITH VARIOUS COLORED RIBBONS

GET A LARGE CARTON OR MAKE A TABLE LARGE ENOUGH TO HOLD MAGICIAN'S HELPER COMFORTABLY INSIDE CUT HOLE IN TOP TO MATCH OPENING OF MAGICIAN'S TOP HAT



MAKE COVER TO FIT HOLE IN TABLE. TAPE IN PLACE HELPER CAN REMOVE FROM INSIDE WHEN HAT IS PLACED ON (OR TAKEN OFF) TABLE

DECORATE TABLE WITH MYSTIC SYMBOLS ON SIDES AND BACK BORE PLENTY OF HOLES FOR AIR - STARS, ETC WILL HIDE THEM



TABLE WITH HELPER INSIDE IS ON STAGE WHEN CURTAIN GOES UP. MAGICIAN ENTERS, TAKES OFF HIS HAT AND LAYS IT ON TABLE DIRECTLY OVER COVERED HOLE. HELPER REMOVES HOLE COVER, LETS HAT TOP DROP. HANDS MAGICIAN ALL SORTS OF THINGS WHICH MAGICIAN APPEARS TO TAKE OUT OF EMPTY HAT ... YARDS OF ROPE - DOZENS OF TIED TOGETHER COLORED CLOTHS - STUFFED RABBIT - DUMMY DUCK - IMITATION BOUQUET - ANYTHING YOU CAN FIND THAT WILL FIT THROUGH OPENING AND INSIDE TABLE.

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A MAGICIAN'S PUZZLE

Here's a magic trick that has probably been around since before magicians began pulling rabbits out of hats. (It first appeared in Oct. '61 *BL.*) It is easy to make, to baffle your friends or to give as a gift.

This is how it works: Insert the plunger completely into the case and give it a quarter turn to hook the rubber band. Pull out slightly, about an inch, and it snaps back into the case. Your friend tries it, and there's no snap!

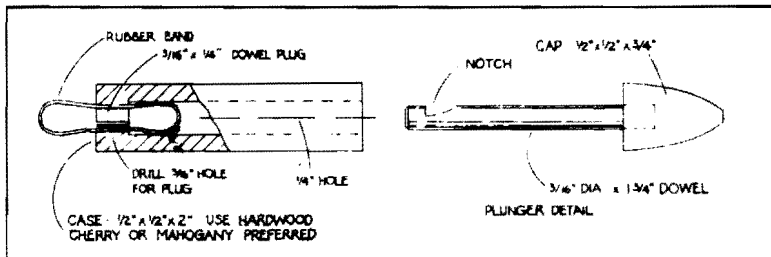
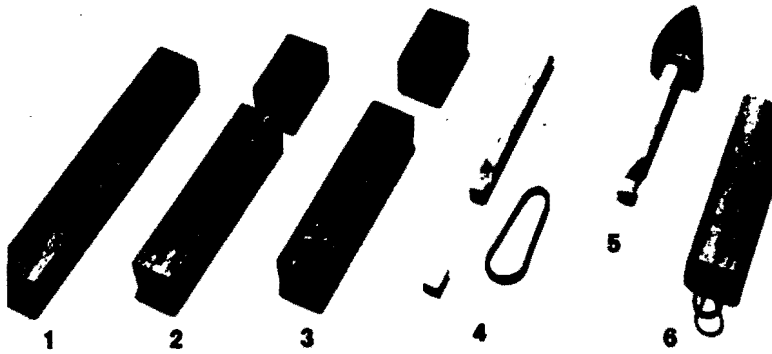
The secret. The plunger's snap action is *not* caused by the rubber band. It is the shape of the plunger cap and the way you hold it that does the trick. After

pulling the plunger out about an inch, squeeze the cap between your fingers, which will snap it back.

How to make it (see diagram for proper dimensions):

1. Make the case and cap in one piece.
2. Cut off the cap.
3. Drill $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch holes, as shown.
4. Cut the plunger and plug from a $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch wood dowel.
5. Carve and sand the cap, as shown.
6. Carve a notch in the dowel tip and glue the plunger into the cap.
7. Cut off the plug's sides and insert it with the rubber band in the end of the case.

This trick is a snap—if you know the secret!



	1	
	5	
	9	

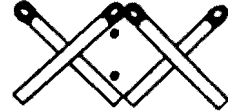
THE MAGIC SQUARE. Using only numbers 1 through 9, fill in spaces so that the total adds up to 15 in every direction — top to bottom, side to side and diagonally. To help you start, three numbers are already in squares.

PUZZLES

CAN YOU USE 2 STRAIGHT LINES AND MAKE 3 EQUAL SIZED TRIANGLES?



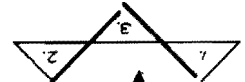
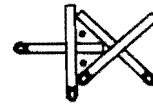
CAN YOU REARRANGE 2 OF THE 4 MATCHES AND SEPARATE THE 2 DOTS WITH EACH IN ITS OWN ENCLOSED SECTION?



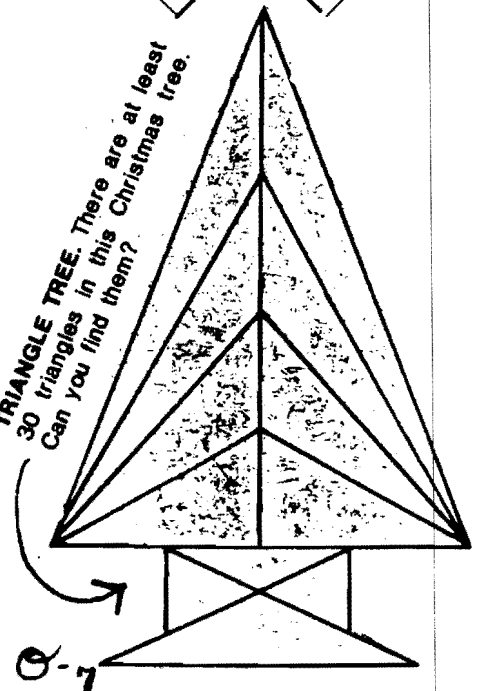
CAN YOU ADD 2 STRAIGHT LINES AND FINISH WITH A TOTAL OF FOUR 'X'S'?

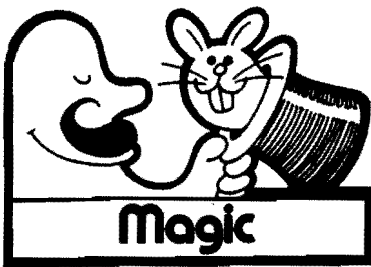


Answers



TRIANGLE TREE. There are at least 30 triangles in this Christmas tree. Can you find them?





MAGICAL CHAIRS

By Bill Severn

You place three small chairs in a row. "This is a game of magical chairs," you say, as you point to each one. "Chair Number One, chair Number Two and chair Number Three."

You ask someone to play the game with you. "Walk once around these chairs," you explain. "Then sit down in one of them—any chair you choose."

The person walks once around the chairs and then sits in one—for example, Number Two. "In my pocket, there's a sealed envelope," you say, tapping your jacket pocket and holding it open toward him. "Will you please reach into my pocket and take out the envelope—and satisfy yourself that there is

2) nothing else in my pocket?"

You ask him to open the envelope and to read aloud the note inside it. He reads: "Somehow I knew which chair you would choose. You are now seated in chair Number Two!"

What you need: Three small envelopes, three slips of paper and a pen. (You can borrow whatever chairs are available where you do the trick. You should be wearing a jacket; pants' pockets are too difficult for this.)

The secret: Three different notes, each in its own envelope, are in a separate jacket pocket. The note the person gets to read depends on which chair he decides to sit in.

Ahead of time, print one note ending with "... you are now seated in chair Number One!" Seal it in an envelope and put it in your *left* pocket. Write a second note for chair Two, *fold the envelope in half*, and tuck it out of sight in your outer *breast* pocket. Then seal a note for chair Number Three in your *right* pocket. (You can number the envelopes lightly with a pencil, 1-2-3, so you don't get them mixed up before you put them into your pockets.)

What you do: Place the three chairs in a row and explain to those watching that this is a "game of magical chairs." From behind, touch each chair in turn, from right to left, as you say, "Chair Number

3) One, chair Number Two and chair Number Three." Identify each chair clearly by number, so there will be no question later about which chair was chosen.

Invite someone to play. "I want you to walk once all the way around these chairs," you say. "Then make up your mind and sit down in one—any chair you choose."

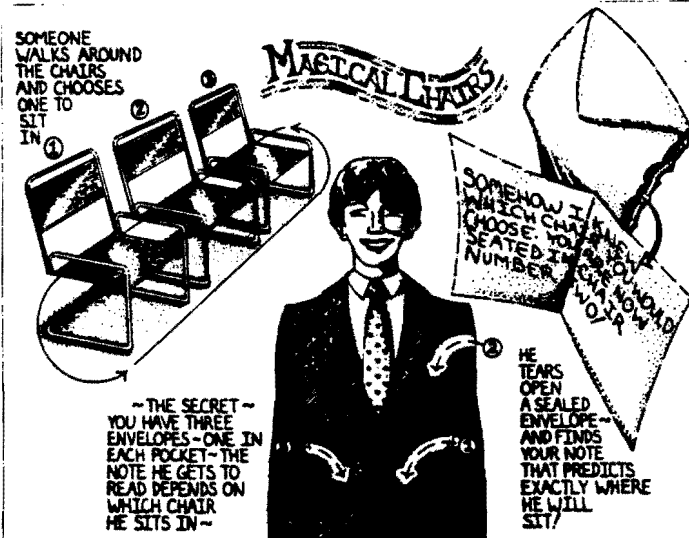
As he starts around the chairs, stand out of the way to the right, facing front with the chairs to your left.

The moment he sits in a chair, pat the proper pocket of your jacket with your hand, and say, "In my pocket, there's a sealed envelope."

If he sits on chair One, pat your left pocket with your left hand; chair Two, pat your breast pocket with your right hand; chair Three, pat your right pocket with your right hand. Immediately turn toward him, point again to that pocket, spread it open with your thumb down inside the top edge, and stand so he can reach into it.

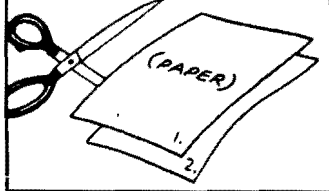
"Will you please reach into my pocket and take out the envelope," you say, "and satisfy yourself that there is nothing else in my pocket?"

Ask him to open the envelope and read aloud a note inside. He reads your prediction that he would sit in the chair you somehow knew he would choose. ♦

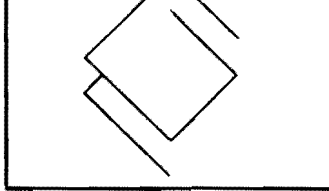


~THE SECRET~
YOU HAVE THREE ENVELOPES - ONE IN EACH POCKET - THE NOTE HE GETS TO READ DEPENDS ON WHICH CHAIR HE SITS IN -

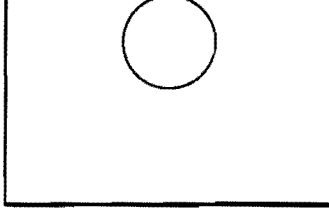
CAN YOU PUT 2 SHEETS OF PAPER TOGETHER, CUT THEM JUST ONE TIME AND FINISH WITH 5 PIECES?



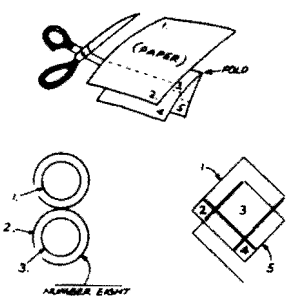
CAN YOU USE 3 STRAIGHT LINES AND MAKE 5 PERFECT DIAMONDS?



CAN YOU DRAW 3 MORE CIRCLES AND FINISH WITH 8?



ANSWERS



HERE'S A TRICK THAT WILL SET YOUR AUDIENCE ON THE EDGE OF THEIR SEATS! GIVE PERFORMANCES AT SPECIFIED TIMES.

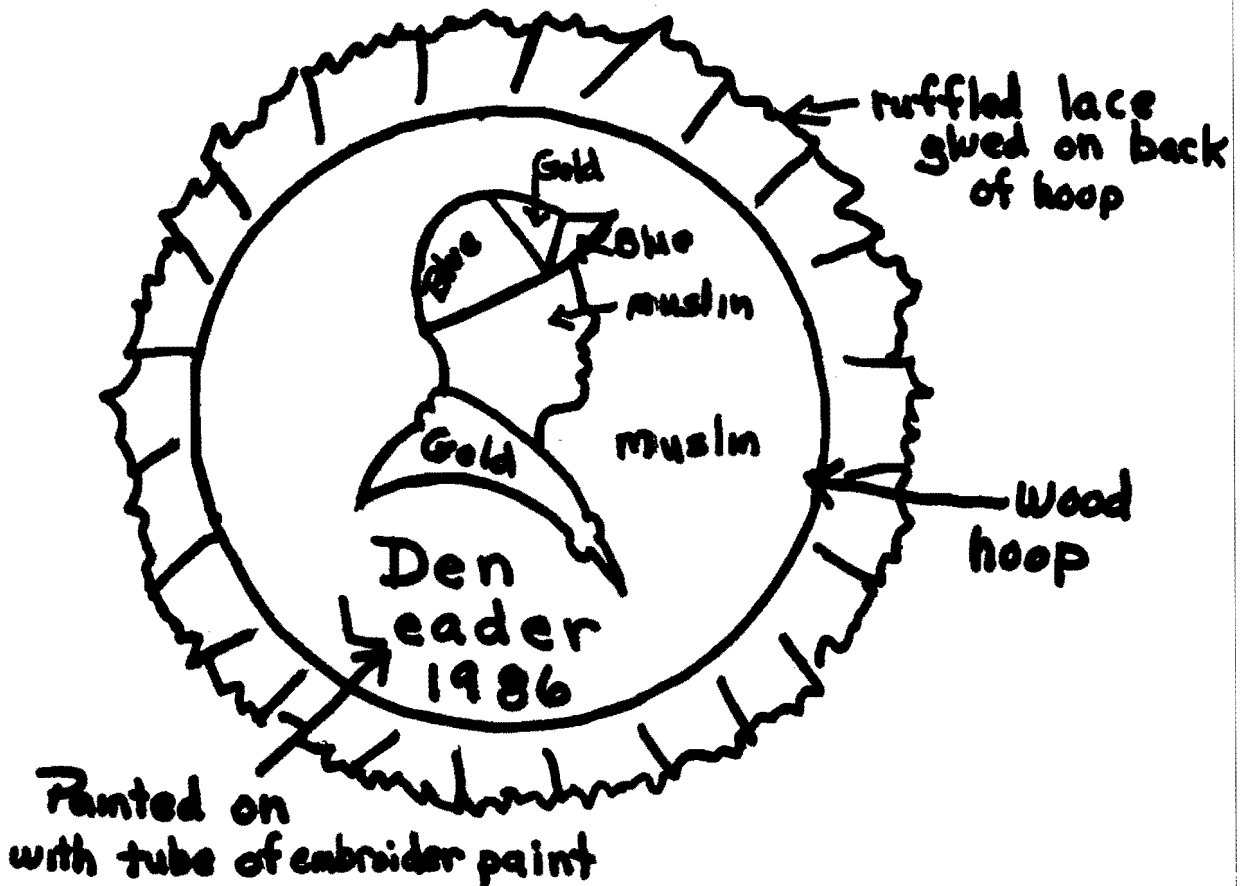
GET TWO LARGE CARTONS OR BOXES. CUT A HOLE IN (A) FOR THE HEAD, TWO HOLES IN (B) FOR THE FEET. PUSH THEM TOGETHER; LEAVE JUST ENOUGH SPACE FOR SAW TO CUT BETWEEN. PAINT BOTH BLACK... PASTE A STRIP OF PAPER OVER SPACE BETWEEN. SAW THROUGH THIS STRIP. MAKE IT LOOK HARD TO DO. WORK QUICKLY SO ASSISTANTS WON'T BE SQUEEZED IN THE BOXES TOO LONG AT A TIME.

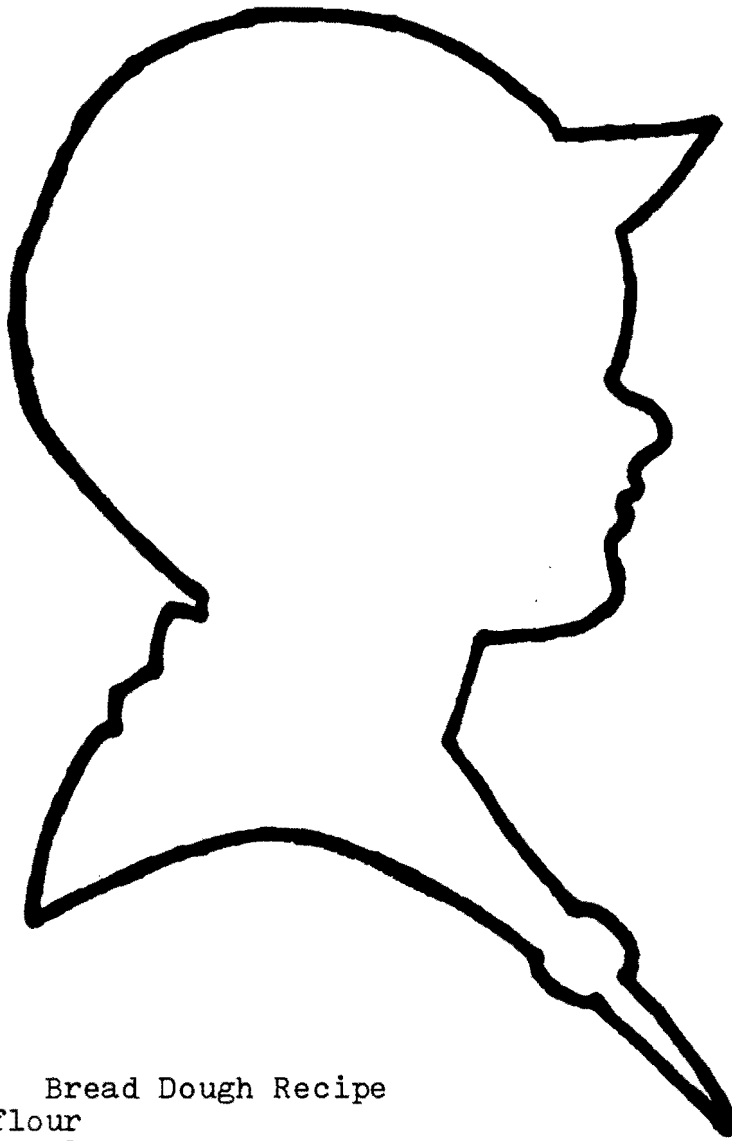
Don't forget the use of "RESOURCE" books: example - Cub Scout Magic #3219

Coming up with awards for all the events that the boys participate in and for all the people that help out the pack can pose a problem, especially for the pack budget. But this is a problem that can be solved by making your own awards. I know that this can sound like an impossible task, but if you pool all of your pack's talents it is not that difficult. Using wooden plaques as a base works well for a variety of awards. If you ask the parents in your pack, you will probably find at least one that likes to work with wood and has the tools. Using scrap lumber, have him cut out the various plaques that you need. Then turn the plaques over to a different person to do the painting and lettering. If you don't have any woodworkers in your pack then you can watch for sales and buy them on sale.

By making your own awards you can offer more places than just the top three. This way more boys have a chance of getting an award. Usually there are a few overachievers in each pack who always seem to win the events. By offering more awards per event the other boys also have a chance and they will be less discouraged.

By making your own awards it also gives the parents a chance to become involved. If you have a parent who sews, you might have them applique a hoop for an award for your den leaders as a thank you. This is easy to do and does not require a lot of material.





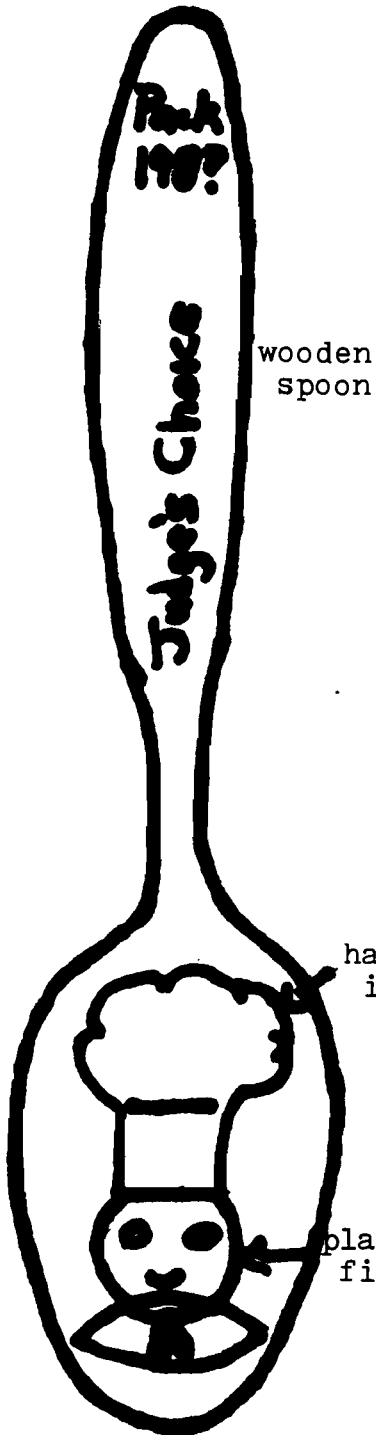
Bread Dough Recipe

6 cups flour
1 1/2 cups salt
2 1/2 cups water

Mix flour, salt and water in a mixing bowl. Turn dough unto a lightly floured surface. Knead dough for five minutes. Roll dough to 1/4 in thickness and cut into shape or mold into shape desired. To attach pieces together use water to moisten where pieces meet. Bake at 325 degrees until dough becomes dry and lightly browned. Expect this process to take about 1 1/2 hours. Remove from oven and cool. You may paint as desired. Let paint dry and apply a coat of varnish. Be sure and cover entire project.

Use the above figure to make a bread dough figure.
Mount on a wooden plaque and use for Thank you awards.

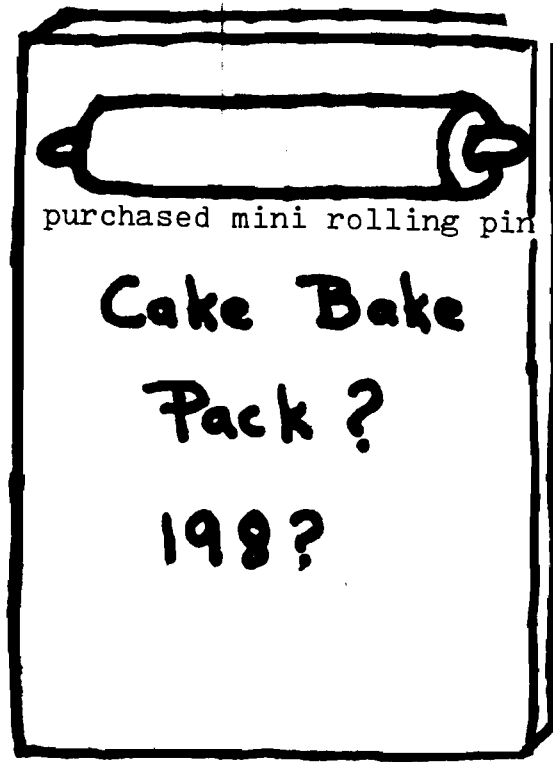
CAKE BAKE AWARDS



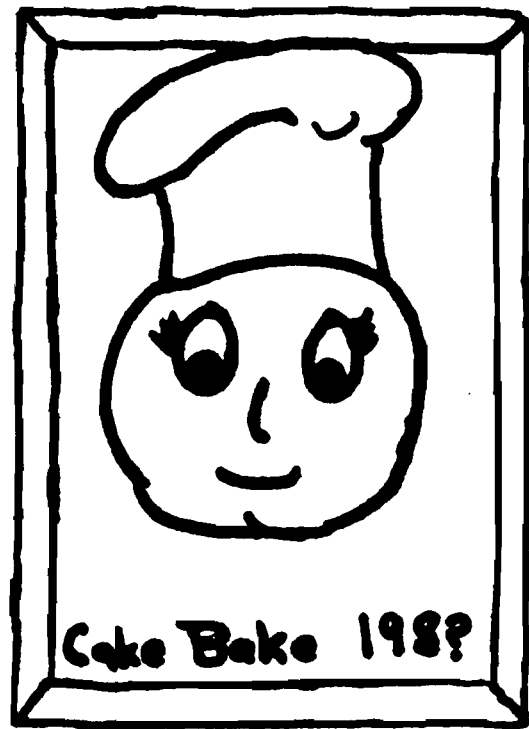
wooden spoon

hat made from interfacing

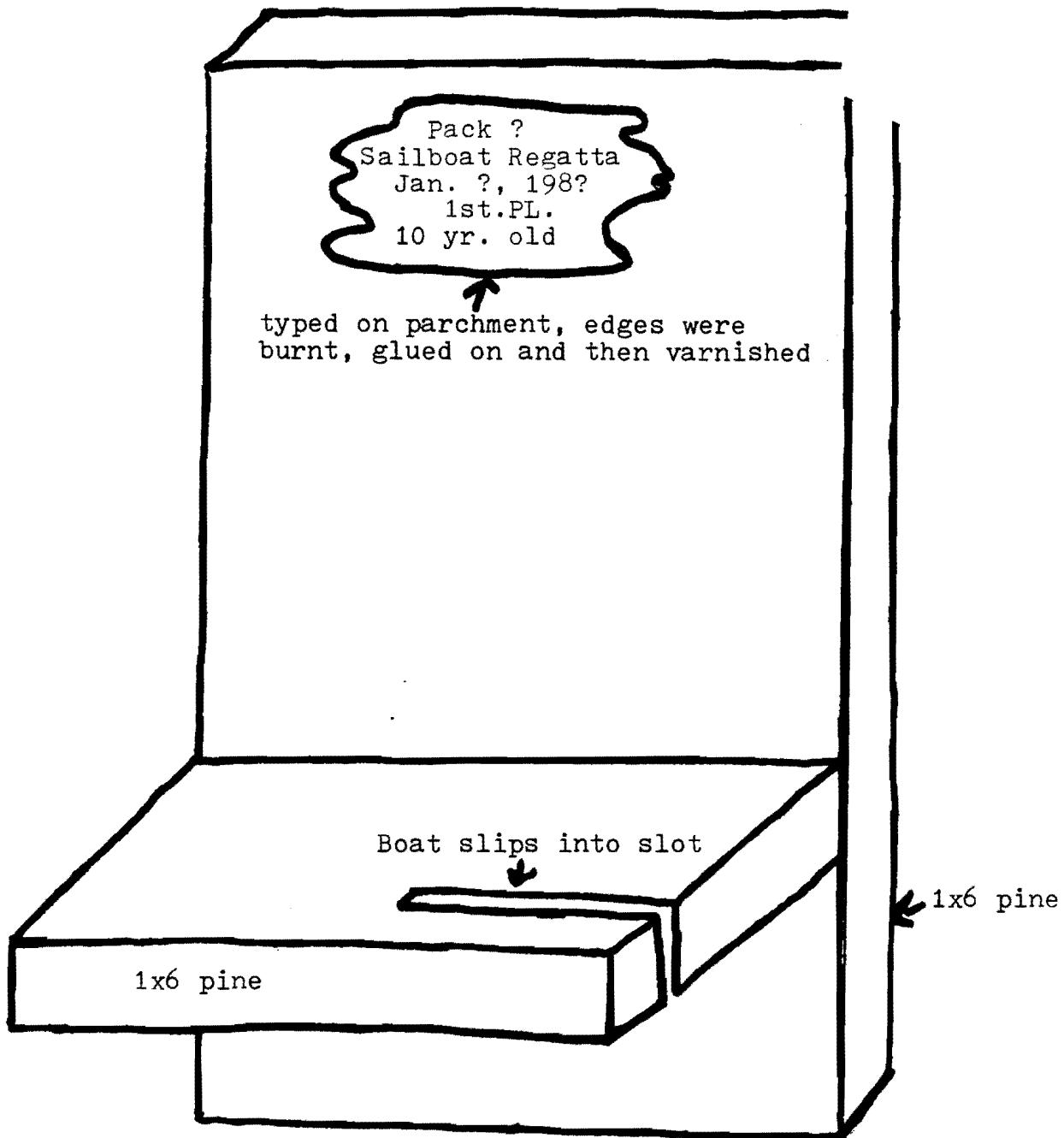
plastic cub scout figure



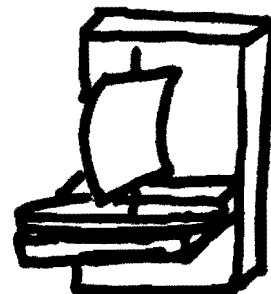
purchased mini rolling pin



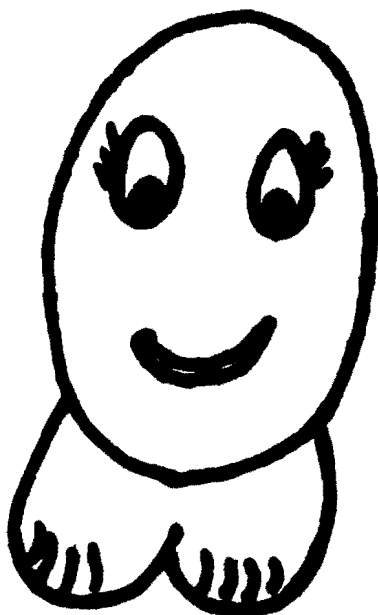
bread dough figure mounted on wood plaque



This award works well for the sailboat regatta or the pinewood derby because it gives the boy someplace to keep his boat or car and yet they can be removed to be played with. For the car you would router tracks in place of the boat slot



At least once a year you should take the time to recognize your leaders, committee people, and any one else who has helped the pack throughout the year. Since this can be quite a lot of people (unless your pack is very financially fit) this can cause quite a strain on your budget. The best way to handle this is to again make your thank you awards. Plaques are nice because then the leaders can hang them in their den area. Cups are nice and can be inexpensive if you know someone who does ceramics; you can even have them personalized. You can also make practical gifts such as key ring holders which are easy and inexpensive. Plaques with the Den Leader Prayer are nice for the den leader to hang in their den area. All you need to do is type out a copy of the prayer, glue it on a plaque and varnish the entire plaque. For those that help out at a particular event you can mount one of the patches you used for the event (if you gave patches to the boys) on a plaque. For someone that helps out the pack a lot you might want to make them the good egg award below.



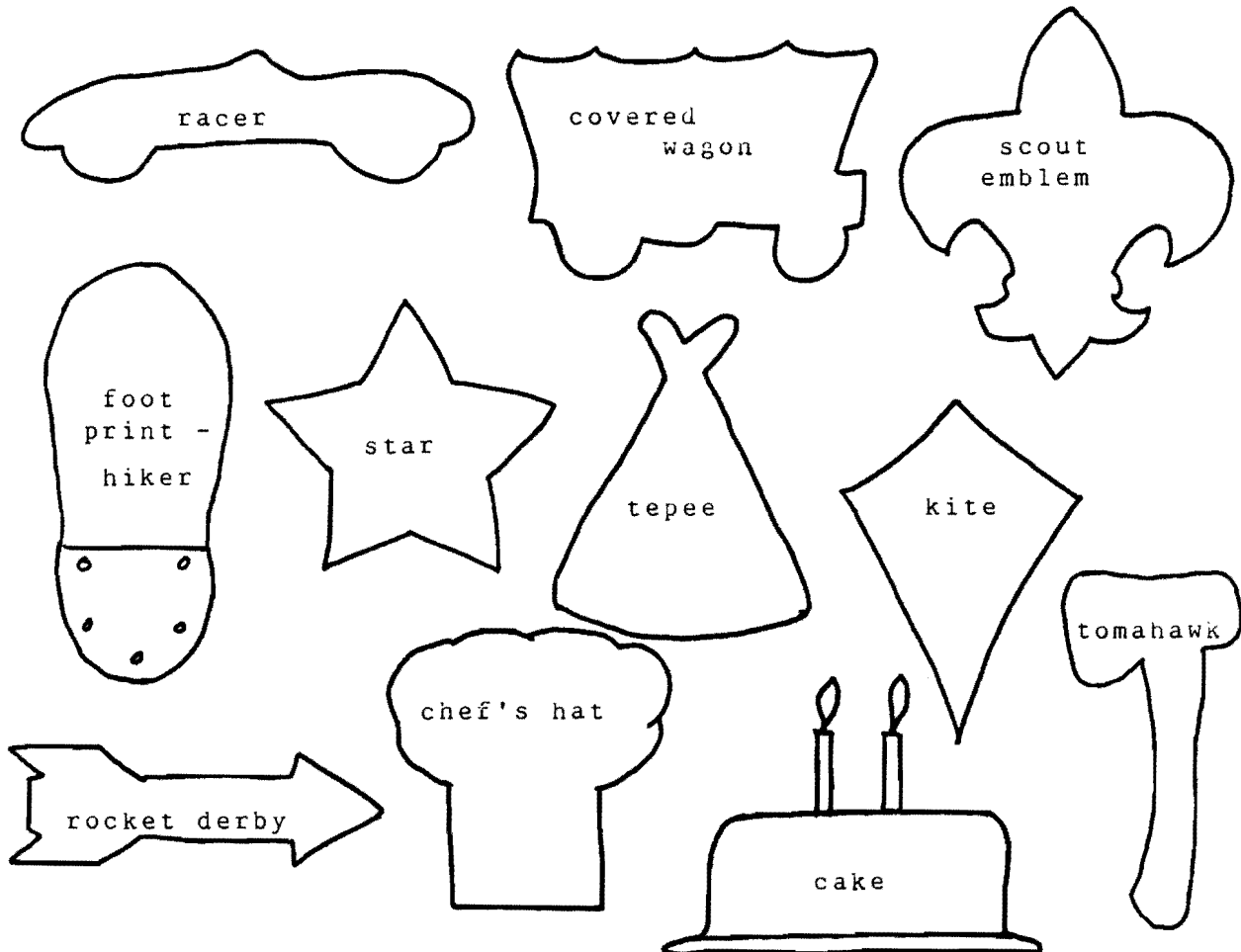
Punch a hole in the top and bottom of a raw egg with a needle. Blow out the insides of the egg making sure that you get everything out. Let dry. Paint on eyes and a mouth. When dry varnish the egg. Mount on feet made of clay, plaster of paris, or bread dough, etc.

(Some craft stores also carry plastic eggs, especially around the Easter season.)

To help give you ideas of what to do for awards, think of what the boys are doing to earn the award. For example, you can hold a bowling tournament. For the participation awards you can contact the bowling center and see if they would be willing to donate some used bowling pins. These can be spray painted in gold (for the winners) and silver (for all other participants). If you glue on craft eyes and paint on a mouth you have created a bowling pin person. Now add the boys name and his bowling score/s and each scout will have a very personal remembrance of the event. Bring the bowling pins and paint to a committee meeting, and everyone can help.

Check out the new Cub Scout Sports Program for ideas. Your Pack might choose to hold a marble tournament. All participants will be eligible for a belt loop just for participating. The Pack could also choose to purchase the marbles and a shooter for each of the scouts. To help save money, the marbles themselves can be used for the awards. If you want to get even more creative, hot glue the marbles into castles and mount them on a base. Purchase or make circular wooden plaques, paint on the markings you would find in a marble game ring, hot glue on a marble for a 'shooter' and present a real remembrance of their marble tournament.

You can also use your theme to make the shape of your plaques. Instead of always making them round or square, cut them into a shape that follows the theme. For the pinewood derby cut out a racer, or a covered wagon, fire engine etc. If you are doing a pumpkin carving contest, cut into the shape of a pumpkin. Below are a few shapes to help you get started. Use the directions on the next page to help you enlarge (or reduce) a shape to the size that you need.



ENLARGING OR REDUCING OF A PICTURE

If you have found a drawing you like that you wish to put on a poster or somewhere in your overall display, besides just "cut& paste" or tracing "as is" you can very easily ENLARGE or reduce by use of a graph.

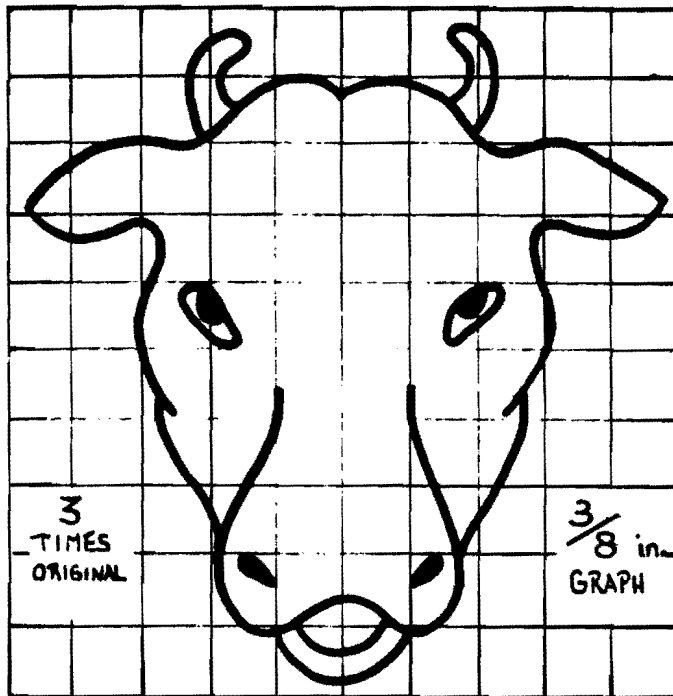
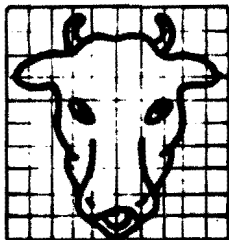
This can be accomplished in one of -3- ways. In either of these two ways you must remember.: draw what is sketched in EACH individual square before proceeding to the next one.

1) Draw equally spaced horizontal and vertical lines over your desired drawing. Then just multiply the squares by 2,3, or whatever you want. This method works well if you do not have a designated amount of space you have to cover.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of the ORIGINAL
 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. GRAPH



ORIGINAL SIZE
 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch GRAPH



2) Take the width of your drawing and find a common denominator to divide the drawing into equal parts and the specific area you have to cover. Draw your lines, do the same for the height of both and draw your lines. You now can fill a designated area without any waste.

If enlarging in this manner is not your cup of tea! You can always see if you can borrow an Overhead projector. This works equally as well for enlarging only!

3) To reduce your picture draw equally spaced horizontal and vertical lines over your entire drawing. Then just divide, First the squares on the bottom -by whatever you wish the reduction to be (see picture for example of $\frac{1}{2}$) and make your marks on your new size paper. Then do the same for the squares up the side. Draw your graph lines in. Remember to work on one square at a time to assure a great job.

Enlarging and reducing by use of graphs is extremely helpful in doing backdrops for stages. AND for making realistic type scenery for your booth at Scout Show. Possibilities are endless and this technique is easily taught to your "boys".

Certificates as Awards

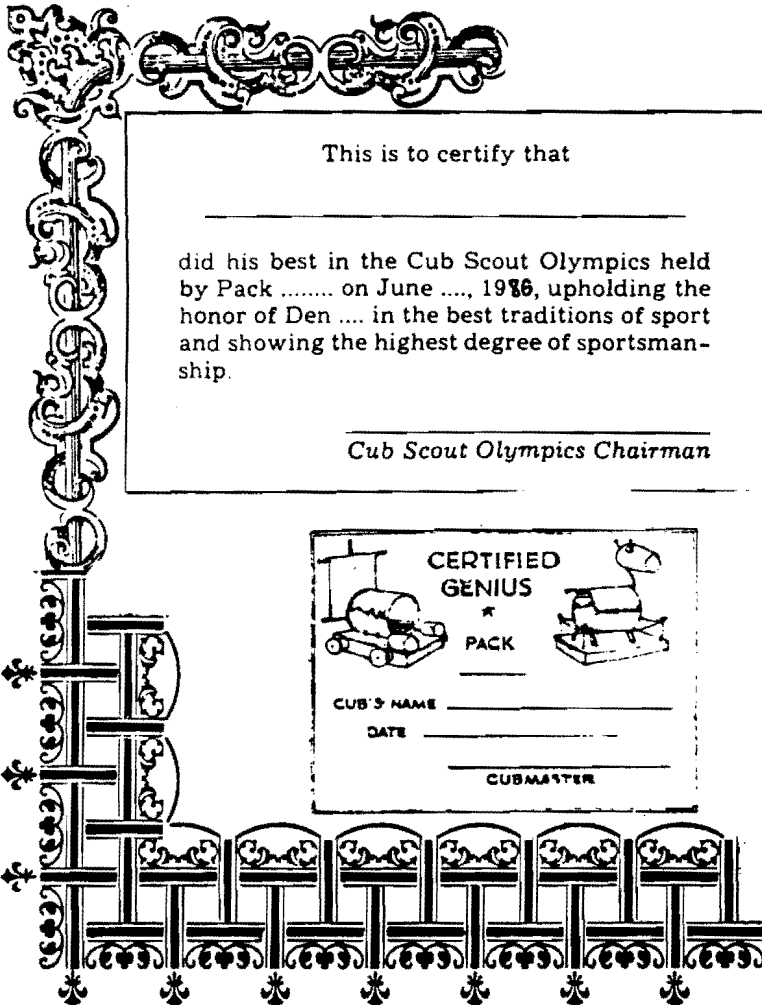
Sometimes it is necessary to recognize someone for their help, but it isn't feasible to make or purchase a suitable thank you. In these cases, recognition can easily be given in the form of a certificate. The Boy Scout of America have a few different types of printed certificates for sale at a very nominal cost. Often, these will be just what you are looking for, but sometimes, they just don't say or show the idea you wish to get across. Don't despair, homemade certificates are not that hard to make.

Any certificate will look more impressive with a border. Border prints can be found in many art books and copied by Xeroxing. It is then just a matter of cutting and pasting to design a suitable award.

If you wish to add that 'final touch' and make it just a bit more special you might wish to look into frames. Simple plastic certificate frames can cost a couple of dollars each, but a photographers cardboard folder frame can often be purchased for about \$1.00 or less. Check with your local photographer to find out what he would charge your Pack.

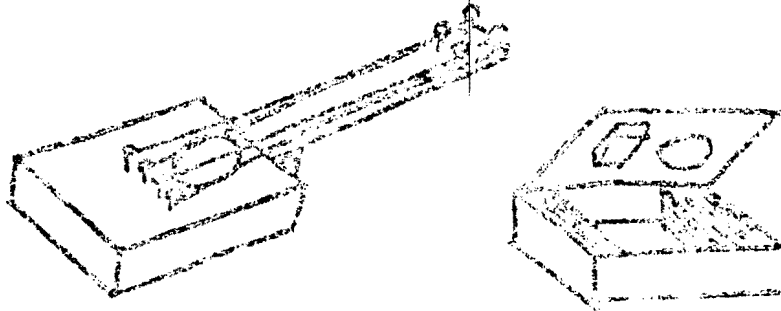
Don't forget to look into the use of stickers and small ribbons to give that "official" look to your awards. Most office supply stores carry notary seals, thank you stickers, etc. Teacher supply stores are a great place to find stickers that say, "Good Job", "Super", "#1", etc. Don't forget to look into rubber stamps as another alternative.

Below are some examples of border prints and certificate ideas.



Don't overlook the possibility of using a computer to help you design award certificates. Most companies have some type of 'Print Shop Program' for their computer. Besides border prints like the one on the left, the program will let you print many different types of picture, graphics and writing styles.

CIGAR BOX UKELELE



A CIGAR BOX SOME SCRAP LUMBER, FOUR GOLF TEES AND RUBBER BANDS MAKE AN AMAZING CIGAR BOX UKELELE.

REINFORCE THE CIGAR BOX WITH TWO PIECES OF LUMBER CUT TO FIT CROSSWISE. BE SURE THE COVER WILL CLOSE OVER THESE. NAIL THEM AT THE TWO ENDS OF THE BOX. MAKE A NECK FROM A STRIP OF PLYWOOD 10" LONG AND 2" WIDE. NAIL A BLOCK OF WOOD AT ONE END. NAIL THE NECK TO ONE END OF THE BOX.

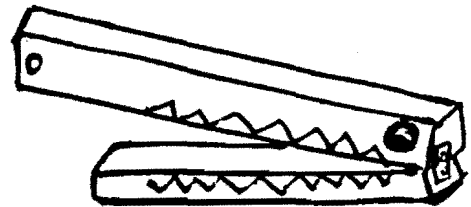
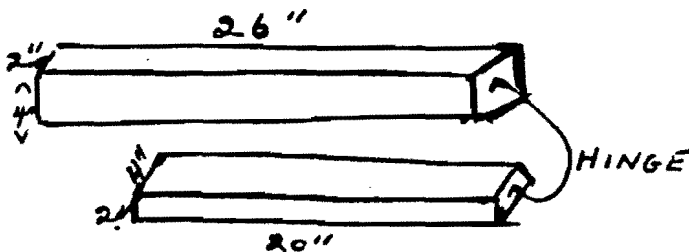
CUT A 2" HOLE IN THE LID OF THE BOX. NAIL A SMALL BLOCK OF WOOD TO INSIDE OF LID AT OPPOSITE END FROM NECK. NAIL LID DOWN ONTO BOX. NAIL FOUR TACKS ON THE COVER OVER THE BLOCK OF WOOD TO ATTACH END OF STRINGS. DRILL FOUR HOLES AT END OF NECK FOR GOLF TEES. CUT STRINGS ACROSS THE TOP OF TEES.

TACKLE STRINGS OR RUBBER BANDS TO THE TACKS, NAIL OTHER END TO SMALL GOLF TEES.

ALLIGATOR CRUSHER

Materials: 2"x4"x20" piece of wood
2"x4"x26" piece of wood
T-hinge
wood screws

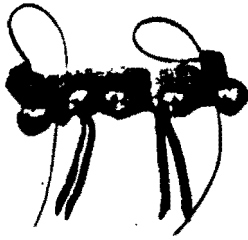
This giant can crusher is used like a giant nut cracker to flatten beverage cans for recycling. Put a can crosswise between the "ALLIGATOR'S" teeth, seam on the underside. One crunch flattens the can across the center. Flatten ends by squeezing them between the jaws or stomping on them.



For the top jaw, set the 26"x2"x4" on it's side. The bottom jaw is the 20" length of the 2x4 lying on its 4" side. Fasten with the hinge at one end. Draw on eyes and teeth with markers.

Bell Dance Bands

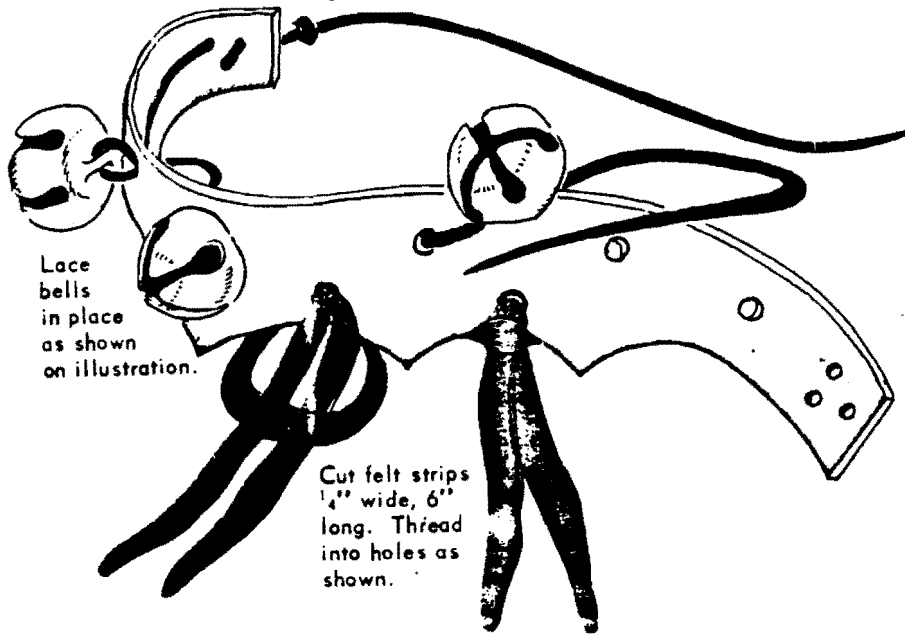
Cut bell bands from leather or heavy felt.
Punch holes where indicated.



Trace patterns onto thin white paper. Transfer design to leather or felt with carbon paper.

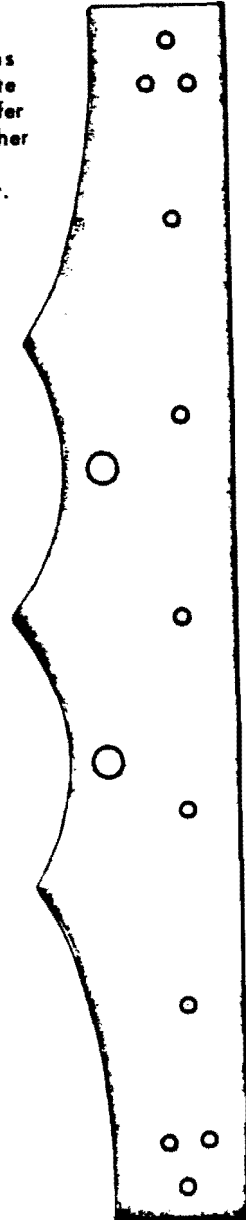
Use leather from an old hand bag or obtain leather pieces from a craft dealer. Bells and lace are also obtainable from the same source. You may add small feather plumes to felt strips for additional color.

Knot end of 24" length of plastic lace or braided cotton cord. Leave an 8" tail.



Lace bells in place as shown on illustration.

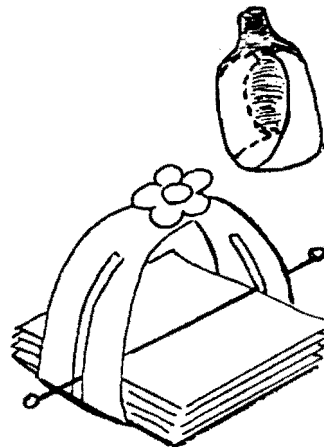
Cut felt strips 1/4" wide, 6" long. Thread into holes as shown.



WINE COME AND GET IT

WIND-PROOF NAPKIN HOLDER

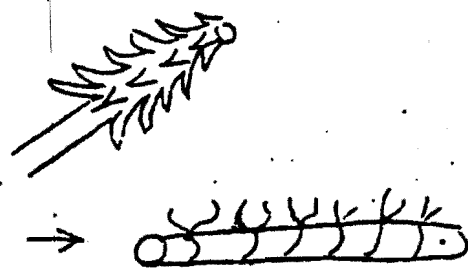
Cut a gallon bleach bottle, as shown. Cut a slot, 1/8" wide, down each side, starting about 2" from the top. Staple the ends together at the top, covering the staple with a 4" flower cut from bottle scraps. To make the bar which holds the napkins in place, cut an 8" length of coat hanger wire. Glue a bead at each end of the wire.



CAMPING "GADGETS"

FIRE STARTERS

Birch or cedar bark
Dry weed stalks
Fuzz Sticks- whittled by the girls
Fire bugs (4 sheets of newspaper rolled and tied at 2" intervals; cut; and dipped in paraffin)
Shredded milk cartons
Sawdust in cardboard egg carton with candle shavings spread over the top.



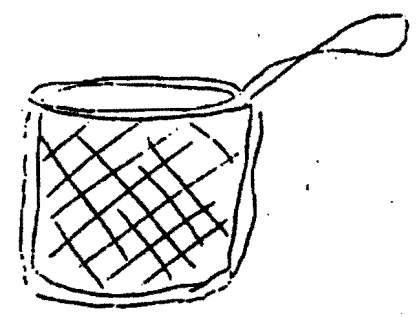
BUDDY BURNER (will burn 15 to 30 minutes)

Tuna can
Corrugated cardboard strips rolled in spiral, snugly put into can
Paraffin poured over top - about 1/4 to 1/2 cupfull



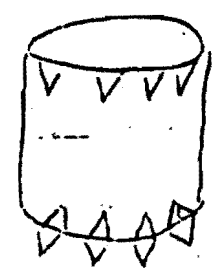
DIPFY BAG

2 loose weave wash clothes, sew 3 sides together. Put draw string through 4th side.
Used by: following Dishwashing Procedures in manual.



HOBO STOVE

2 or 3 pound coffee can
Use beer can punch for legs and ventilation
Use with one double sheet of newspaper to fry egg. (Very smoky) or use buddy burner



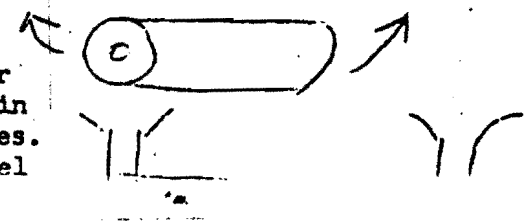
PAPER TOWEL HOLDER

Hanger with cardboard tube OR Stick, long cord tied on either end, hung over a branch or nail



BEAUTY BAR

Dripolater constructed from coffee can or bottom of bleach bottle. Punch holes in bottom. Hang from rope between two trees. Hold soap from a string, with paper towel



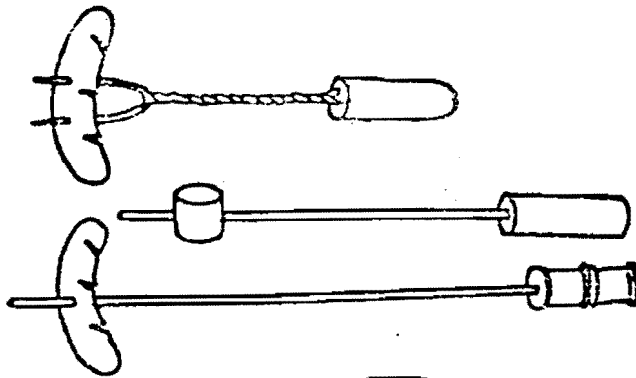
OUTDOOR UTENSILS

Roasting Tools

Weiner or marshmallow roasting utensils are made from wire coat hangers which have had the paint sanded or burned off. Handles are either piece of wooden dowel or spools glued together.

Sandwich toaster is made from two coat hangers, twisted together as shown so they will fit together, holding a sandwich.

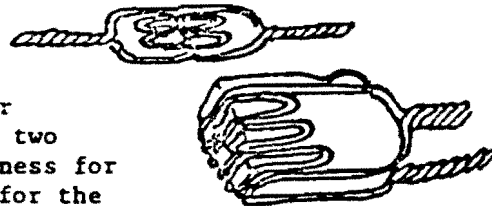
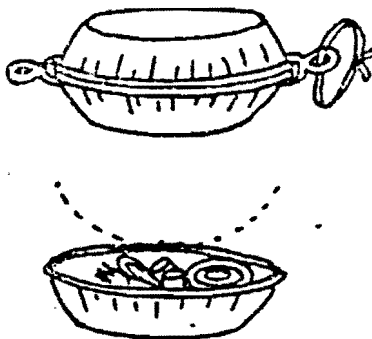
Let each boy make one for his family and paint his name on the handle.



Homemade Mess Kit

Staple together two aluminum foil pie plates for thickness. Staple together two more. Use one double thickness for top of mess kit, the other for the bottom. Fasten together on opposite sides with paper clamps.

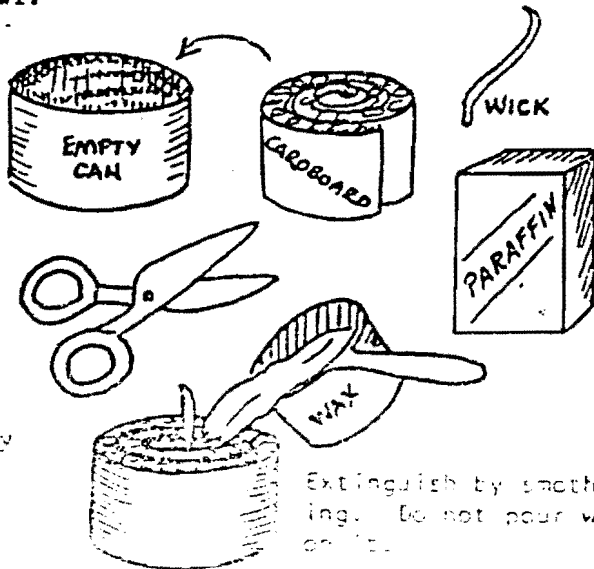
Tie a leather shoelace through hole in one paper clamp to make a strap to hang on a belt or bicycle handlebars. This mess kit will hold pill bottle salt and pepper shakers, a collapsible cup, plastic fork and spoon and a section of a foil TV tray could be included to be used as a plate or bowl.



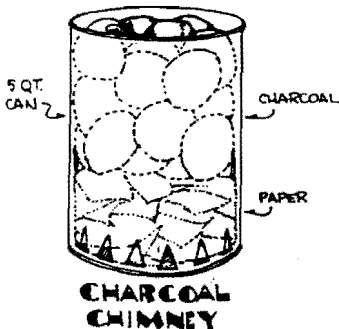
Buddy Burner

The materials you will need are: a tuna or cat food can, strips of corrugated cardboard, paraffin, double boiler, and a string for a wick.

Cut cardboard into strips the same height as the can. Cut the string a little longer than the height of the can. Roll cardboard strips and put into can. Put the wick in the center. Fit cardboard tightly into can. Melt paraffin in double boiler. Slowly pour in over cardboard. Be sure the can is full and the wick is sticking up. Let the wax harden completely before using Buddy burner.

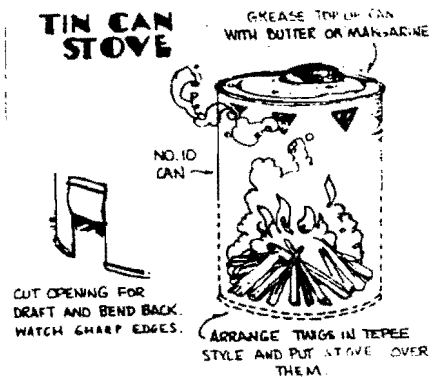


Extinguish by smothering. Do not pour water on it.



CHARCOAL CHIMNEY. Use a five-quart can, such as an oil can. With a can punch, make vent holes around bottom; then remove both top and bottom. Place chimney in center of charcoal grill or fire site. Tear up waxed (not plastic-coated) milk carton, waxed paper, or wadded newspaper and drop in bottom. Fill chimney with charcoal briquets. Light paper through vent holes. When gray patches appear on top charcoal, use pliers to lift up chimney, and the charcoal will spread in an even mound, ready for cooking.

TIN CAN STOVE



America The Beautiful - July

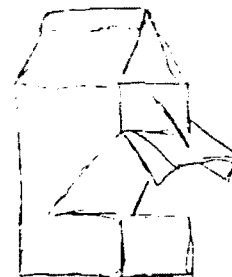
RECYCLE FOR THE BIRDS

DETERGENT BOTTLE FEEDER: Trace the outline of a mustard jar lid on both sides of a clean detergent bottle. Cut out the circles. Use a paper punch or a thick nail to make holes for a perch. For hanging, only the upper part of a coat hanger is needed. Cut and bend as a stirrup. Poke 2 nail holes in the neck of the bottle and push the ends of the wire in them. To drain out rainwater, punch or drill small holes in the bottom.



COFFEE CAN FEEDER: Cut bottom out of a coffee can. On 2 plastic lids trace around a 50¢ piece placed in center. Cut out the circles. Put lids on the can and punch holes for a coat hanger wire for hanging. Wire a twig to the bottom for a perch. Fill with sunflower seed and hang.

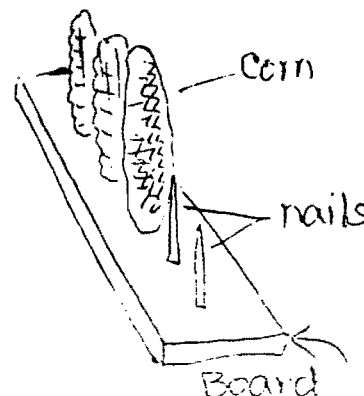
MILK CARTON FEEDER: Draw opening with a pen and cut out. Roof is held up with straightened paper clip. Reseal carton with stapler and hang with a piece of coat hanger.



SQUIRREL FEEDER

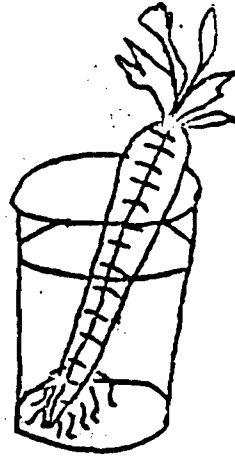
YOU NEED: Old lumber scraps
long nails
hammer
dried corn on the cob

Squirrels love corn and a simple feeder can be made in a matter of minutes. Drive nails through a piece of old board so they're sticking through the other side. Push corn cobs down on the nails. Attach it to a tree and watch the squirrels have a feast.



EXPERIMENT WITH A CARROT

Cut off the bottom of a carrot and put in a glass of water colored by a few drops of red ink. Use one-half glass of water. Keep the top of the carrot on and set glass with carrot in a bright light for several hours. Remove carrot from glass, cut it down the center and see where the red color has gone. You can do the same thing with celery and carnations.



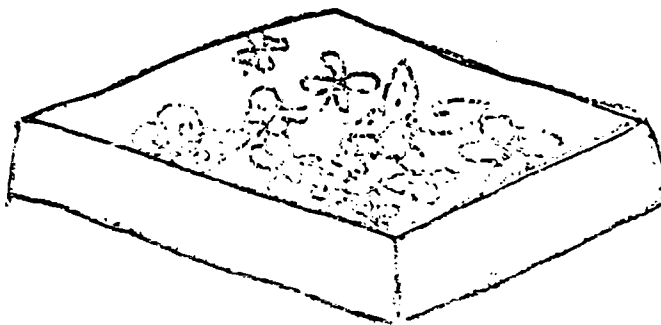
GROW SOMETHING



Grow an avocado seed until it becomes a tall plant. Cut off top of a pineapple and see the shoots come out at the top. Plant a sweet potato in a jar of water, and watch the vine grow.

SHOW OFF YOUR COLLECTION

Use cigar boxes, dress boxes, shoe boxes or any cardboard container. Decorate outside and arrange collection in an attractive manner.



MAKE A NOTEBOOK OF LEAF PRINTS



Take your den to the park and have each Cub gather assorted leaves to bring back to the den meeting. Have ready 8½ X 11 white paper and a can of cocoa.

Place leaf on center of paper. Give each boy a small amount of cocoa on a piece of wax paper. Method: Dip index finger into cocoa, hold leaf steady with left or right hand; and, starting ½ inch at end of leaf, brush cocoa from leaf onto paper for a splatter outline of the leaf. Hang on meeting room wall, or make up notebooks for the collections' achievement.

TIN CAN CRAFT

PAINTING:

Sand surface of tin can lightly with wet sandpaper to remove shine and make surface ready to paint. Wipe off with wet sponge.

When spray painting, insert brown paper bag in opening to protect inside of can from paint. Spray three light coats of paint to cover. Let dry between coats. See Figure 2.

PUNCHING HOLES:

To make holes in cans for hanging, put can on top of scrap of wood. Hold awl to inside of can and punch hole with hammer. See figure 3.

STACKING CANS:

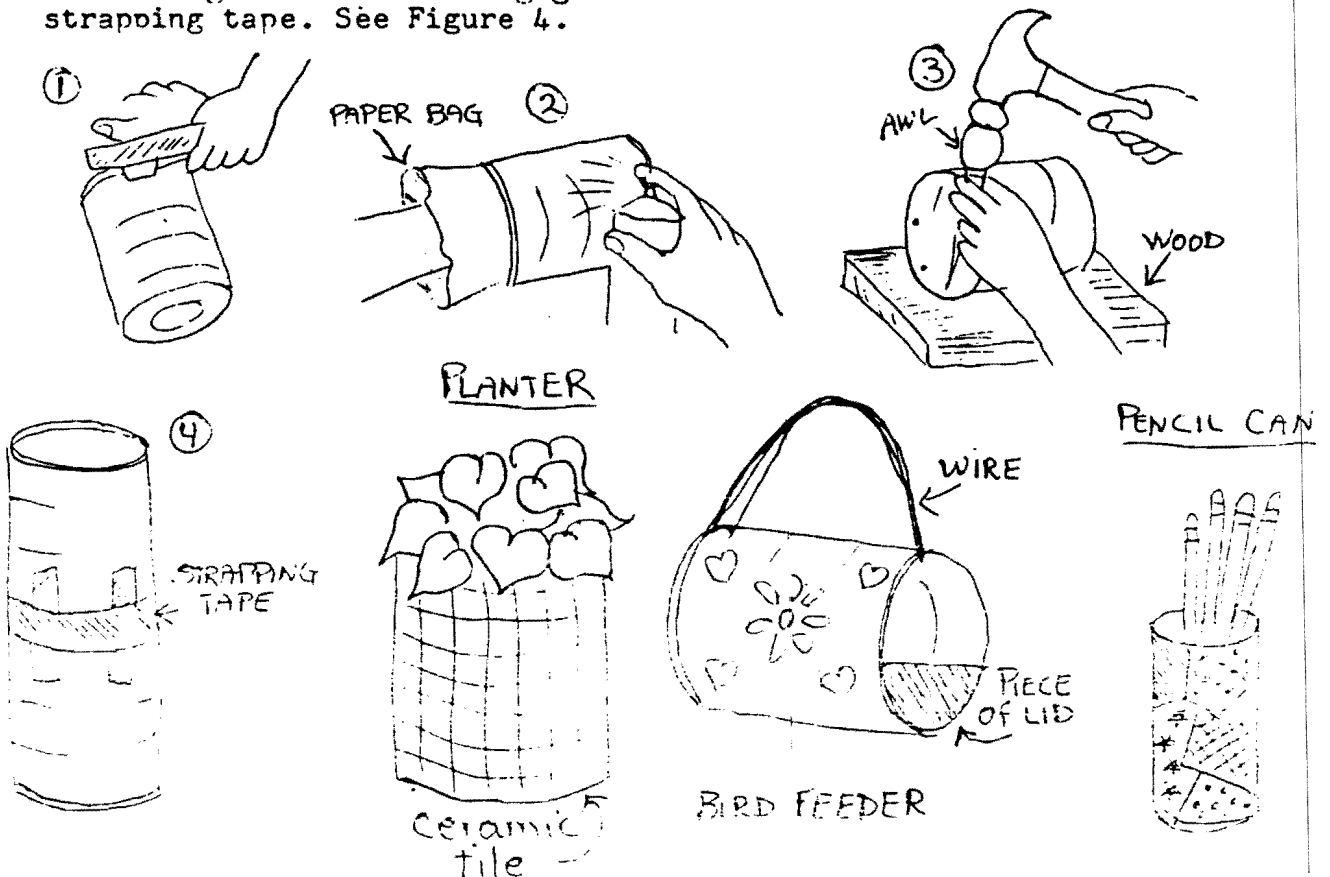
To stack cans, cut bottom out of one can and place on top of other can. Secure together with strong glue or strapping tape. See Figure 4.

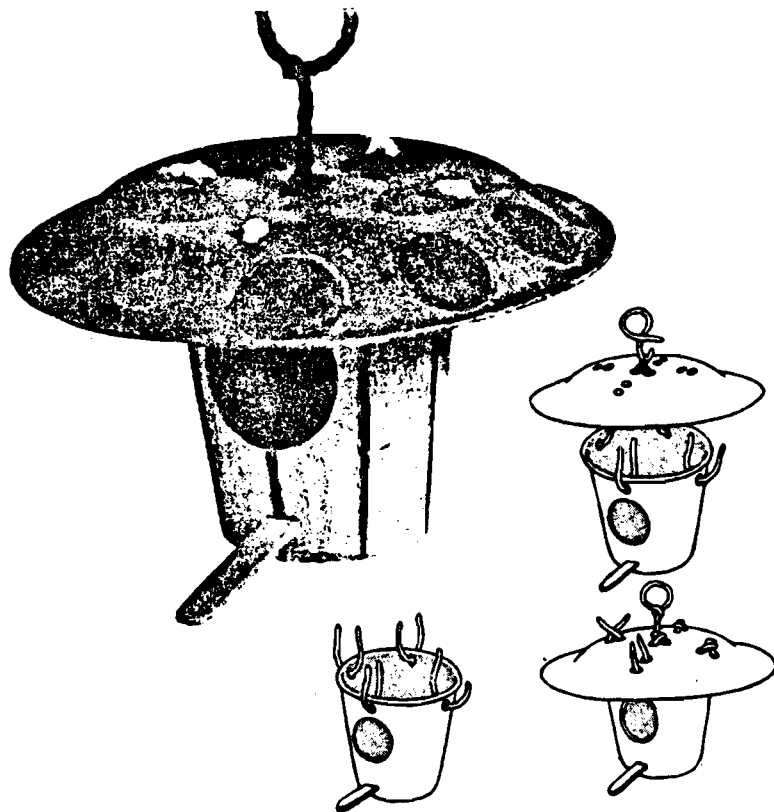
CUTTING RINGS:

To cut metal rings from cans, use a hand-operated can opener. See Figure 1. Lids can be saved for flowers and ornaments.

DECORATING TIN CANS:

Cans can be painted with enamel spray paint and decorated with a variety of things. Stick on pressure-sensitive letters or dots; glue on macaroni or seeds; cover with tiny mosaic tiles; or with scrap wallpaper or fabric. Cans can also be covered with colored jute twine or yarn. Just use your imagination.





Toadstool Bird Feeder

By June Rose Mobly

The base of the feeder is a paper cup. Cut a round hole in one side. Insert an ice-cream-stick perch about an inch under the hole. Make it extend a bit through the opposite side of the cup, too, to hold it firm.

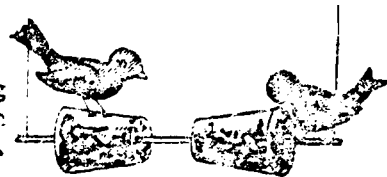
The roof is a small, sturdy paper plate. Poke two small holes in the middle and push one end of a pipe cleaner through each hole from underneath. Twist the ends together to form a hanger.

Poke more small holes through the plate and the rim of the cup and run pieces of pipe cleaner through to hold the parts together.

Decorate with crayons.

Bird Treat - Save all kinds of crumbs, from cookies, bread, cake, cereal and even potato chips. Add these crumbs to a pan of melted suet or grease. Stir in some peanut butter, too. Pour this mixture into small paper cups. Insert a popsicle stick or strong twig (about 6 to 8" long) in each of the cups. Put the treat mixture in the refrigerator for at least 24 hours.

When you remove the cups from the refrigerator, insert a third stick in the bottom to join the two cups. Peel the paper cups off the treat mixture. Tie a string or cord to each end & hang the bird feeder from a low tree branch. The birds can perch on the stick while they feast on the treat you have made for them.



Milk Carton Bird Feeder: Fig.3

Rinse out a half-gallon milk carton. Cut an opening, about 2½" square, in one side of the carton, about 1½" from the bottom. Now, cut a ¼" slit at each side on the bottom edge of the opening, and fold this edge outward to form a perch. Repeat on the other three sides, cutting square openings and making perches. Punch a hole through the peak at the top of the carton and add a strong string for hanging.

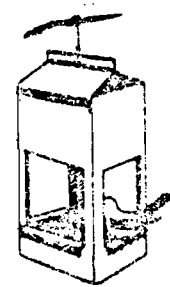


Fig.3

Another Bird Feeder: Fig. 4

Punch holes in the centers of two old pie tins and through the center of a coffee can and lid. Knot a piece of clothesline and thread upward through a pie tin, the can, lid and second pie tin. Tie to a limb.

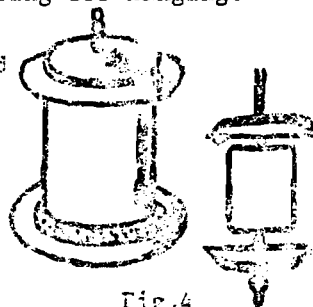


Fig.4

August - Back To Nature

CREATURE CAGE

The CREATURE CAGE comes a little closer to the bug's natural environment—especially if you add a few leaves and grass. The cage is secure, yet well ventilated, and its caps will easily and quickly slip on and off. Take a good close look at the caught creature, then let him go in time for his next meal.

MATERIALS

2 empty tuna cans
wire screen

TOOLS

scissors

CONSTRUCTION

Save two identical tuna cans, removing lids and labels (these may be soaked off in hot water). Pineapple ring cans work well also. Check to be sure that there are no sharp edges, then wash the cans thoroughly. Cut a length of wire screen about 6 inches wide and long enough to go around the inside of the can, plus an inch, Fig. 1.

Wire screen cuts easily with a scissors. Bend the screen into a tube to fit the inside size of the cans. Fasten the screen in that shape by first stripping a few wire strands from the outside overlap edge and bending the exposed row of wire prongs inward.

Then fit the prongs through the inside screen, bending the prongs over and shut, Fig. 2. Fit the cans over each end of the screen tube to complete the bugproof CREATURE CAGE, Fig. 3.

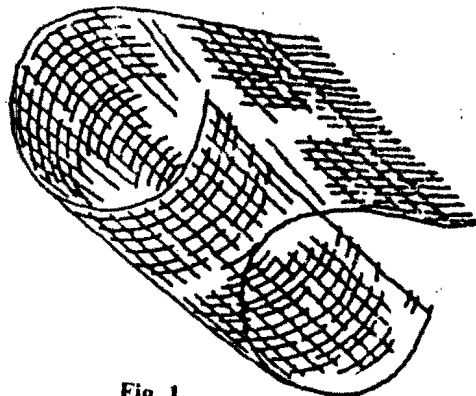


Fig. 1

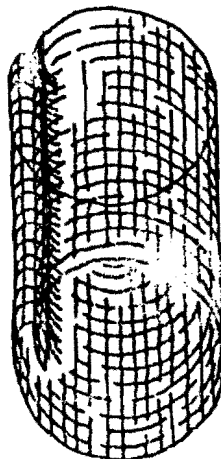


Fig. 2

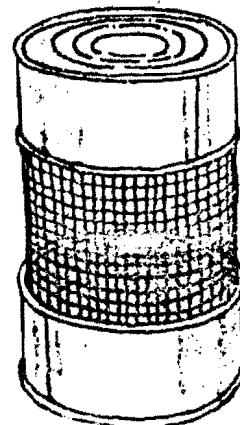
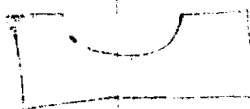
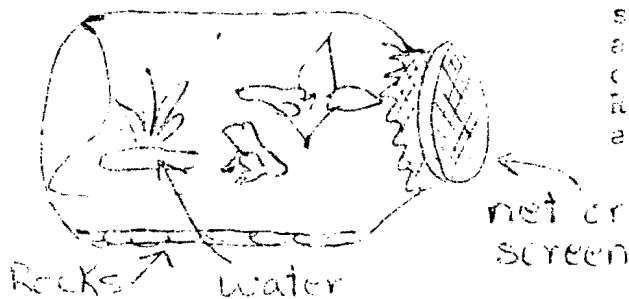


Fig. 3

FROG HOUSE

Frogs and other small animals can easily be kept in a terrarium made from a 1-gallon jar.

Put potting soil on top of a thin layer of rocks or small pebbles and landscape with moss and small plants. Add a piece of bark or a small log for frog to hide under. Add dish of water. Add critter food or something with some screen. Release animal after observing it a few days.

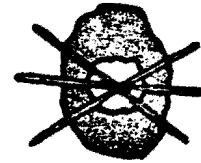
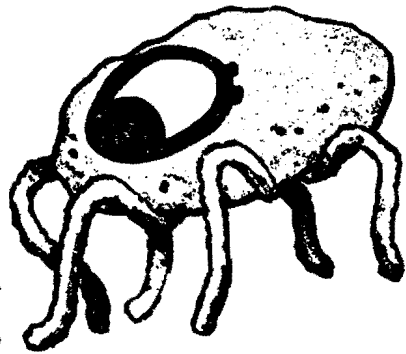
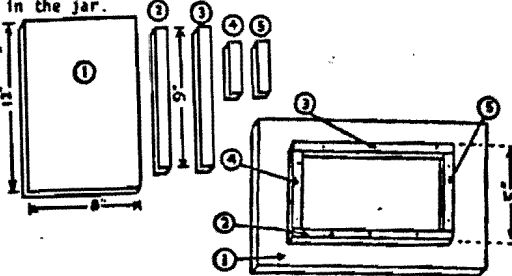


cut wooden block to fit jar.

HOW TO MAKE A SMALL GREEN HOUSE

You will need: Clear, wide-mouth glass gallon jar with lid, sand or bird gravel, Some charcoal, Two cups of potting soil, Wood for the base of the jar---plywood 12" X 8" and strips of wood 1/2" thick and 1" wide, thin nails, hammer, saw, paint or stain, a variety of plants to place in the jar.

1. Build base for Garden first. Five pieces of wood are used. See pictures to the right. Sandpaper the inside edges of the frame to make the jar fit snugly.
2. Place clean jar on its side on the wooden base.
3. Put one-half inch layer of sand or bird gravel in the bottom of the jar as it lies on its side.
4. Crush piece of charcoal between newspaper and sprinkle charcoal over sand or gravel.
5. Add potting soil. Be sure that soil is smoothed away from the mouth of jar.
6. Set plants atleast an inch deep in soil.
7. Spray a fine mist of water with garden hose. Don't get soil too wet.
8. Seal jar with the lid. Put it in a spot where it will get some sunlight eachday.
9. Watch the Garden for several days. If appears to be too wet, take off the jar lid for a day or two.
10. Garden will grow for two or three months without having to be opened.



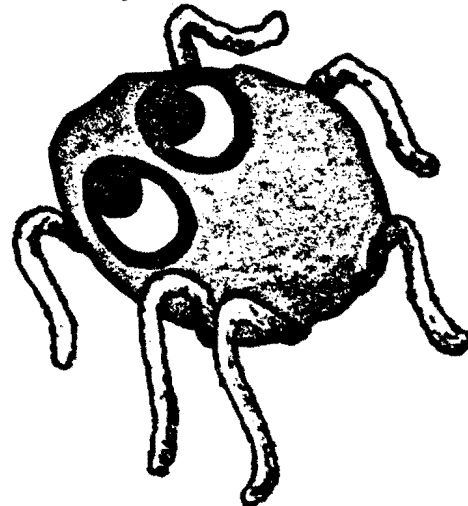
Creepy Crawlers

By Deanna Fendler

Find a small rock and wash it well in warm soapy water. Let the rock dry completely. Then draw eyes with a colored marker and paint the rest of the rock with tempera paint. Let the paint dry.

Now turn the rock upside down and put a piece of cotton soaked in white glue in the middle of the rock. (This keeps the legs from falling off when they are dry.) Then cut two pipe cleaners in half and put three of the halves across the cotton in order to make three legs on each side of the body.

When the cotton has dried, turn the rock over and bend the pipe cleaners a little at the ends so your "Creepy Crawler" can stand more easily.

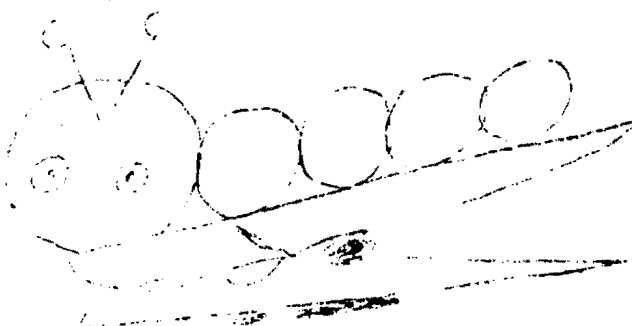


MAGNETIC CATERPILLAR

Materials needed:

- Clothes pin
- 4 Small pom pom balls
- 1 Large pom pom
- 2 Moveable eyes
- 1 Flower steman
- 1 piece of magnetic strip

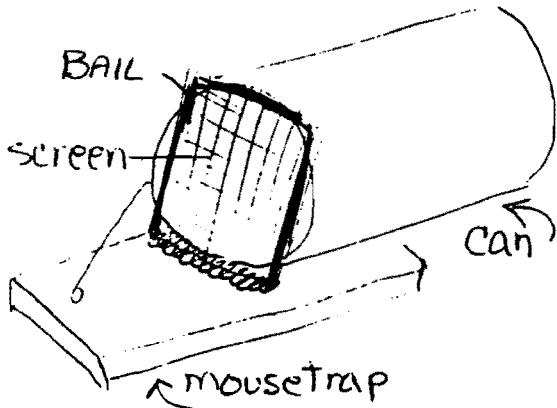
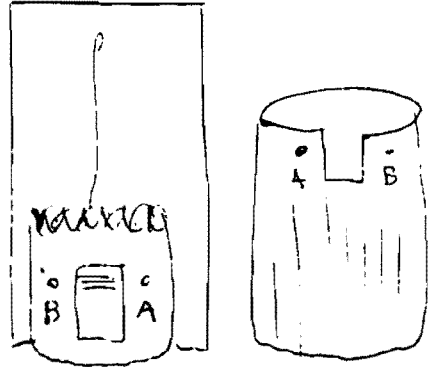
Glue all in place as shown.



HOW TO MAKE A LIVE TRAP TO CATCH SMALL ANIMALS

MATERIALS: Cleaned pork & bean can or one of a similar size
 mouse trap
 tin snips
 piece of screen
 wire

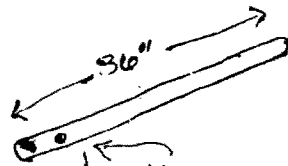
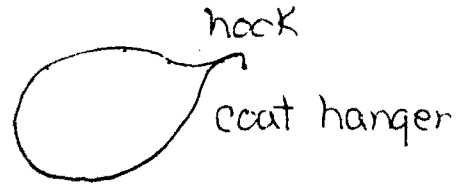
Most of the small mammals which live in Arkansas are very clean animals which are very interesting to observe. In a home-made live trap you can catch deer mice, moles, shrews and other critters. Keep them in a terrarium or small cage and release them after a couple of days.



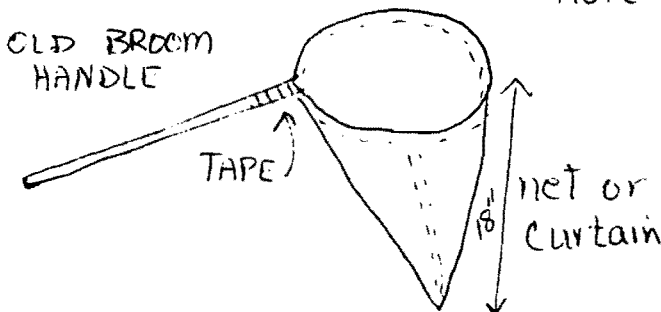
Cut a slot on the top edge of your can that will fit around the bait needle on the mousetrap. Drill corresponding holes on either side of the slot in your can, then attach the can to your trap with wire. Attach a piece of screen over the bail on the trap that will cover the opening of the can. Bait the trap with a mix of peanut butter and cat-meal, set in a mouse run in a field and check it twice a day until you catch something.

BUTTERFLY NET

Bend a coat hanger into a circle and cut off most of the hook on top with wire cutters. Bend remainder of hook into a small l-shape and insert the hook into hole you have drilled into the handle. Tape wire to handle. Cut a piece of old curtain or nylon net into the shape you want for your net (a cone is best) and sew it up by hand. Sew edge over wire ring. It should be at least 18" deep so whatever you catch won't get away.



hole for hook



ROCK CREATURES

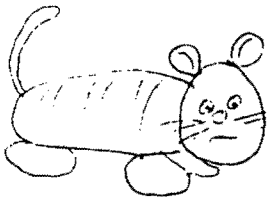
Smooth, flat stones can be obtained at beach or river areas. Dirt and foreign matter should be removed by washing rocks in detergent. Be sure they are completely dry before you begin to decorate them.

Use acrylic paints. It is best to paint rocks before assembly, if rocks are to be different colors. If the entire figure is one color, the rocks may be glued together first, then painted.

Use contact cement to glue rocks together. It helps to saturate a small piece of cotton with glue and place between rough edged rocks. They will adhere better if you do. After pieces are glued together it's a good idea to run a "collar" of white glue or household cement around all joints to make a firm lasting bond.

Use your imagination in adding features, such as yarn for lions mane, broomstraw for whiskers, chenille stems for tails, etc.

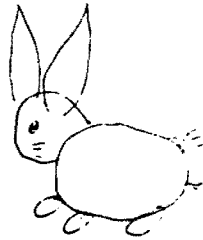
Don't try to "plan" these rock creatures. Let the boys find some of the rocks on their own... you furnish some extras. Then provide paint, glue, and an assortment of "extras". Let each boy use his imagination to create his own animal.



TIGER



FROG



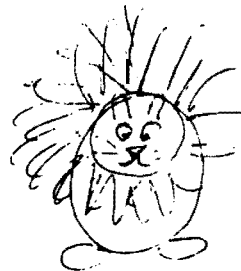
RABBIT



MOUSE



OWL



LION



ALLIGATOR



PET ROCK MANUAL



Have each boy find a flat rock. Paint with markers or tempera paint. When dry, spray with clear plastic spray or varnish.

HOUSE: To make a house for your Pet Rock, paint a foam container from a hamburger.

MANUAL: Duplicate the following pages of the "Pet Rock Manual" and let the boys staple the pages between a construction paper cover to form a booklet. Keep the size small.

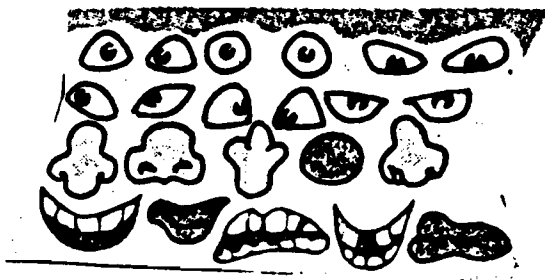
PAGE 1: Congratulations you are now the lucky owner of a "Pet Rock". Your Pet Rock may be easily trained to do many things if you will approach his care and training with Tender Loving Care. There are many advantages to owning this pet, as will be pointed out to you in the following pages of this manual. Remember, your success with the pet will be in direct proportion to the effort and love you invest in the training.

PAGE 4: Your pet rock loves music, and if held tightly during a concert (rock) will show its appreciation by glowing with warmth. Occasionally, a psychologically disturbed rock will fly from your hand, fall to earth and go to pieces. Such cases of multiple personality are rare, and a consistently gentle tone of voice and manner used with your rock will avoid this.

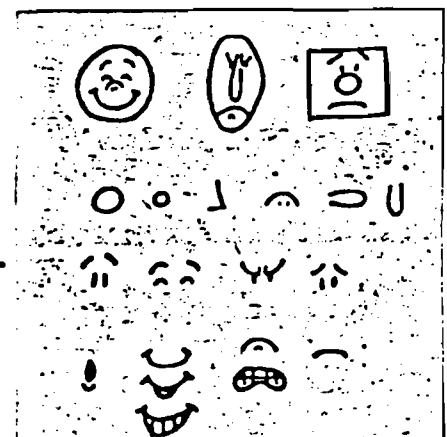
PAGE 2: With almost no training at all, your rock will obey the commands "Stay" and "Play Dead". With a little effort, he may be encouraged to respond to "Come"--though this works best when carried out on an incline. It will fetch for you. First throw a stick, then throw your pet rock after it. When you walk up to the rock, 9 times out of 10, it will be waiting for you with the stick.

PAGE 5: Your pet rock enjoys being decorated for the holidays.. It may be wrapped in foil, for cocktail parties. Some flashier rocks may tend to glitter, but this should be discouraged. Your pet rock makes an excellent subject for a portrait over the mantel. Artists love them as they will get through a long sitting with rarely a fidget.

PAGE 3: The pet rock will live agreeably with pets you already have. The pet rock will not reproduce on its own, only under scientific conditions surrounding landslides. The pet rock makes no noise. It requires no shots. It may accompany you easily on trips, thus avoiding kennel bills. The pet rock does not shed. It does not bite or growl at children. It doesn't eat much.



If boys can't draw -
Use gummed
REINFORCEMENTS
2 for eyes
1/2 for mouth





Nutty Characters

By Kent Douglas

Bits of wood or broken-off chunks of bark form bases for these mini-sculptures made from a variety of unshelled nuts. Collect as many different kinds of nuts as you can, either wild ones from the park and woods or those you buy at the supermarket. (Wash and dry pits from fruits such as peaches and cherries, too.)

Arrange different nuts to form your "nutty characters." Make them as realistic or as imaginative as you like. Join the parts together with white glue. Use apple seeds or peppercorns for eyes and dried beans for legs.

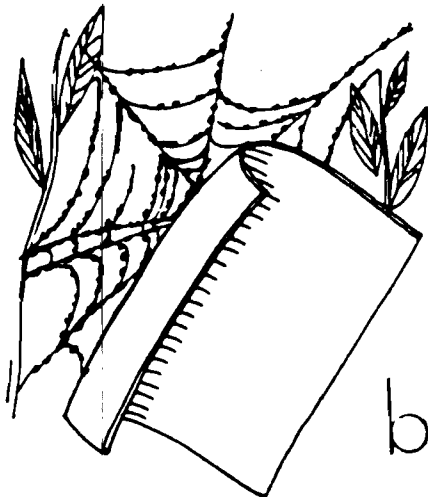
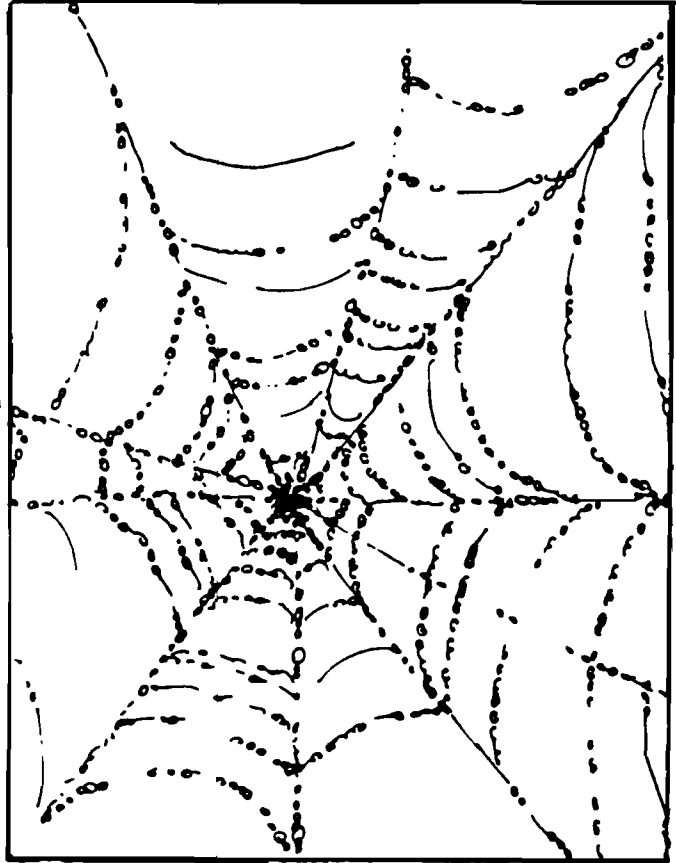
Web (Printing) Painting

A spider web is very beautiful, but unless moisture or the rays of the sun strike it, you will probably pass it by. Sometimes you walk right into a web, and how uncomfortable it is having those silky strands dance about your face! Webs are so hard to see because they are so thin. On your next trip to the forest, bring a can of spray paint and a piece of paper with you. The following directions will enable you to print some of the most beautiful designs in nature's pattern book.

THINGS YOU NEED:

White drawing paper
Paint in spray can
Spider web

1. Find a spider web. Webs are usually found between branches of bushes or between two growing things, such as weeds or garden flowers.
2. Hold the can of spray paint at arm's length away from the web. Spray quickly with a back and forth motion, Fig. A. Be sure that the wind is blowing away from you when you spray paint so you won't breathe in any of it. Cover the web with a thin coating of paint. The paint will look like tiny beads on the fine strands.
3. Quickly place a piece of paper on the web. It is better if you curve the paper first in the center of the web and straighten it out very carefully along the sides, Fig. B.
4. Let the web dry on the paper. Your finished print will contain some of the web.



Leaf Casting

Millions of years ago, dinosaurs roamed the earth. When they were thirsty, they went to the rivers and streams for a drink of water. Little did they know they would leave something behind them that is still around today: their footprints in the mud. Over the years the mud hardened, and we can still see the size and shape of the dinosaurs' feet today. These hardened impressions are called fossils, and you can make something like them using leaves. All you need is plaster of paris, a little water and a few minutes for drying. You won't have to wait millions of years for "fossils" of your own making.

THINGS YOU NEED:

Disposable pie tin
Large tin can
Tree leaves
Plaster of paris
Spoon
Paper clip
Poster paint or watercolor paints
(optional)

1. Fill the pie tin with water, then pour the water into the can. Fill the pie tin again, this time half full, and add the water to the can.

2. Wet the top or smooth side of the leaf and stick it to the bottom of the disposable pie tin, Fig. A. The underneath or veined side of the leaf should face you.

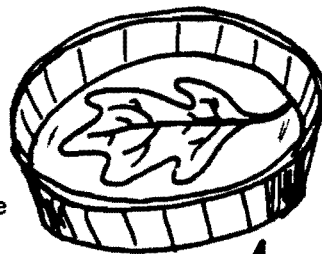
3. Stirring all the while, add enough plaster of paris to the water in the can to make a mixture resembling loose whipped cream. Work as quickly as you can, and blend thoroughly.

4. Spoon some of the plaster of paris mixture onto the center of the leaf and spread it over the leaf until the leaf is covered, Fig. B.

5. Fill the pie tin with the remaining plaster of paris, Fig. C.

6. Set a paper clip into the plaster near the edge of the filled tin so that half of the clip remains in the plaster and half over the edge of the tin. The looped end of the clip will be used to hang the finished project.

7. In a half hour, remove the plaster carefully from the pie tin. The plaster is dry when it feels cool to the touch.



A



B



C



D.

8. For an all-white casting, peel the leaf away now, Fig. D.

9. For a colored casting, paint the plaster before you peel away the leaf. When you remove the leaf, the leaf's impression will be white against a colored background.

10. Hang the casting by the paper-clip loop.

September Flags of America

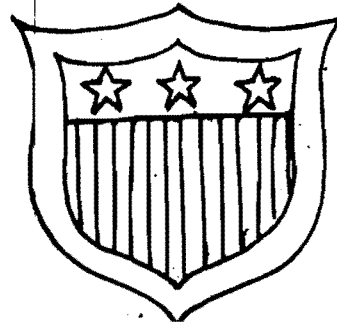
FLAGS OF AMERICA

For this month's theme, why not let your boys make and wear this simple neckerchief slide in honor of our flag. All you need are a plastic bottle, a plastic curtain ring, a scrap of felt, some acrylic paints, and white glue.

To make the slide, use the actual-size drawing (see below) and make a paper pattern. Trace it onto a plastic bottle and cut it out using tape to hold the pattern in place while cutting.

Using coarse sandpaper, sand the back of the plastic piece to make a better surface for gluing. Cut a felt backing, slightly smaller than the plastic piece. Sew the curtain ring (or other similar plastic ring) to the center of the felt. Glue the felt to the back of the plastic piece.

Paint the slide. You may use colored tape for stripes and gummed foil stars. If you want, the boys could look up our state flag and make a slide like it also.



Flag Pillow

You'll need 9 rings covered in blue yarn, 21 in white and 26 in red. On the bottom of one washcloth, temporarily pin a row of eight red rings, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from the bottom and $\frac{1}{2}$ " from each end. With a needle and thread, attach each ring to the washcloth, sewing around the outside edge of the ring. Remove the pins.

Sew on six additional rows of rings in the same way, with the colors in the same position as on the American flag (see photo at top of page).

To assemble the pillow, pin the washcloth with the rings on it to the other washcloth, with the rings facing the inside. Sew three sides of the cloths together, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ " for seams. Turn the pillow right side out and stuff it with nylon stockings or other suitable material. Sew the open end closed.

Take part in one of the current concerns of Americans — recycling — and save pop top rings from cans of soft drinks. Then, use the pop top rings to make a flag pillow, star coasters, a table mat and a hot pad.

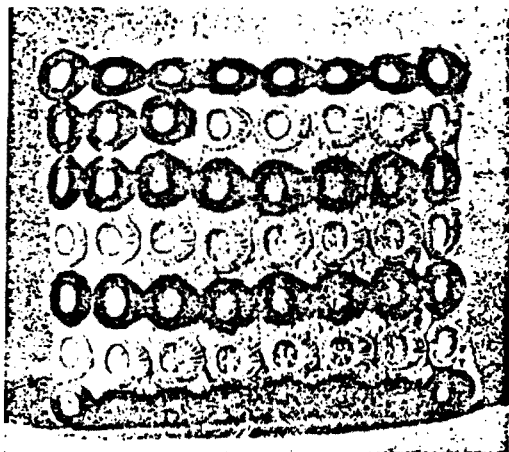
To make these items, you'll need pop top rings, yarn, a darning needle, two washcloths (about 12" square), pins, a needle and thread, nylon stockings or other suitable stuffing material, felt, cardboard and glue.

General Instructions

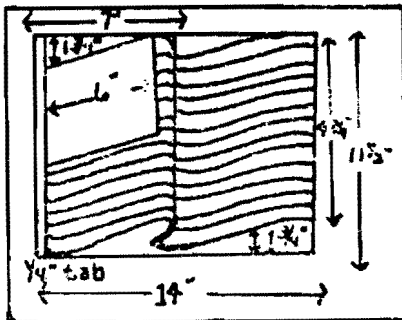
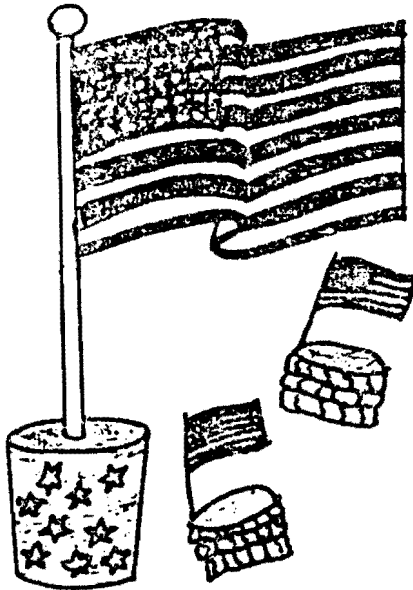
Each item is decorated with or made from yarn-covered pop top rings. To make each ring, break or cut off the tab from a pop top ring. Cut a 36" piece of yarn, and thread the darning needle on one end. Tie the other end to the pop top ring.

Blanket-stitch all the way around the ring, as shown. Hold the loose end of the knot close to the ring so the end is covered by the stitches. When the entire ring is covered, make a final knot and trim the excess yarn. Put a spot of glue on the knot to hold it in place and to prevent it from unraveling.

Yarn-covered Pop Top Rings



A FLAG PILLOW from yarn-covered rings.



Packing Foam Flag

Large pieces of plastic foam packing, used in packing appliances and fragile items, can be grated and used like confetti to make a pretty and unusual flag. The flag can be used as a centerpiece for your Blue and Gold Banquet.

To grate the foam packing, use a kitchen grater or a stiff wire brush.

For a background for the flag use a piece of cardboard, 11 1/2" x 14". Adding a 1/4" tab along the left edge, draw a furled flag on the cardboard, as shown, with the furled line down the center. Cut out the flag. Mark off the field for the stars and the bands for the stripes, 3/4" wide.

Cover the star field with white glue and press on gratings; spray paint blue. Mask this area with paper and masking tape while you fill in the stripes. Fill in the areas for the red stripes with the gratings and spray paint. Finally, fill in the white stripes and leave unpainted. Attach 1/2" gummed stars to the blue field.

For the flagpole, use two cardboard rolls from coat hangers. Cut one of the rolls down to 10" long and tape the rolls together. Wrap the pole with a strip

of crepe paper, 1" wide, using rubber cement to glue as you wrap. Glue the 1/4" tab on the flag to the pole.

For the base, use a two-pound cottage cheese container. Fill the container about halfway with Plaster of Paris; insert the bottom of the pole and let set. (To help hold the flag upright after the plaster is partially set, tape a string to the top of the pole and tie the string to a doorknob so the string is taut.

When the plaster is set, insert straightened coat hanger wires down through the pole, letting about 3/4" of the wires extend at the top. Place a 1" foam ball over the wires. Paint the ball and decorate the base.

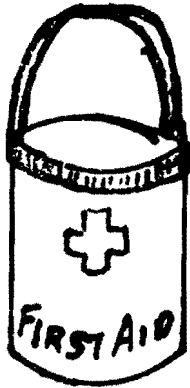
Matching Favor

Glue 3/4" strips of fluted crepe paper around nut cups in rows of red, white and blue. Glue a small flag to one side of each cup. Or, make your own paper flags.

OCTOBER - Fire Detective

FIRST AID CARRY-ALL FOR DEN OR CAR

MATERIALS: Plastic Peanut Butter Tub with handle
Red acrylic paint Masking tape
Contact paper



FIRST AID SUPPLIES: Small washcloth, soap, 2" roll of gauze, triangle bandages and assorted bandages, sterile pads, Calamine lotion, matches, First Aid cream, needle and safety pins, scissors, two dimes, plus etc.

INSTRUCTIONS: If peanut butter tub has printing on outside, cover with contact paper, then paint a red cross and the words "First Aid Kit" on outside. Fill with First Aid supplies. To inside top cover use masking tape to hold down scissors and coins.

FIRST AID NECKERCHIEF SLIDE

MATERIALS: Pill bottles or 35 mm cases
Red acrylic paint Glue 4" nail
Plastic curtain rod rings

FIRST AID SUPPLIES: Bandage 2 dimes

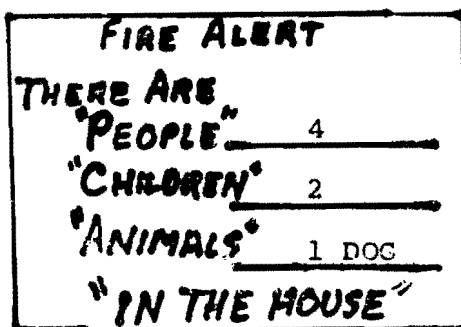


INSTRUCTIONS: Paint a red cross to outside of bottle. Under supervision, heat nail on flat side, (hold nail with hot pad) and make a slight dent in back of bottle. Use a permanent glue to attach plastic curtain rod ring to back. Let dry. Add First Aid supplies. To be worn on scarf as slide.

FIRE WINDOW SIGN

MATERIALS: Yellow poster board Black Marker

INSTRUCTIONS: Cut 4" x 8" poster board, draw on large print. Tape in window of home.



FIRE BUCKET NECKERCHIEF SLIDE

Use a 35mm film can painted red. Tape a paper sign on front of can (IN CASE OF FIRE).

Punch two holes in back of can, near top, between two ridges. Holes should be about 1" apart.

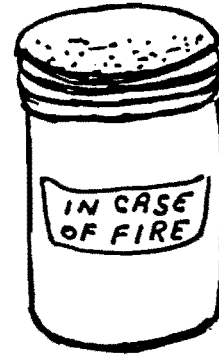
Insert pipe cleaner, form into ring, bending ends flat against inside of can.

Stuff 3 cotton balls in can.

Mix plaster to consistency of sour cream. Work quickly or it will harden too fast. Pour thin layer of plaster over cotton balls to just where the holes are and cover ends of pipe cleaners.

(The plaster will secure the pipe cleaner and weight the slide slightly.)

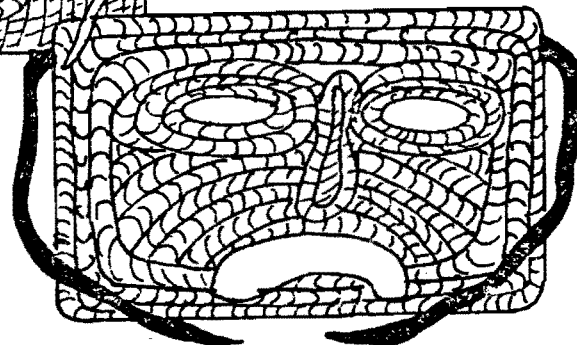
While plaster is still wet, sprinkle top with sand. Shake off excess.
HANDLE SLIDE CA REFULLY UNTIL PLASTER HARDENS



TV TERROR MASKS

The base of this mask is a frozen food dinner tray. Poke ample eyeholes and smaller ventilating holes. Have pupils conceal the contours of the tray by covering it with bulky yarn. (Don't cover the holes.) They should glue yarn in concentric patterns suggested by the shapes of the tray sections. Attach yarn ties at the sides of the masks.

James W. Perrin, Jr.



Cornhusk Puppets

By James W. Perrin, Jr.

Brush glue on the dried husks from an ear of corn. Put a dowel rod or a stick into the center of the husks and tie with a piece of thread. Cut features from paper and glue in place. Glue on corn silk hair.

Make hat, collar, and so on from paper. Glue to the head. Make several puppets and write a play to use with them.

THE SECRET CODE WHEEL

Materials needed:

Paste Scissors Cardboard

Prepare Ahead:

Run off secret code wheel

Cut cardboard to correct size

Done on the site:

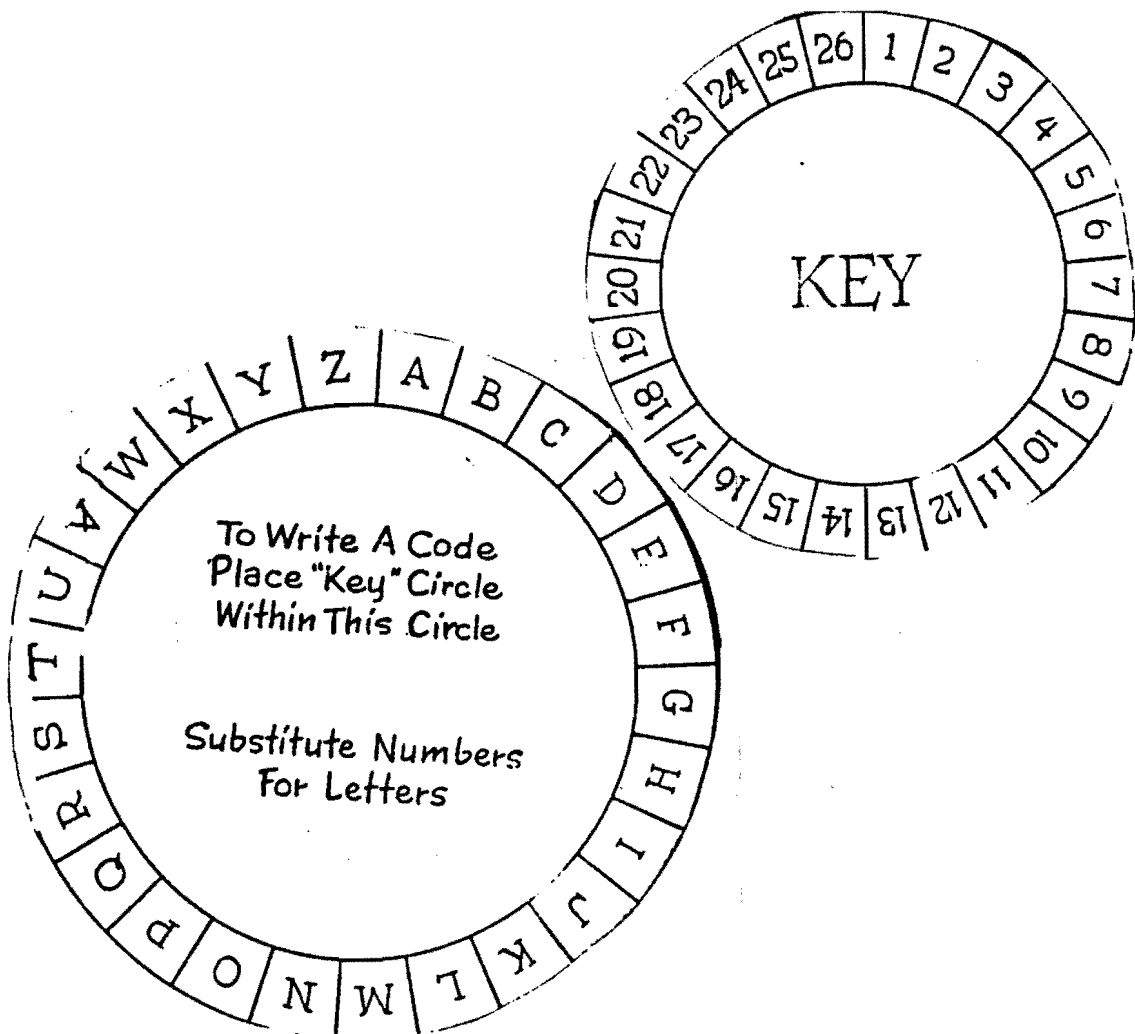
Each person cuts the two pieces of the Code Wheel

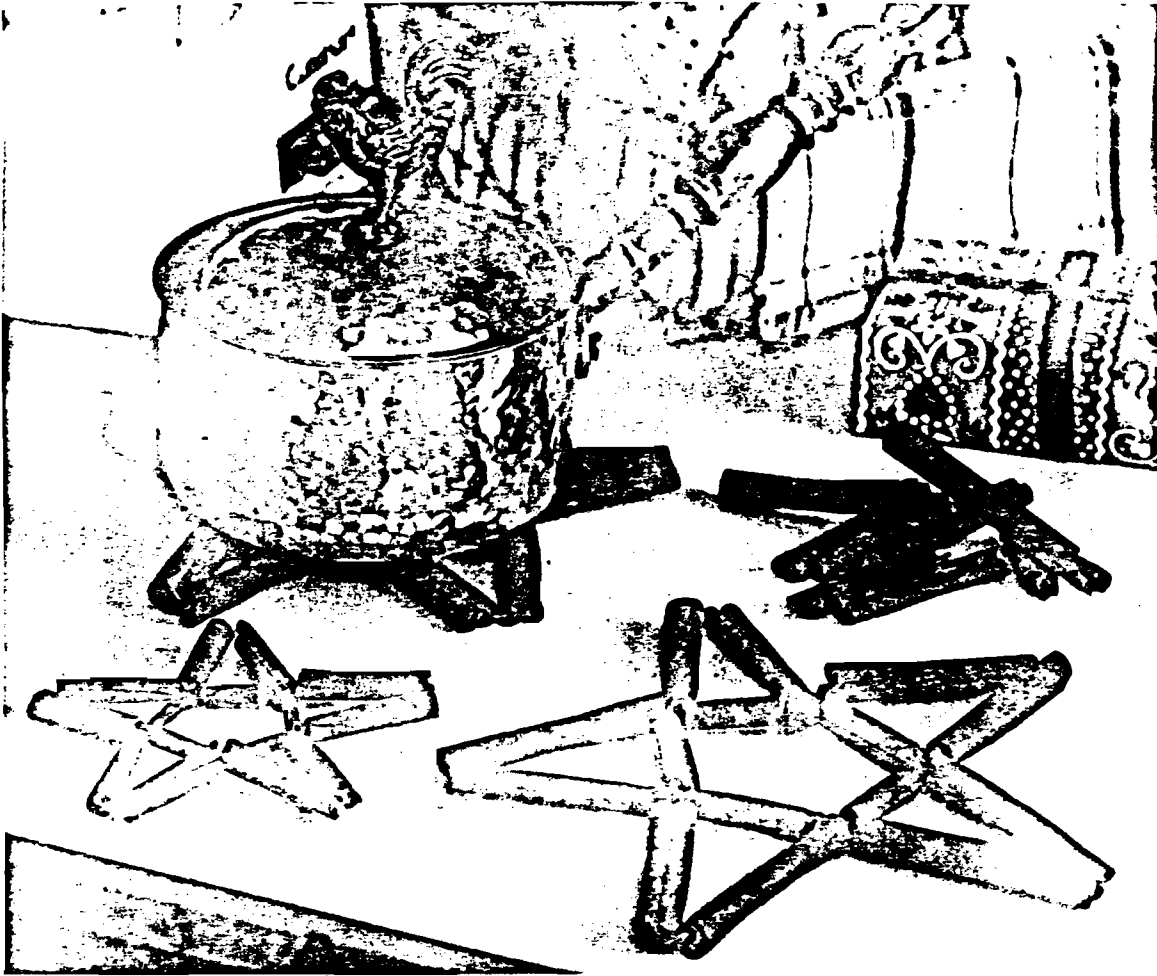
Each person cuts one piece of Cardboard to fit the large Circle

Glue large piece of the Code Wheel to the Cardboard
Place small circle on top of this.

Place a brad through the center of both Circles

Give guest a sheet with some secrets on it or have a poster at your booth for them to solve. If they solve it give them a sticker to put in the center of the wheel.





Above: For an unusual and practical trivet, wire cinnamon sticks together in a star shape. When a hot pot is placed on the star, the fragrance of cinnamon is released. Or arrange smaller stars on a wreath form, or string them together in a garland, and enjoy the heady scent of cinnamon throughout the holidays.

CINNAMON-STICK TRIVETS

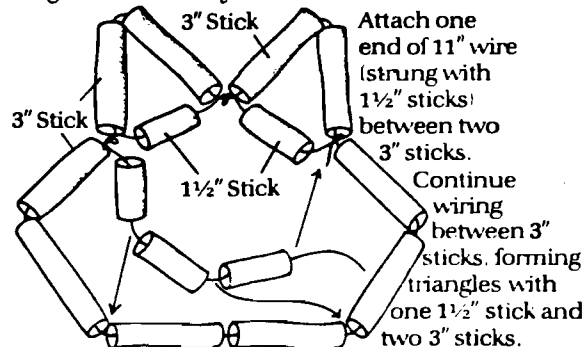
Materials:

- 4 feet copper or noncorrosive wire
- 10 (3"-long) cinnamon sticks
- 5 (1½"-long) cinnamon sticks

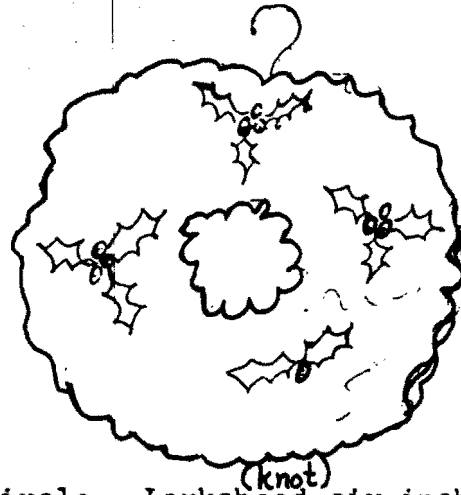
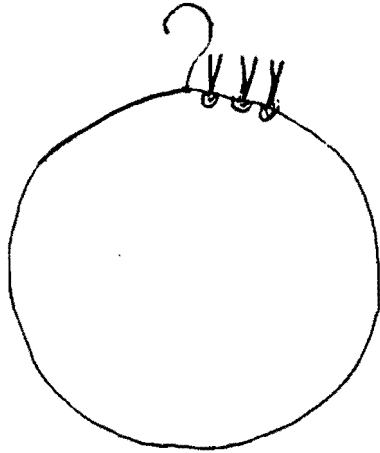
Cut a 33" length of wire and thread all ten 3" cinnamon sticks onto wire. Twist ends of wire together to form a loop. Cut an 11" length of wire and thread the 1½" cinnamon sticks onto it. Attach one end of the short wire between cinnamon sticks and continue attaching short wire as shown in Diagram,

until a complete star is formed. Make trivets to fit any size pan or casserole dish by altering the lengths of wire and cinnamon sticks.

Diagram—Assembly of Cinnamon-Stick Star Trivet



CHRISTMAS WREATH



Bend a clothes hanger out into a circle. Larkhead six inch pieces of yarn all the way around the hanger, getting them as close as possible. When hanger is completely covered, fluff out yarn to make a wreath shape. Decorate with artificial holly or flowers.

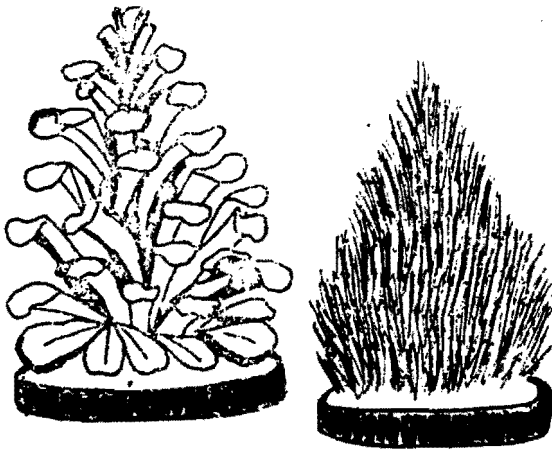
Any color yarn may be used and any color decoration for any season. White looks very pretty with contrasting decorations.

Bend hanger hook into loop to hang on door or wall.

Snow Paperweight

By Kent Douglas

Cut a tree shape from the lid of a foam egg carton. Make the tree small enough to fit inside a baby-food jar. Decorate the tree with permanent markers. Use waterproof cement to attach the tree to the inside of the lid. Fill the jar with water and add a spoonful of silver glitter. Squeeze cement inside the rim of the lid. Carefully put the lid on the jar. Glue yarn around the lid. When dry, turn the jar upside down and give it a shake to see the "snow" fall.



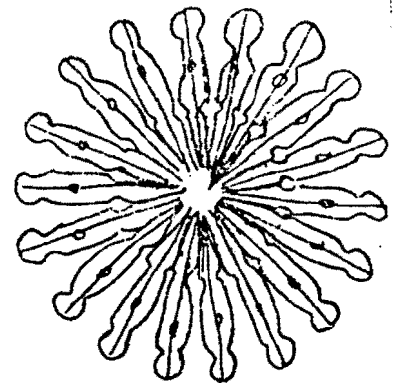
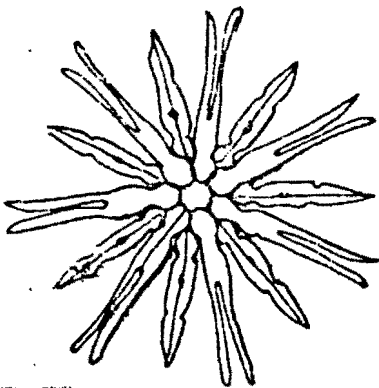
MINIATURE EVERGREEN

Let pupils grow their own evergreen tree. Remove stem of a pinecone so it will stand. Submerge in water, then remove and sprinkle evenly with grass seed. Put in a container with a half inch of water. Place in sunny spot. Water well and trim to emphasize shape.



Clothespin Trivets

Round trivet - Cut 2 1/2 inch circle of brown paper. Center a spool of thread or any round object (such as a cork) of about 1/2 inch. This is for form only it will be removed later. Arrange clothespins, end tips to the center, in a circle. Glue pins to each other where they meet and to the circle of brown-paper backing. Remove cork and use a weight to keep the trivet from moving while glue dries (allow ample drying time.) Cut the paper away from the center of trivet. Uses 18 clothespins, cork may be left in for design if desired. Star Trivet - use 2 1/2 inch brown paper, 1" cork cut to thickness of pins. Assemble the snap pins tips pointing out-ward, with the heads fitten into the center.



Gingerbread boys

Don't let making cookies with a den of cubs scare you, be a little bit organized and it goes well and they love it. Have the ingredients and utensils for each step set up and written out separately. Have each cub measure something and add it to the mixing bowl. This dough has to be chilled so perhaps you could freeze it to roll out and bake and decorate at the next meeting.

1/2 c butter	1 1/2 cups molasses
1 c brown sugar	2/3 c water or apple cider
2 teas. each soda and salt	about 6 1/2 cups unsifted flour
1 teas. each cinnamon, ginger, cloves and allspice.	raisins
	1 egg white, slightly beaten

Cream butter, sugar, soda, salt, and spices until light. Add molasses and beat until blended. Mix in water, stir in flour adding to make a stiff dough. Chill several hours or overnight.

Roll out on a floured board to a thickness of 1/8 to 1/4 inches. Cut with cutter, place on slightly greased cookie sheet. Make a hole for hanging near top of cookie. Dip raisins in egg white and press firmly into dough for buttons. Make the arms and legs to animate the figures.

Bake in a moderate oven (350) for 10 to 15 minutes, or until lightly browned. Remove from cookie sheet, cool. Draw faces with ornamental frosting, tie ribbon thru hole for hanging. Makes about four dozen.

Cutter is made with a 1/2 lb of aluminum 3/4 inch wide and about 3/4 inches long. Bend to form outline of pattern. To make sharp loops bend around large nail. Lock ends together by bending ends back. Crimp tightly with pliers.

COASTERS

A different technique is used for making the coasters. To make the coaster moisture proof a base of supported vinyl is used, available in a variety of colors in fabric departments. Tan or brown coordinates well with the natural hemp color of rope. Cut a 5" square and tape it upside down (fabric side up) to your working surface. Cut 42" of rope and taper the ends. Coil one tapered end of the rope into a tight spiral, lay a similar size spiral bead of glue on the center of the vinyl and press the coil of rope in place. Continue with an adjacent bead of glue, coiling and gluing the rope to the vinyl until complete, making sure the tapered end is glued to the rope as well as the base. Now, release the tape and trim off the excess vinyl, slanting the scissors to undercut the vinyl as closely as possible to the rope so the vinyl will not show.

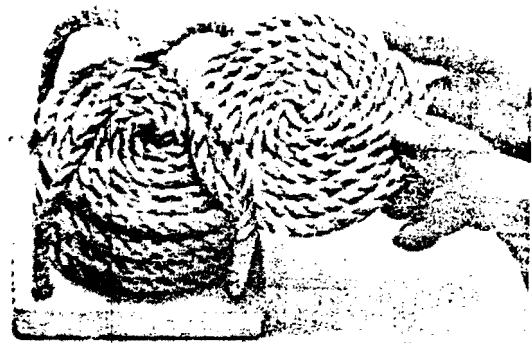


Build up coil to 4" diam. Utilize natural curvature of rope.

Trim off excess vinyl closely, undercutting rope to conceal vinyl backing.

COASTER CADDY

A handy adjunct to your set of coasters is the matching caddy to display them in. It's simply a 4" square of wood with 5/16" holes drilled near each corner just far enough out to accommodate the coasters. Two 12" pieces of rope are glued into the holes with one piece threaded through the strands of the other piece at the center to form the cross-over at the top. The wood can be stained, sprayed



Block of wood drilled for rope handle makes caddy.

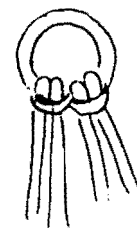
RING-A-DING

MATERIAL: 2, 1yd. lengths of 3mm cord
1 split ring (key ring or curtain ring)
5 beads

DIRECTIONS: Fold cord so that one end is 11" long and larkshead onto split ring so that the short pieces are in the middle for holding cords.

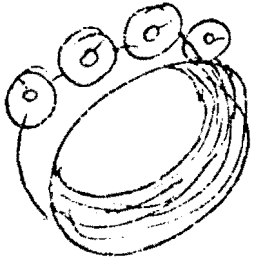
Tape ring to knotting board. Tie 9 half knots. Slip one bead onto the two holding cords. Tie 9 half knots.

Slip 1 bead onto each cord and tie in overhand knot 1 1/2" down from last half knot. Trim cords, if needed. Put a drop of glue on last knot to secure.



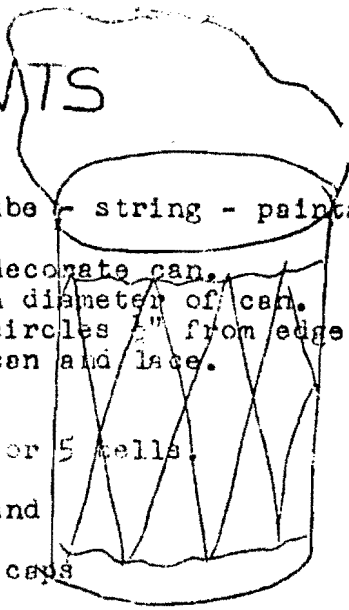
SHOWMAN

RHYTHM INSTRUMENTS



TOM-TOM DRUM -- #10 Can - inner tube - string - paints

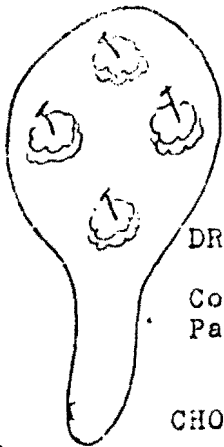
Remove both ends of can. Paint & decorate can.
Cut 2 circles, each 4" larger than diameter of can.
Punch evenly-spaced holes around circles 2" from edge.
Stretch circles over the ends of can and lace.



HAND BELLS -- Webbing 2" wide & 8" long for each. 4 or 5 bells.

Sew ends together. Sew 4 or 5 bells to top of the band

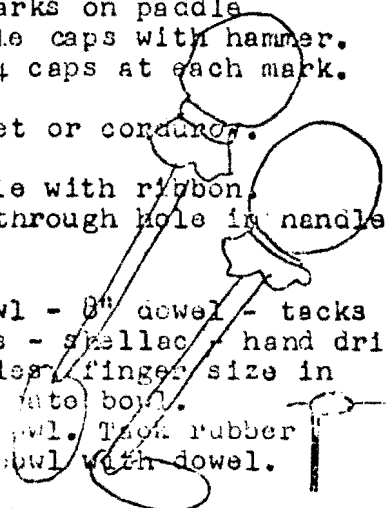
RHYTHM. PADDLE -- 1 paddle - 16 bottle caps
4 Nails - Paints



Paint and decorate paddle. Make 4 marks on paddle
for location of nails. Flatten bottle caps with hammer.
Paint caps. Allow all to dry. Nail 4 caps at each mark.

DRUMSTICKS -- 2 dish mops - scrap velvet or corduroy
ribbon - paints

Cover dish mop heads with material & tie with ribbon.
Paint & decorate sticks. Pull ribbons through hole in handle.



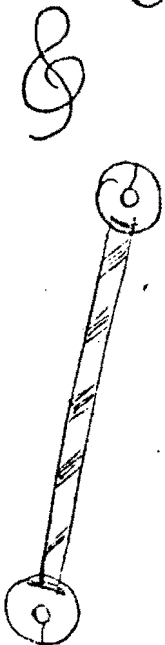
CHOPPING BOWL DRUM - Wooden chopping bowl - 8" dowel - tacks
inner tube - paints - shellac - hand drill

Shellac bowl & allow to dry. Drill 2 holes, finger size in
bottom of bowl for holding. Paint & decorate bowl.

Cut circle 2" larger than diameter of bowl. Tack rubber
circle tightly over face of bowl. Beat bowl with dowel.

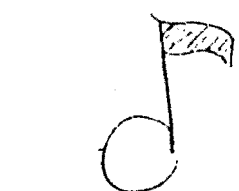
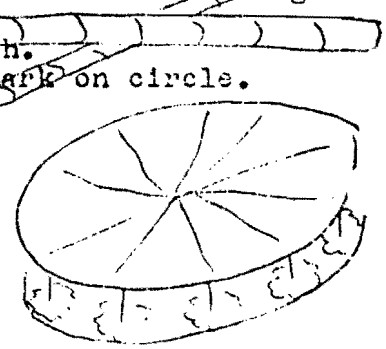
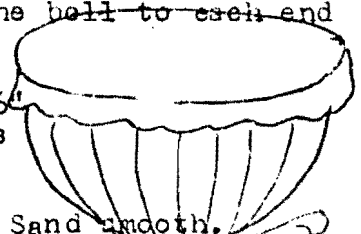
BELL STICKS -- 2 pieces 6" long dowel - 4 sleigh bells - paints
4 U-shaped staples.

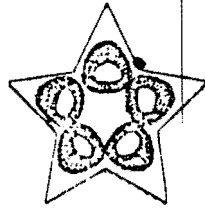
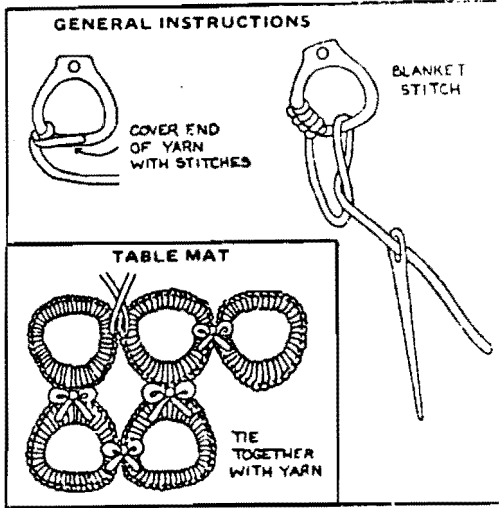
Paint sticks and allow to dry. Staple one bell to each end
of stick.



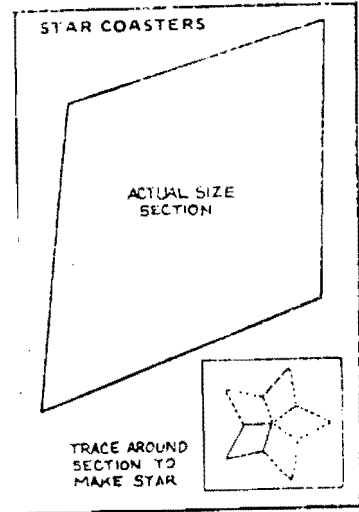
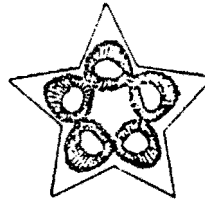
TAMBOURINE -- 2 circles of plywood 6" x 6"
32 bottle caps - 8 nails - paints
sandpaper - hammer

Cut 2 circles of plywood 5" diameter. Sand smooth.
Paint & decorate both circles. Mark one circle into eighths.
Flatten bottle tops with a hammer.
Punch a hole through the center of each.
Drive a nail completely through each mark on circle.
Place 4 caps over each nail.
Place other circle over nail ends and
hammer into place.





STAR COASTERS



Star Coasters

Each coaster uses five yarn-covered rings. Make a star pattern, tracing around the actual-size section five times, as shown. Using the pattern, cut the star from felt. Sew a yarn ring inside each of the points of the star. Cut a matching star from cardboard and glue it to the felt star for a backing.

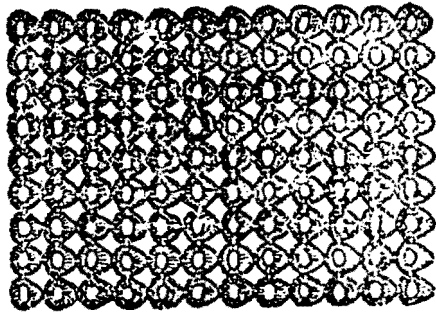
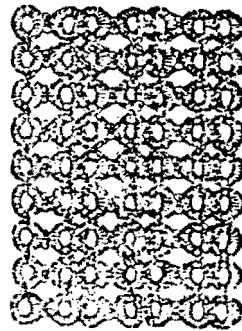


TABLE MAT

To join the rings, thread the darning needle with yarn. Insert the needle through a knot on one ring and up through a knot on another ring, as shown. Tie the yarn in a small bow or knot, trimming the excess yarn.

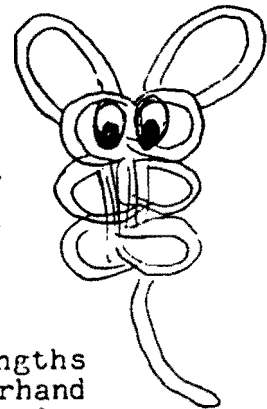
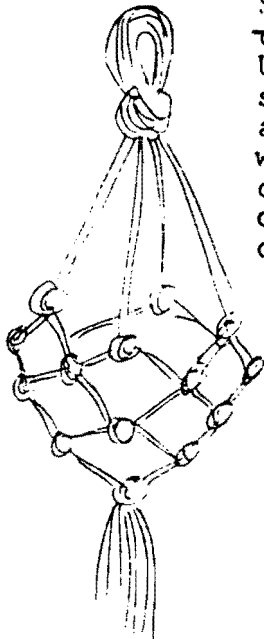


HOT PAD

Hot Pad

To make the hot pad, you'll need 63 yarn-covered rings (choose and arrange colors as you want). Make the hot pad with seven rows of nine rings each, as pictured. Tie the yarn rings together as you did for the table mat.

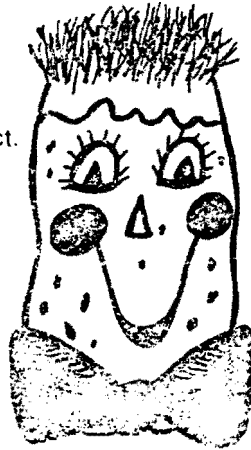
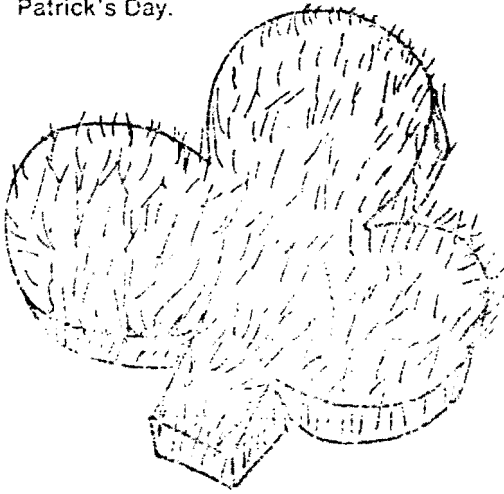
SQUARE KNOT MOUSE: Cut 2 pieces of cord 12" long. Double the cords. Using the two outside cords, make three square knots. Leave two large loops at the top with the inside cords. Glue wiggly eyes on top square knot. Cut off one end of the outside cord. Glue tying cords and cut off excess. Glue magnet on back.



PLANT HANGER: Cut 4, four foot lengths of cord. Double them. Tie and overhand knot at top leaving a 2" loop. Drop down about 6" and tie square knots. One from each side. Drop down 2" and tie square knots using alternate cords. Drop down 3" and tie an overhand knot. Pull cords tight. Leave remaining cords as fringe. Trim if necessary.

GREEN FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Sprouting grass seed is a good spring project. Keep the seed bed damp and in a sunny place. For special fun, combine it with St. Patrick's Day.



POTATO FRIENDS

Each pupil draws a face on a potato, using permanent markers. They pin on green bows. Cut off potato tops and bore a small hole in each one. Place a ball of moist cotton inside the hole. In a week, heads will grow crew cuts.

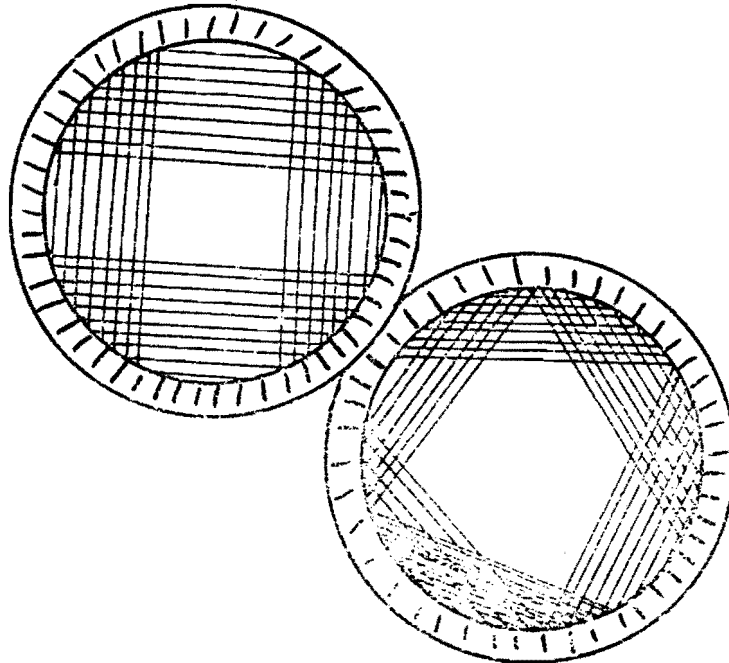
GREEN GRASS SHAMROCKS

Draw a shamrock shape on the chalkboard. Give each child a small sponge to cut into this shape. Soak the sponges in water and sprinkle a generous layer of grass seed on each sponge. In a week you'll have lush shamrocks.

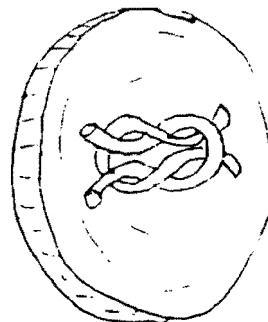
STRING AROUNDS

Paper plates with ribbed rims make ideal backgrounds for string designs. Have pupils use the ribbing to guide the even spacing of holes poked around the inside of the rim with a blunt needle. They thread this same needle with any colored heavy thread. They start at one point and cross the plate to another, perhaps 15 to 20 holes away. From this hole, they return to the second hole, and go from there to the 16th or 21st. Once a pattern is developed, pupils continue until the design is around the plate. They go around in opposite direction.

Irene Robbins



SQUARE KNOT SLIDE: Tie small square knot with narrow cord and glue to cedar ship. Coat with clear sealer and add loop to back.



WALKING STICKS AND STAVES

The Walking Stick is a very interesting and expressive craft. A walking stick can tell the history and nature of its owner. After a time, it becomes very personal, because of the design of its masthead and memories that attach to its memory strands. Cub Scouts don't usually carry a "stick" on a hike – but a hiking stick or stave, used correctly, is most certainly acceptable. Especially if their own creativity starts it and their memories are added to it in their scouting years. If a stick is started as a Cub or Webelos Scout, you will want to be sure to use good, strong and durable materials, in hopes it will last a lifetime.

Adapt the following information to the ability of the scouts you are working with. Much of this material was found on the Internet, at <http://members.aol.com/stanpope2/wstick.html>. Visit that site for more ideas! Many steps will need to be completed before the boys start working on their sticks. Other steps may be eliminated. Many may take more than one "sitting" to complete. Plan accordingly!

MATERIALS TO USE

Use anything from a sapling to a broomstick, you may purchase a scout stave as sold in the BSA catalog. Length and strength consistency are "just right" for Scouters. Other materials may include 12 feet or more of boot lace or leather lacing, 1/8" thick leather, bells, craft yarn. If making a masthead, bass wood works well, along with maple and various other woods.

SHAPING:

Attach mastheads (if using) by drilling a 1" hole in the base of the masthead and shaping the top of the stick to a 1" post, which fits into the masthead. The base of the masthead and the shoulder of the post need to be quite flat, so that they mate well without gaps.

The end of the post is rounded, so it is useful to cut most of that dome off. Leave a bit of it, to simplify insertion of the post into the masthead.

Drill a 1/8" hole through the post to use for hanging while the staff is drying. A bent piece of hanger wire is handy for hanging the staff.

SMOOTHING:

Sand the shaft and foot of the stick with sandpaper. Pay special attention to reducing the roughness of the bottom, which is often quite rough when new. The rounded foot of the staff can be turned while the staff is pushed into a piece of sandpaper in your other hand. Only sand across the grain on that cut portion of the staff. The main part of the shaft should be sanded with the grain. This is accomplished by sliding the shaft back and forth through a piece of sandpaper that is held around the shaft by your other hand. For best results, turn the shaft slightly for each stroke.

STAINING

Let the scouts be creative. Choose any type of stain you have around the house, or one the boys agree upon. Use a sandwich bag as a glove, dip a piece of cloth into the stain, and spread around the staff. Wipe off excess after it has had a few moments to soak in (following manufacturer directions). Hang the staff to dry when colors suit your needs.

FINISH

When the stain is dry, sand it very lightly with fine sandpaper. Then wipe it down with a tack cloth to remove any remaining particles. A bit of linseed oil in a clean, dry cloth works well as a tack clothe.

Stir linseed oil a bit; pour a small amount in a shallow container. Dip a clean rag in the oil and spread the oil lightly on the staff. Using your bare hand, urge the oil into the wood by rubbing your hand along the length of the staff. If more seems to be needed, dip your fingers into the oil. Stop adding oil when the wood quits taking it in. Hang the staff to dry for a day or so.

HAND GRIP

A wrap of colorful, decorative yam, such as rug yam, makes an attractive hand grip. The grip should cover a length of 9 to 12" of the shaft and be located a comfortable height from the bottom end of the shaft.

The wrap starts with a clove hitch (short end down), at the bottom end of the grip. A spot of instant drying cement will help hold the knot firmly in place. The "wrap" is formed by "casting on" loops of yam around the shaft, with the knot gradually shifting around the shaft to form a spiral. Consistent tension is necessary for the spiral to be constant. Spirals of 1/2" to 1" separation along the shaft are typical. The tighter the wrap, the shorter the separation. At the top of the wrap, lock the knot with another spot of instant drying cement.



FOOT

If the staff is going to be used for ceremonial purposes, the linseed oil coating is probably sufficient. If it is going to be jammed against dirt and rocks, then more protection is needed. Several coats of spar varnish will protect it against water and dirt, but for heavy-duty walking, try a rubber crutch tip or a 1 1/8" OD by 1" long brass tube. Install by reducing the outside diameter of the staff. Lock in place with cement. J Coat the exposed wood center with spar varnish.

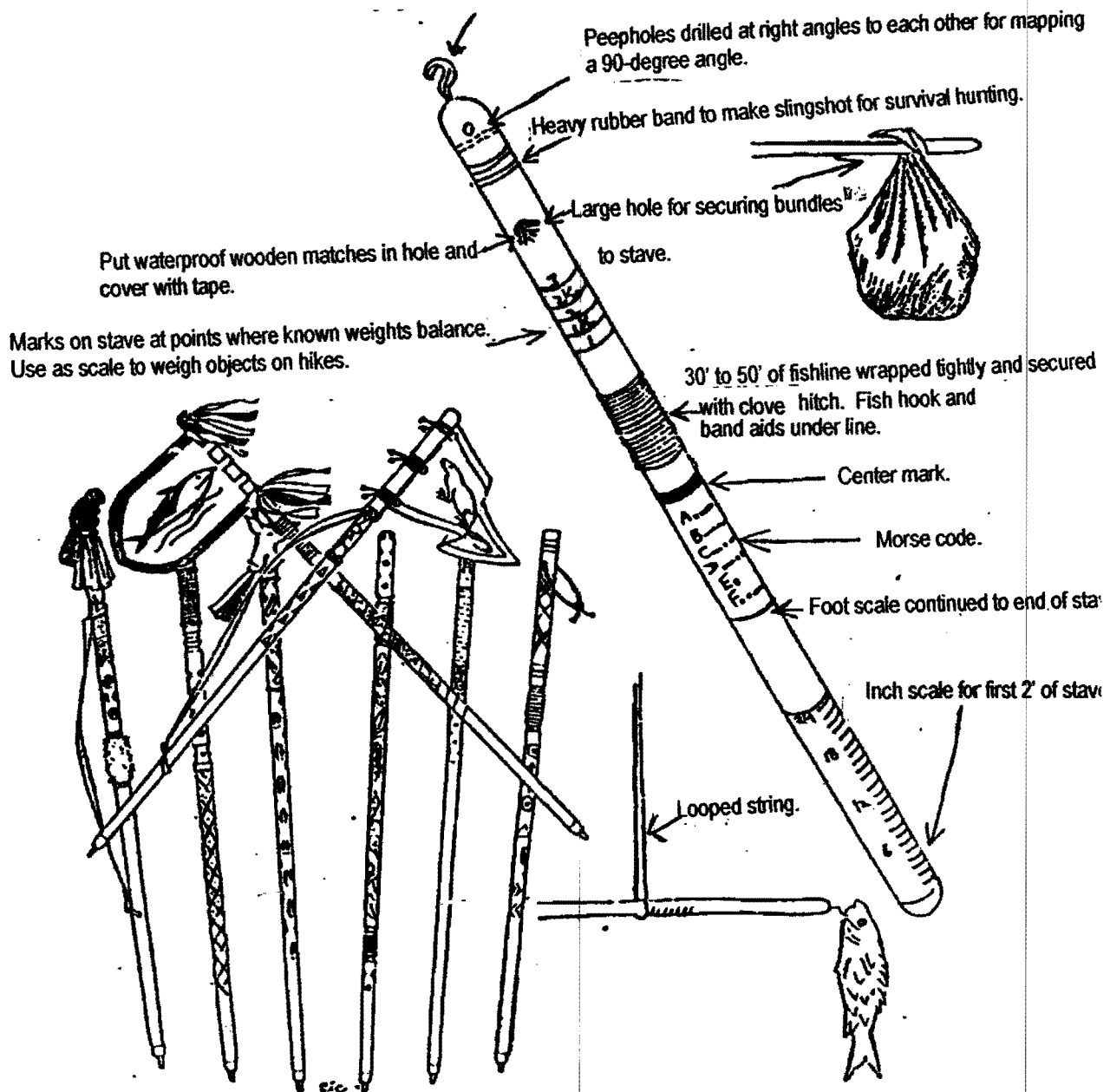
DECORATION

Memory strands are lengths of leather bootlace attached to the stick underneath the Turk's Head knots or other knots. They may be 18' to 24" long. Two under each knot are about as many as you should use lest the stick appear overburdened. "Memories" are threaded onto a lace and held in place by a simple overhand knot. Depending on size, a separation of about 3" looks pretty good. The "memories" may be such mementos as patches or carvings.

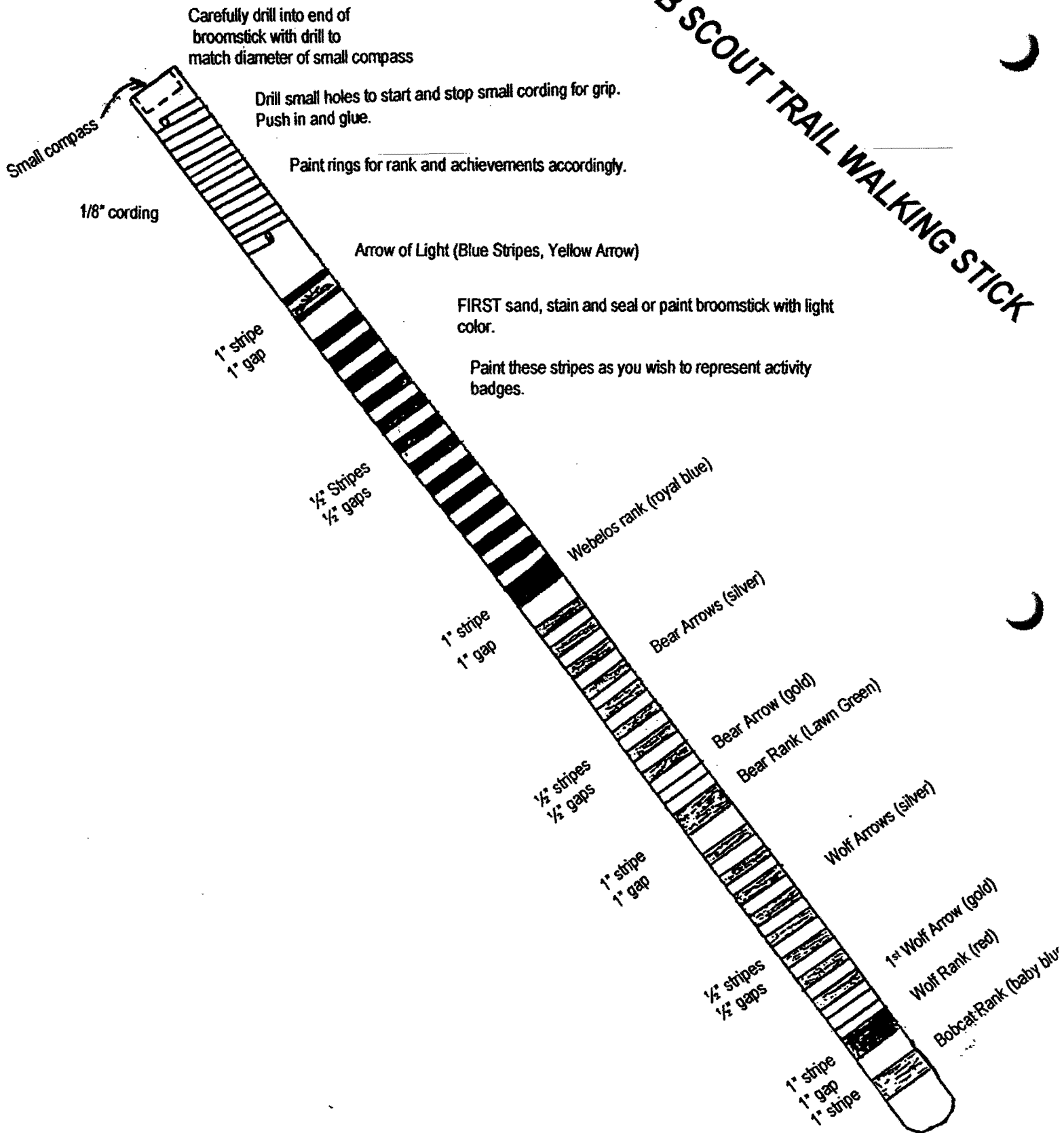
The Tag is a small (about 1" to 1 1/2") square of leather with the owner's name or initials and the date of origin burnt or stamped into it. After burning or punching, the square may be stained and sprayed with a protective such as "Saddlelac". A small brass or copper colored 1" sheep bell and the tag are threaded on a length of boot lace about 10" long. The lace is folded into a figure 8 with the bell on the top and the length of the stick about 4" above the top of the handgrip and fastened in place with 1/2" brads. The brads should be side by side. Finally, a length of bootlace is used to form a clove hitch around the stave and over the brads to "hold the attachments in place". About 1" of lace should protrude from each side of the clove hitch knot.

USES OF THE SCOUT STAVE

All marks are burned on stave with electric burning tool. Hook for variety of uses, including picking fruit, weighing fish, and retrieving articles.



CUB SCOUT TRAIL WALKING STICK





**Leather
Working**



*The Western Frontier
Blackhawk Area Council
Pow Wow 2001*



THE STORY OF LEATHER

By Lisa and David Dunaway

Leather is one of mankind's oldest natural resources; a foremost gift to man from Mother Nature.

Without it, man might not have survived. There is vivid evidence of its outstanding importance dating back across the centuries of civilization; back beyond the era of domination of the Romans. Modern archaeology has uncovered leather articles and artifacts in an excellent state of preservation from cultures dating back over 33 centuries.

Man's dependency and appreciation of leather coupled with his instinctive drive to create beauty led him to use leather as a medium of utility and adornment. From the fashioning of crude protective footwear to the creation of unbelievably beautiful articles, human beings have reaped a great harvest of benefit and pleasure from leather.

Quality of genuine leather is not determined by surface appearance alone. More important to the finished product is the inner structure of the leather. Animals exposed to radical changes in weather and adverse environments develop inner structural strength and consistency.

The natural range markings on the surface of leather are the best proof that it is real leather. A large part of the pride and fulfillment we derive from carving and stamping leather comes from our utilization of the natural markings into interesting elements of the design.

As a modern leather worker you derive pleasure and profit from a rich heritage. No other activity offers the advantages and creative fulfillment available through leather work.

Leather working with Scouts provides something new and different for the boys to learn. It provides something that they made themselves, that will last forever, and will be treasured. They will learn how to handle and use various tools, use their imagination and creativity, and also practice following directions. Leather crafting is a hobby that many boys may carry into adulthood.

There are various resources a leader can go to for more information on leather working. They include: Cub Scout Leader How To Book, Cub Scout Fun Book, Pow Wow Books, the BSA Leather Working Merit badge book, other organization publications such as Awana, Girl Scouts, Religious Youth Groups, and various other publications as found in the Boy Scouts of America catalogs, magazines, the local library, and the Internet.

Use your imagination and the vast resources available. Be sure to follow safety guidelines for your Scouts. They are outlined in various publications as to the best way to guide the Scouts along.

Leather work can be very enjoyable and rewarding for both, you and your scouts. However it can become very costly. Start off with a small set of tools and add to it gradually. There are a variety of beginner craft sets available at a moderate cost. It is best to start with simple projects like tie slides, key chains, bookmarks, bracelets, and coasters. Let the boys work their way up to more difficult items such as wallets or belts.

Leather Craft – The Basics

Terms

Flesh side of leather: Rough side of the leather.

Grain side of leather: Smooth side of the leather.

Casing: Preparing the leather for tooling by dampening it.

Carving: Cutting a pattern on the leather with a swivel knife.

Embossing: The process of tooling around a carved design.

Stamping: Tooling leather with stamping tools to create a pattern.

Skiver: Sharp knife-like tool used to cut or thin leather.

Types of Leather

Leather is available in a variety of types. The type you choose depends on the project you have selected. If you have chosen a precut leather kit, then this has been done for you. If you are working with bulk leather, then you will have to choose the type of leather you wish to use. The types of leather most widely used by amateur leather crafters are cowhide, steerhide, calfskin, and manmade leather called vinyl.

Steerhide and cowhide are very much the same. They are heavy, coarse grained and used for bigger articles like purses, book covers, holsters, knife sheaths, chair backs, etc. They are very good for tooling, stamping, and carving. They are mostly natural in color, but take tints and dyes well.

Calfskin is probably the best all-around craft leather you will ever use. It is fine grained, lighter in weight than the cowhide and has a very close texture. Calfskin is very good for tooling, stamping, and carving, like the cowhide, but calfskin is also excellent for embossing. Embossing leather is the process of tooling around a carved design in such a way that the design actually stands out from the rest. Calfskin is primarily used for smaller projects, like coasters, key fobs, billfolds, fancy belts, etc. It is obtainable in natural as well as a variety of shades and colors. It also accepts natural dyes well.

Vinyl is a man made substitute for leather. It works very well for small projects, like the ones your scouts may be doing. It is usually cheaper than natural leather and often available as scrap from companies who make chairs and other commercial furnishings. It comes in a wide variety of weights and colors. However, vinyl cannot be tooled.

Decorating Leather

After selecting the type of leather to be used, you may start decorating it. This is done by carving, tooling, stamping, burning, staining, or dyeing the leather. Carving, tooling, and stamping are done with specially designed tools obtainable at leather craft and hobby stores.

After selecting your design, it is then copied onto a lightweight paper, such as tracing paper. The leather is then moistened by casing it. Be careful not to use too much water. Trace your design onto the dampened leather by means of a tracing tool. This tool leaves an impression on the leather, which is then cut into the surface with a swivel knife. Shading tools and decorative stamps are then used to finish the design. Burning is done with a large pencil shaped tool called a leather branding iron. This tool has changeable tips for different effects.

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Coloring and Finishing

After the leather is completely dry and all tooling and decorating is complete, you may use stains or dyes to further enhance your design. Permanent markers or paint made for leather may be used to add color. Stains, dyes and coloring are followed with a finish coat to seal the design. Be sure the finish you use is compatible with your paint selection. The finish coat helps to prevent your project from becoming scuffed and also prevents water from being absorbed into the leather, which may cause rotting or cause the design to lift. Always remember, water is leathers worst enemy. Leather must be kept dry at all times except while it is being worked or tooled. After the finish is dry then assemble your project.

Lacing

There are several different kinds of lacing. The most popular are waxed cord, vinyl, and natural leather. Waxed cord is used mainly by beginners. It is easy to work with, but is less attractive than the vinyl or leather. Vinyl is fairly easy to work with and comes in a wide variety of colors. It is more affordable than natural leather, but it is not as strong or as long lasting. Natural leather lacing is harder to work with than the other types of lacing, but is much more attractive, stronger and longer lasting. It also comes in many different colors or shades.

The main styles of lacing are running stitch, single whip, double whip, and double cordovan. The single whip and double whip styles are widely used by beginners. The double cordovan style is with no doubt the most popular stitch, and most difficult of all. It is recommended for all lacing except thick edges. Lacing instruction are provided on the following pages.

With this basic information you should be ready to enjoy the wonderful art of leather working.

BASIC REMINDERS:

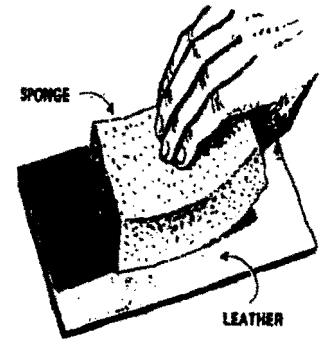
- Use a hard surface as a base such as a piece of marble or hardwood.
- Dampen all leather completely through before working on it.
- Re-dampen leather from the flesh side if it dries out before you complete the project.
- if stamping, dampen on flesh side only. Do not soak it.
- If embossing, dampen leather on rough side. Use tracing film or tracing paper on the grain (smooth) side, and trace the design with a stylus. This will outline the pattern on the leather with a slight indentation.
- Take your time as you put a project together. Think about how it will all go together. If changes are needed, plot how to make them BEFORE you begin.
- If using beads, it may be easier to bead the project before it is sewn together.

PREPARING THE LEATHER

Before you can work leather, you must moisten it with water. As you wet the leather, the fibers swell and soften. Vegetable tanned leather, properly moistened, is like modeling clay. You can mold it, model and shape it.

How do you wet the leather? By CASING it. Casing simply means rubbing a DAMP (not wet) sponge to the flesh side, letting it soak to the grain side as evenly as possible. When it begins to return to its natural color, begin carving.

If some areas begin to dry, wipe your sponge over these areas to keep them damp enough to carve. If your leather is too dry, it will be too hard for you to cut with the swivel knife. If your leather is too wet, your cuts will not remain open. If leather is properly cased, your carving cuts will remain open.



CAUTION: Always use glass, porcelain or enameled containers for water. NEVER use metal containers. The slightest contact with these will produce dark stains on your dampened leather, stains that are almost impossible to remove. Be careful to keep all filings or steel dust from grinding wheels, etc., completely away from your leather. Unnoticed by you until you have dampened your leather, such particles will mar or stain your leather.

Your sharp swivel knife blade will cut easily and smoothly, and your stamping tools will imprint clearly and firmly into the leather ONLY when you have moistened the leather to the proper degree. Your best guide to moistening leather is through practice. You can try testing the leather by holding it against your cheek. If it's dry, it will feel warm, if it's damp, it will feel cool and that's when you can begin carving or tooling the leather. Another test is color. The leather will darken as it is moistened. When the color is even, but the leather does not have standing water, it should be ready to tool. With practice you will soon know instinctively when to begin working with your leather.

TRANSFERRING YOUR DESIGN

All but the simplest of designs should use a tracing pattern. Study the following steps carefully before transferring your design from the pattern sheet to the cased leather.

A tracing pattern is a drawing of the outlines of a design, including the lines to be cut with the swivel knife. Even when the design is an original creation, a tracing pattern is necessary. Decorative details or uses of the stamping tools are usually not shown on the tracing pattern.

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR TRACING PATTERNS:

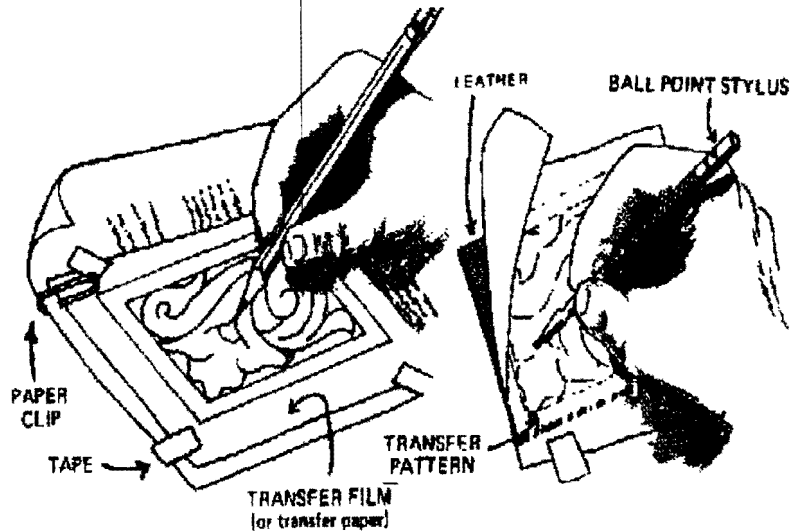
Tracing film is recommended for making tracing patterns. Use the side with a glossy, waterproof surface next to the damp leather when transferring your design. Tracing film will outlast tracing paper, but either is satisfactory. Never use carbon paper on leather.

Review the instructions for casing leather. Test your leather. Is it damp enough? Make sure your leather is "just right" for carving before transferring pattern.

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HOW TO MAKE A TRACING PATTERN

Place a piece of Tracing Film (glossy side down) or Tracing Paper over the Tracing Pattern and tape or clip it in position. With pencil, carefully trace over all of the lines of the Tracing Pattern Design, just as they are shown on the pattern. Draw the flower first, then fill in with the stems and leaves. Erase incorrect lines and redraw them, if necessary. The Tracing Pattern is now ready to transfer to the cased leather.



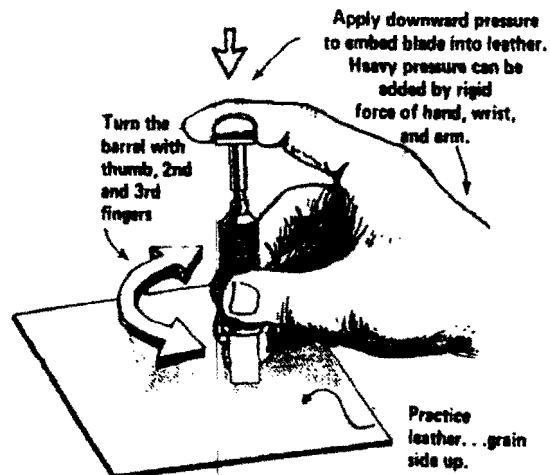
HOW TO TRANSFER THE PATTERN

Carefully place Tracing Pattern (pencil marks up) over the leather and tape in position. With a ball-point Stylus (or any dull-pointed instrument) re-trace all the lines of the design, beginning again with the flower, then with the stems and leaves. Press firmly, but not too hard and the lines will be transferred beautifully to the leather. Before removing tape, lift one corner of the pattern and check to see if you have traced all the lines.

CAUTION: Cased leather is highly sensitive to marks. Be sure your hands are clean, free of pencil lead and other foreign matter. Protect your leather from improper tool marks and fingernail scratches.

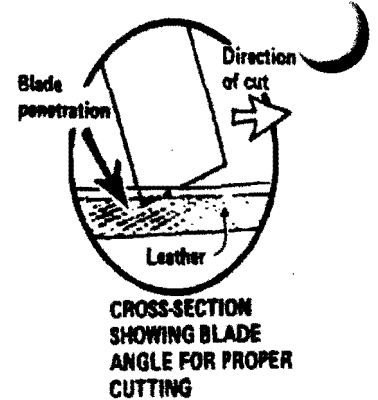
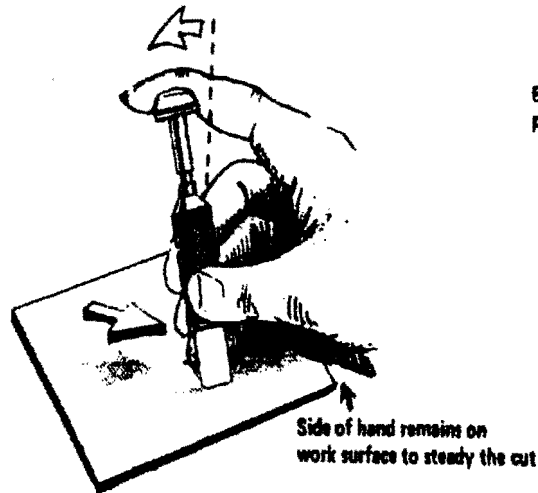
HOW TO USE YOUR SWIVEL KNIFE

As soon as you have learned how to control and use your swivel knife for freehand carving, you will begin to enjoy the real thrill and rich satisfaction which leather carving offers. You cut straighter lines, more graceful curves and scrolls, in leather with your swivel knife than you can draw free-hand with pencil and paper. To achieve control of the swivel knife takes patience and concentrated practice. Relaxation is your key to successful control. Many students try too hard and become tense and strained which makes the swivel knife difficult to control if not impossible. Learn to relax. Be comfortably seated, and be sure to have excellent light freedom from eye strain and lack of shadows in your working area.



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Case a few practice pieces of leather. If necessary, review the instruction for Preparing the Leather. Hold the swivel knife as shown. Raise the blade slightly from the leather (keep side of hand on work surface) and turn the barrel of the knife back and forth with the thumb, second and third fingers. The little finger plays no part in turning the knife. It acts only as a pivot to aid in controlling the cuts. Press the blade into the cased leather with pressure from the index finger on the yoke. Keep the finger, hand and wrist straight, in line with the forearm, and apply additional pressure with the arm. This is how you control the depth of the cuts. The design should be cut about halfway through the thickness of the leather.



GETTING TO KNOW YOUR OTHER LEATHER WORKING TOOLS

Now you are ready to develop the design with STAMPING tools. To stamp leather, it must be placed on a tooling board or other hard, solid surface.

Stamping Tools: STAMPING TOOLS are designed to obtain specific effects in the development of the design. Some of the most used Stamping tools are described on the following pages. They can be used in countless combinations to enable you to be creative and original in your development of a design. However, each basic tool is available with variations in size, serration pattern, curve and slope.

Background: These vary from dowels shaped into dots, to nails filed into many designs, such as flowers, stars, squares, circles, etc. Many shapes are in purchased leather kits.

Shader: Use this tool when depressed areas are required. The angle at which you hold the tool determines the size and depth of the depression. When using shader, strike it with a good firm blow with your striking stick or mallet.

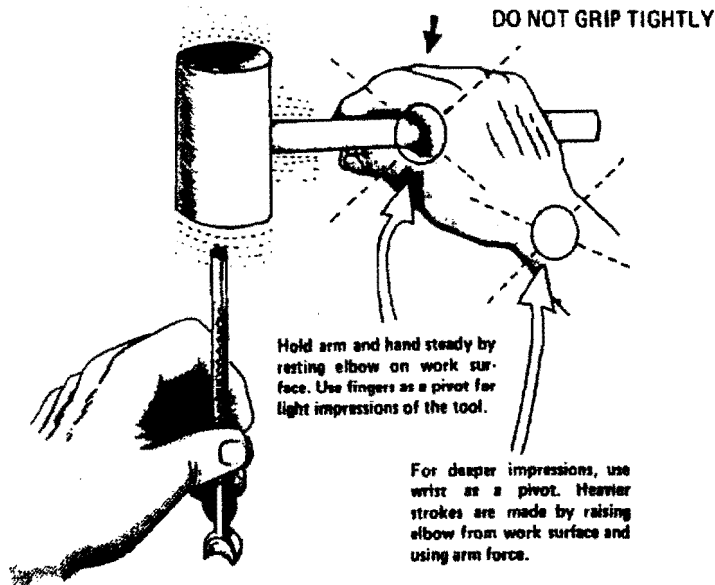
Bevelers: Large ones can be used on long cuts and the small ones on all sharp turns. To get a raised effect, depress the leather on the outside of the design, except on curves. Place the beveler on the cut lines and hold it in an upright position. Give the beveler light taps with the wooden mallet as you move it forward with each stroke. Start depressing the cut edge.

Venires: Make flowers, leaves, and ornamental designs with these tools. Hold the venire in an upright position. Start at the base and work toward the point of the leaf. Lean venire to the right or left depending on the design.

2D & 3D Stamps: Larger, complete pictures of objects such as animals, plants, cars, trucks, and many other items.

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Mallet: The mallet is used to strike the top of the stamping tool to obtain its impression in the leather. CAUTION: NEVER STRIKE STAMPING TOOLS WITH METAL FACED HAMMER THIS WILL CAUSE PERMANENT DAMAGE TO TOOLS.



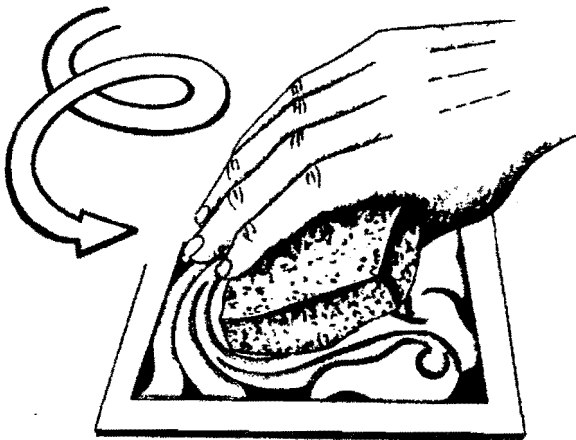
The stamping tool is generally held in a perpendicular, or upright position when struck with the mallet. The mallet is held as shown in the illustration. The mallet handle should be held securely, but in a relaxed manner. Do not grip the handle tightly. It is held with the finger rather than the palm of the hand. Note also, the handle is held almost in the center for best balance. Held in this manner, the fingers or wrist serve as a pivot (a turning point) for striking

the mallet against the stamping tool. The elbow should rest on the work surface during most of the striking action. When deep tool impressions are desired, hold the handle more tightly towards the end. Lift the elbow from the bench for more force. In any case, hold the mallet in the most comfortable position for you!

FINISHING FOR LASTING BEAUTY

A leather finish is applied to protect the leather and preserve the qualities and appearance of genuine leather. Before applying the finish there are several points that you should know.

1. All tooling of the design must be completed before finish is applied.
2. Be sure that the surface area is clean and free of any dirt, dust or other matter.
3. Leather must be dry.
4. Leather finish must be applied prior to assembly. It is difficult to get a smooth even coat over a curved structural surface.
5. Remember to follow manufacturers' directions.



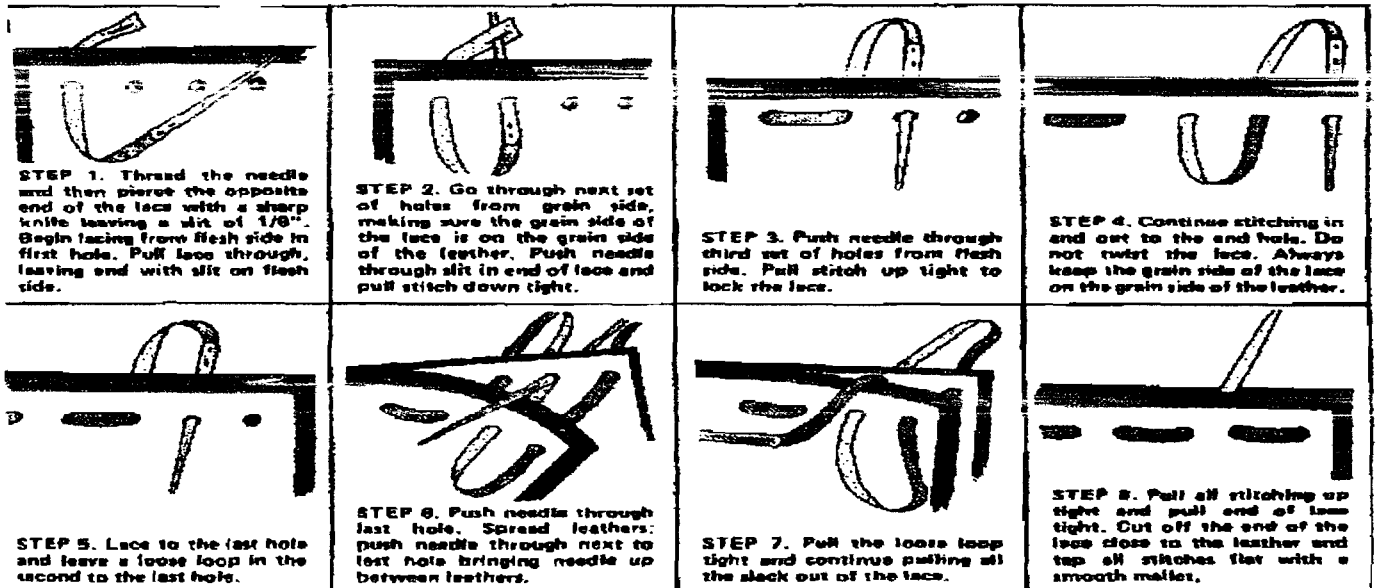
METHOD OF APPLICATION FOR PLAIN, NATURAL CARVED SURFACES;

Using a lightly dampened sponge, press sponge to the top of the bottle of leather finish and tip bottle so a little finish flows into the sponge. Apply a light coat of leather finish to the carved side of leather, moving the sponge in a circular motion over the leather. Work finish into cuts and impressions. Let dry thoroughly and apply a second light coat. Let dry.

If a high gloss is desired, buff leather with a piece of wool skin or a clean, soft, lint free cloth.

Lacing

Lacing is the last step in creating your leather project. The amount of lacing required is determined by the type of stitch you have chosen. If for some reason you should come up short while lacing a project, or a project requires a large amount of lacing, another piece of lacing may be spliced onto the first piece to finish the project. For larger projects, splicing three or more times may be necessary. To splice pieces of leather lacing together, you use a skiver to scrape part of the thickness of the two ends of the lacing away. Then glue them together. By scraping both ends of the lacing, you create the same thickness as the original lacing.



Running Stitch:

Lacing needed will be about 1 1/2 times the distance to be laced.

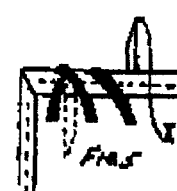
The running stitch is the simplest of stitches. It is used to hold multiple layers of leather together in a very basic fashion.

Whip Stitch:

Lacing needed will be about 3 1/2 times the distance to be laced.

The single whip stitch can be used on articles that have a fairly smooth and narrow edge, yet need to be covered or where two pieces of leather have been cemented together and need a binding to hold them together permanently.

Start lacing by taking one stitch, then inserting the loose end between the two pieces of leather (Fig. 3); or if one piece of leather is used, place the loose end under the first loop, pull down snug and continue lacing as shown in Figures 4 and 5. In lacing around a corner, go through the corner hole twice. End the lacing in the same manner as the beginning.



Double Whip Stitch

Lacing needed will be about 5 times the distance to be laced.

The double whip stitch may be used where it is desired to cover more of the edge than the single whip.

However, the method of lacing is the same as the single, except you go through each hole twice (Fig. 6). Another method is to go through each hole once, left to right. Then go back through each hole again from right to left. This way a two color lace job may be had by using a different color lace each time. Begin and end in the same manner as the single whip.



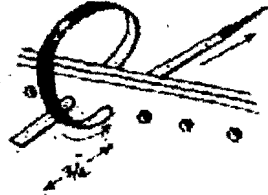
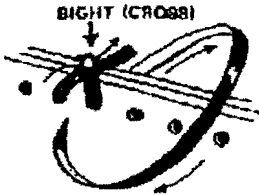
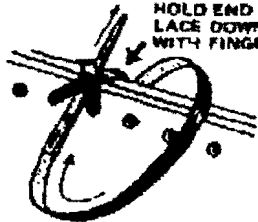


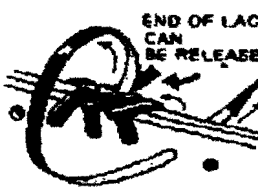
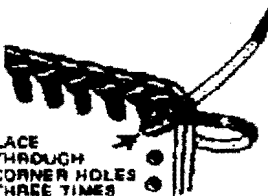

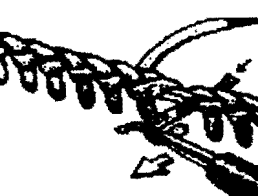
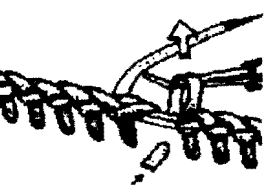

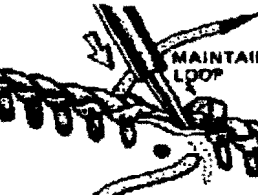
Double Cordovan

Lacing needed will be about 7 times the distance to be laced.


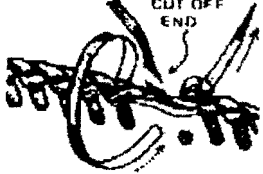







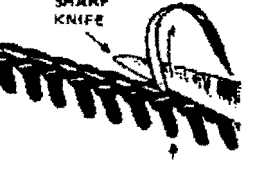
Double Cordovan – lacing needed will be about 7 times the distance to be laced.

The double cordovan style is with no doubt the most popular stitch of all and is recommended for all lacing except thick edges. It is also the most difficult. The double cordovan creates a very 'finished look. The following twenty two steps explain how to do the double cordovan.

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 <p>STEP 1. Beginning on front side of project pull the needle and lace through the 1st hole. Leave about 1/2" of the lacing end and go on to lace the next hole.</p>	 <p>BIGHT (CROSS)</p> <p>STEP 2. Pull the stitch tight; lacing over the end you left free. This forms a cross or "bight".</p>	 <p>HOLD END OF LACE DOWN WITH FINGER</p> <p>STEP 3. Push the needle under the cross or bight. Hold the end of the lace down on the opposite side.</p>
 <p>CONTINUE HOLDING DOWN END</p> <p>STEP 4. Pull the stitch under the bight snug but not tight. Lace through the next hole.</p>	 <p>STEP 5. Follow the same procedure as in Steps 1 and 2 making a cross or bight. Once again go under the bight and pull the stitch snug.</p>	 <p>END OF LACE CAN BE RELEASED</p> <p>STEP 6. Lace through the next hole. The end of the lace can now be released as it is now locked in place.</p>
 <p>LACE THROUGH CORNER HOLES THREE TIMES</p> <p>STEP 7. When lacing a corner, stitch it three times instead of just two. Be sure to go through bight on corner stitches.</p>	 <p>APPROXIMATELY 6"</p> <p>STEP 8. Lace until only 5" or 6" of facing remains. You will now have to splice with a new length of lace. (See splicing instructions.)</p>	 <p>STEP 9. Continue lacing to starting point. Use modeling styles to pull end of lace free of stitches.</p>
 <p>STEP 10. From back side pull the end of lace out of the hole.</p>	 <p>LOOP</p> <p>STEP 11. From front side, pull end of lace out of the loop.</p>	 <p>MAINTAIN LOOP</p> <p>STEP 12. Push styles down between leather and hook it over the end of the lace.</p>

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 <p>STEP 13. Pull end of lace out of hole and up between leathers. Two empty holes should appear on the front side; one on the back.</p>	 <p>STEP 14. Cut off the end of the lace you have pulled out and tuck the end of the lace between the leathers. Lace through the next hole.</p>	 <p>STEP 15. Pull stitch right and lace it through loop from the back side. All holes on the back side should be filled.</p>
 <p>STEP 16. Lace under the tight...do not pull this stitch right.</p>	 <p>STEP 17. Carefully cross over as shown... and push needle down through the loop.</p>	 <p>STEP 18. Pull needle through. Push lace edges together to adjust starting loops for easier completion.</p>
 <p>STEP 19. Pull any slack out of the first loop and adjust lacing with fingers to make all your stitches appear equal.</p>	 <p>STEP 20. Pull the end of the lacing down right. Make sure all stitches appear even and equally spaced.</p>	 <p>STEP 21. Push needle through the hole as shown. Bring it up between the lacing.</p>
 <p>STEP 22. Carefully cut off the end of this lacing. Tap lacing flat with a mallet or roll flat with a wooden dowel.</p>		





Wood Crafts

***The Western Frontier
Blackhawk Area Council
Pow Wow 2001***

What is a Cub Scout?

He's patches and freckles, a big wide grin.

A hole in his pant's knees. A Band-Aid on his chin.

A pioneer with a compass, a tuff guy in tears.

An imp full of questions, the wisest in years.

He' is a general, he leads a band of men.

He's a knight in shining armor, Heaven's perfect blend.

So, remember these words, when requested to do a task.

Remember these words, and never let them pass.

He's the heart of your heart, your pride and your joy.

Yes – he's a Cub Scout, but HE'S YOUR LITTLE BOY.



Wood Crafts

For Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts
By Fran Waller, Bill Morris and Carol Conderman

The purpose of wood working with boys in the first through fifth grades is to help them to understand safety practices and take safety precautions where needed, know that sharp tools are a necessity and should be used with care and safety.

When working with the boys, make sure that all the projects are carefully planned before they begin, so the boys will know what they are making. Make a sample to show.

Encourage every boy to put forth his very best effort and reserve your praise for projects worthy of compliments.

Be ready to assist when needed, but don't be so liberal with your help that it becomes your project rather than the boys. This also applies to parental help.

Watch for signs of discouragement. Help the boys when they seem to be having trouble.

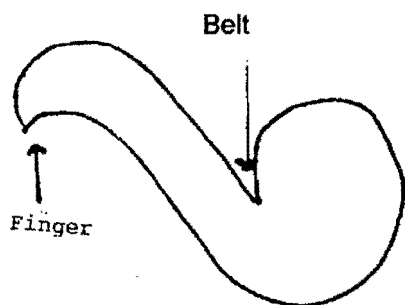
In all the ranks, from Tiger Cubs to Webelos Scout, a review of basic tools, tool safety, storage and how to use them is included in the handbooks. Other resources include, but are not limited to:

- How to Book
- Cub Scout Fun Book
- Game Books
- Webelos Leader Guide
- Pow Wow Books
- Cub Scout Program Help, current and past years
- Internet
- Library
- Roundtables
- Craft/Wood Working Magazines
- Local Home Improvement Stores

As with any Scouting activity, be sure to review the *Guide to Safe Scouting* to ensure that proper safety precautions have been taken.

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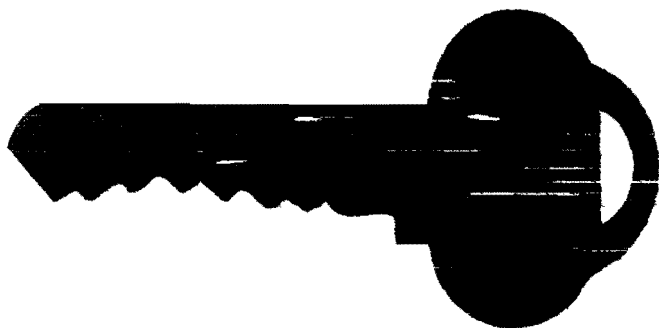
Magic Sky Hook



Ask the boy if he has magic in his finger. Hang a belt in the hook and place it on his finger. You will certainly amaze him. All the boys will want to try this. You can put this in your pocket and use anytime.

Use wood up to 1" thick. Trace pattern onto wood, cut with jigsaw or coping saw. Sand all edges well. Can paint/stain. Boys can personalize it in their own way

Key Name Tag

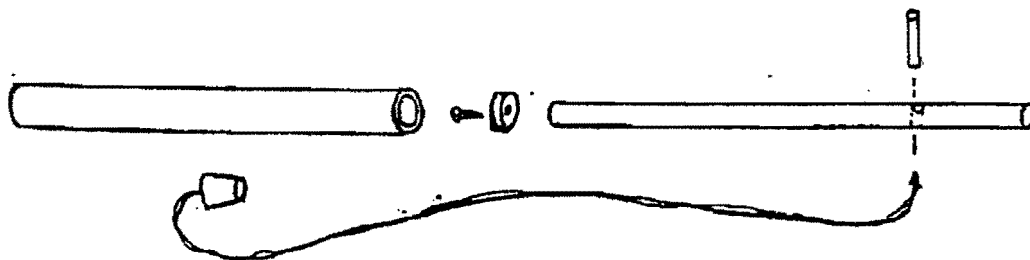


A great gift for anyone. Could be also an ideal recognition for a 'key' person in your pack.

Use wood up to 1" thick. Trace pattern onto wood, cut with jigsaw or coping saw. Drill a 1/4" hole. Can stain or paint. Add persons' name. Depending on actual size that you use, can also be made into a neckerchief slide (be sure pointed end is down).

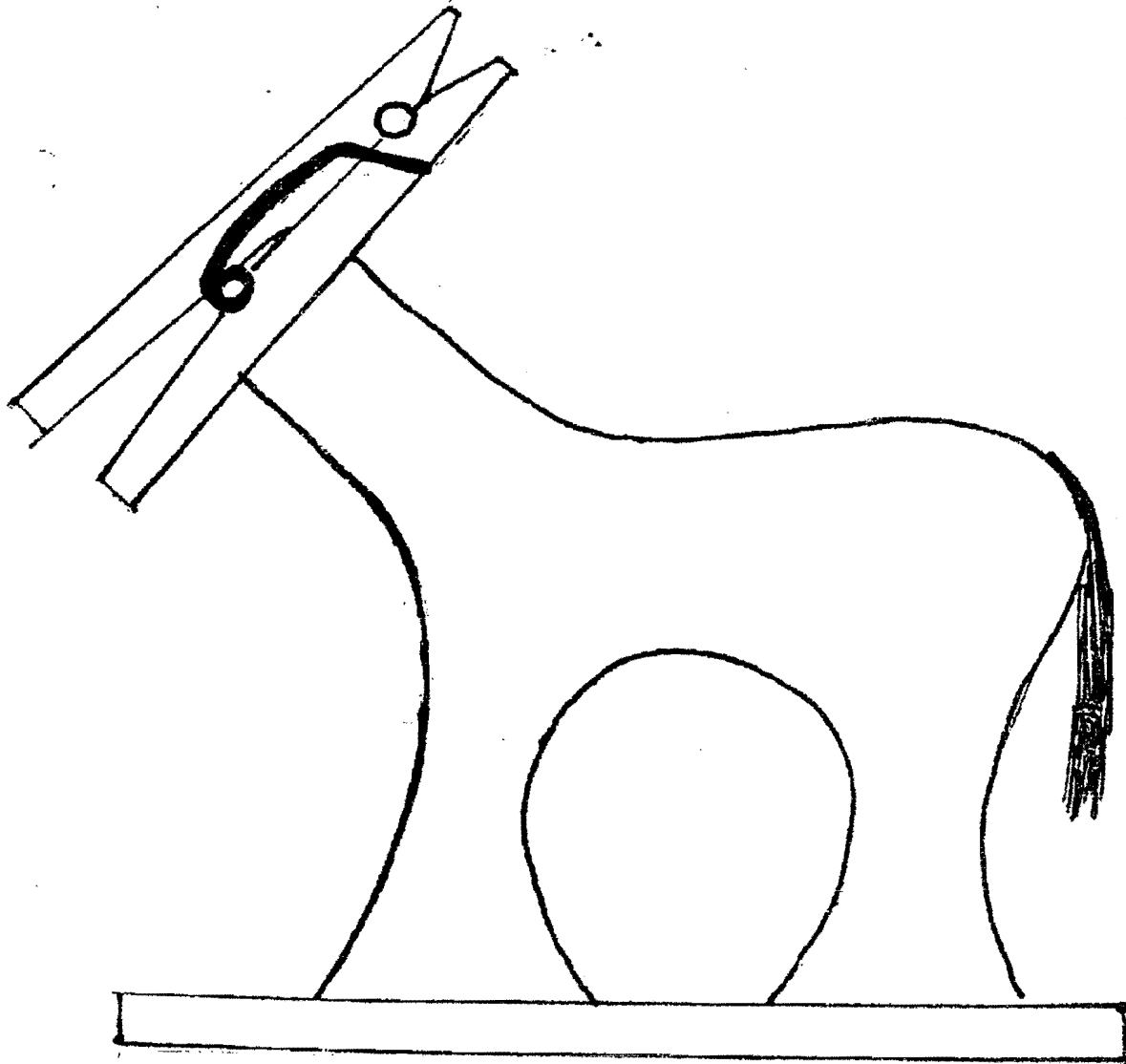
Whistle Popper

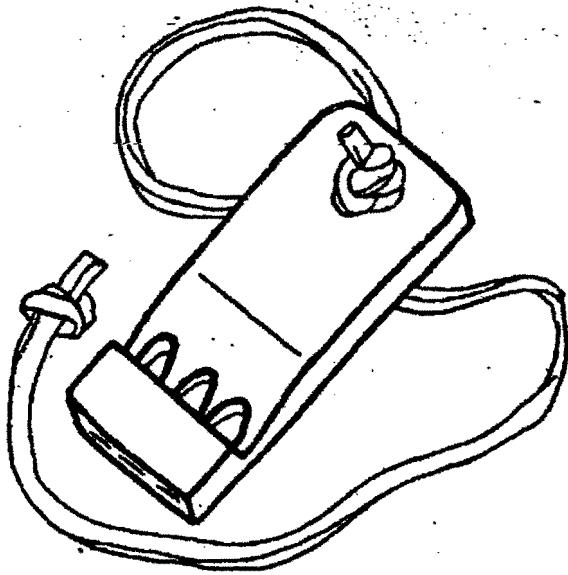
You will need a 3/16" x 1 1/4" dowel, 1/2" x 12" dowel, 18" string, 1/2" PVC pipe 9 3/4" long, 5/8" leather circle, a #6 x 1/2" wood screw, and a small cork. Assemble as shown with hot glue, can be used as a variable pitch whistle or pop gun.



Horse Message Holder

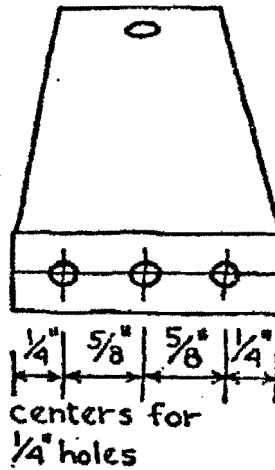
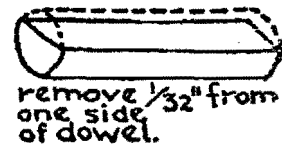
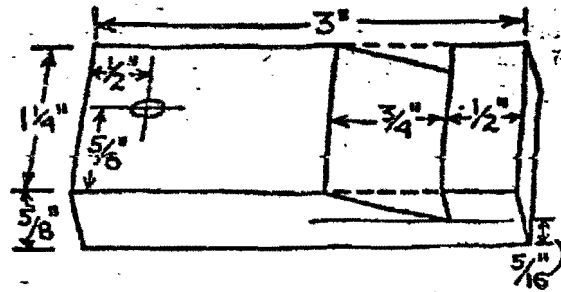
Trace pattern on plywood and cut out. Sand all edges smooth. Use a piece of wood $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" x 6" for the base. Glue and nail the horse to the base. Use a snap clothespin for the head; glue in place. Glue a 2" piece of rope for the tail.





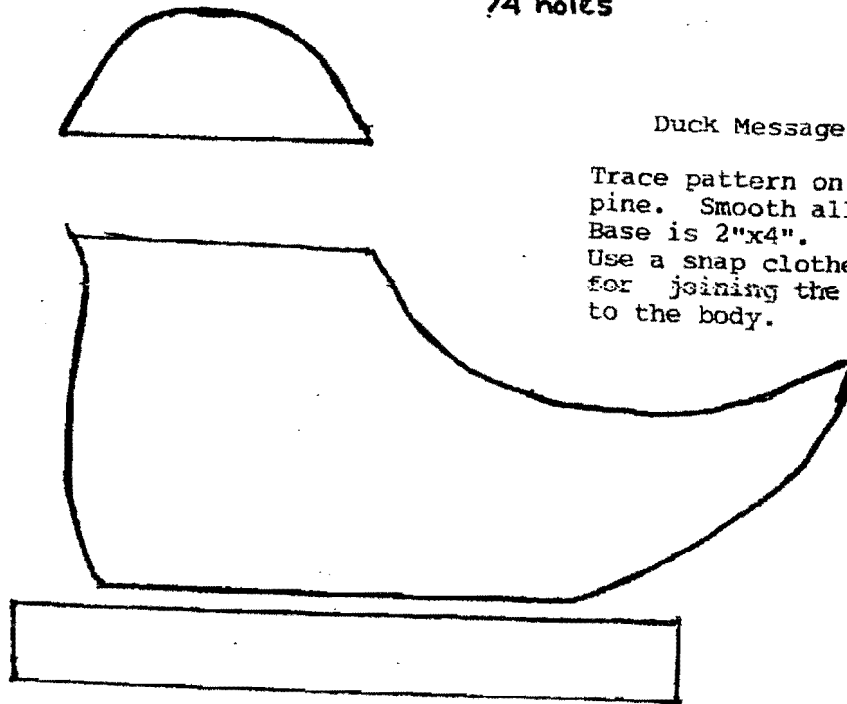
THREE-TONE WOODEN WHISTLE

Blast off with a whistle that is as individual as you care to make it. This one is sharp, yet musical. Decorate it with your initials carved or burnt into the front, or add a decal if you wish. By substituting a small cord loop for the leather thong, you can use your whistle for a neckerchief slide. Happy whistling!

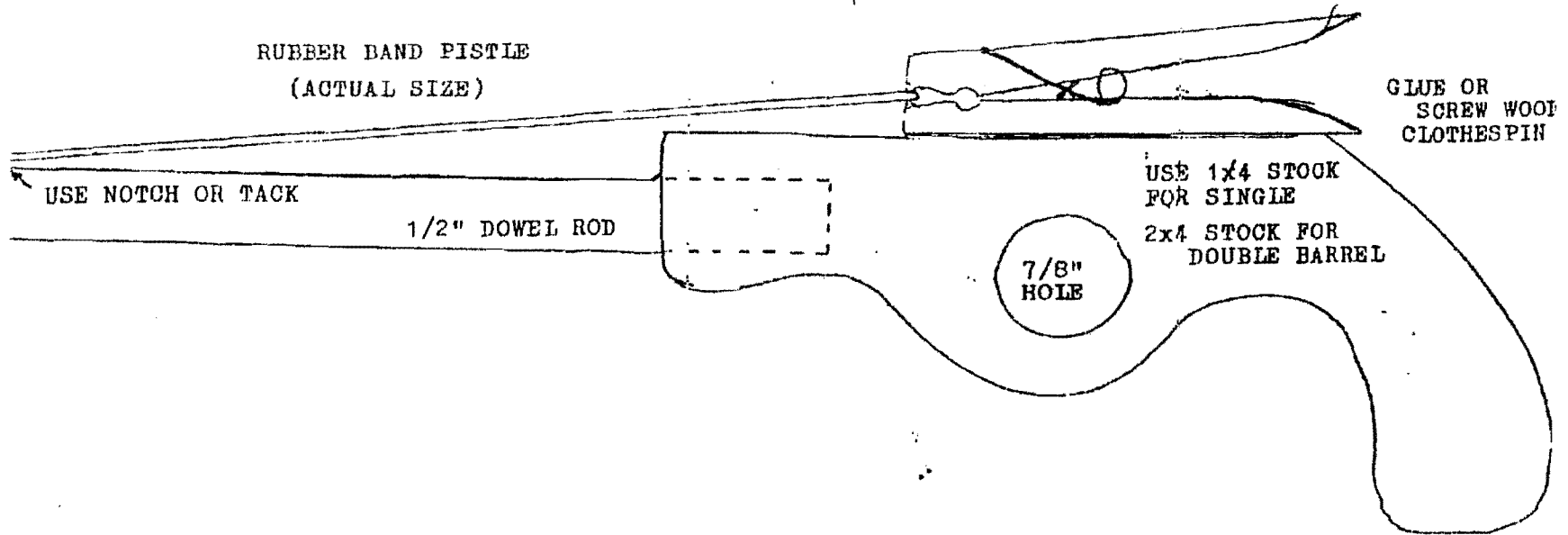


Duck Message Holder

Trace pattern on 1/2" pine. Smooth all edges. Base is 2"x4". Use a snap clothespin for joining the head to the body.



RUBBER BAND PISTLE
(ACTUAL SIZE)



USE NOTCH OR TACK

1/2" DOWEL ROD

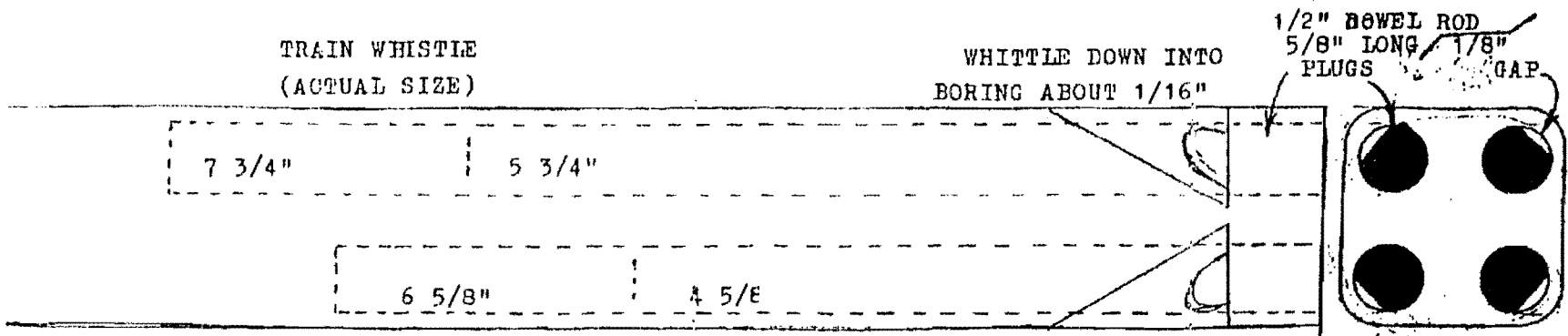
7/8"
HOLE

USE 1x4 STOCK
FOR SINGLE

2x4 STOCK FOR
DOUBLE BARREL

GLUE OR
SCREW WOOD
CLOTHESPIN

TRAIN WHISTLE
(ACTUAL SIZE)



7 3/4"

5 3/4"

6 5/8"

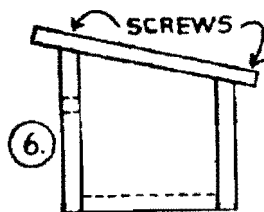
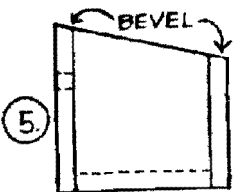
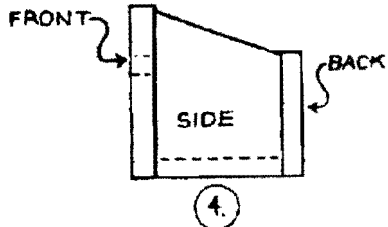
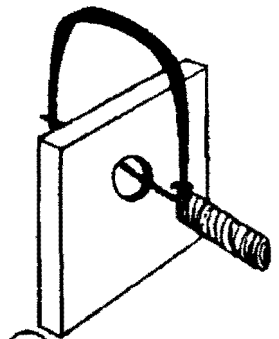
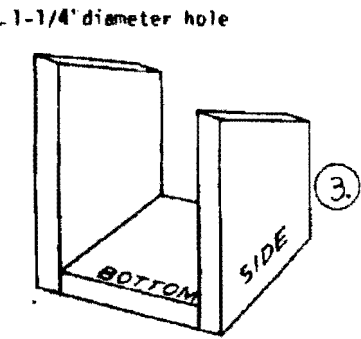
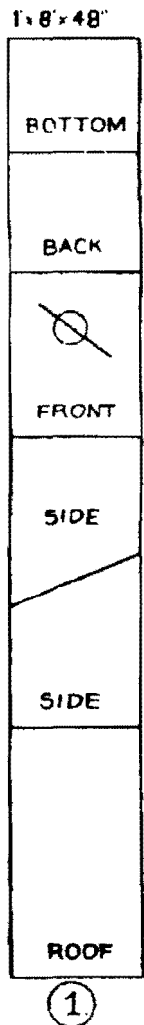
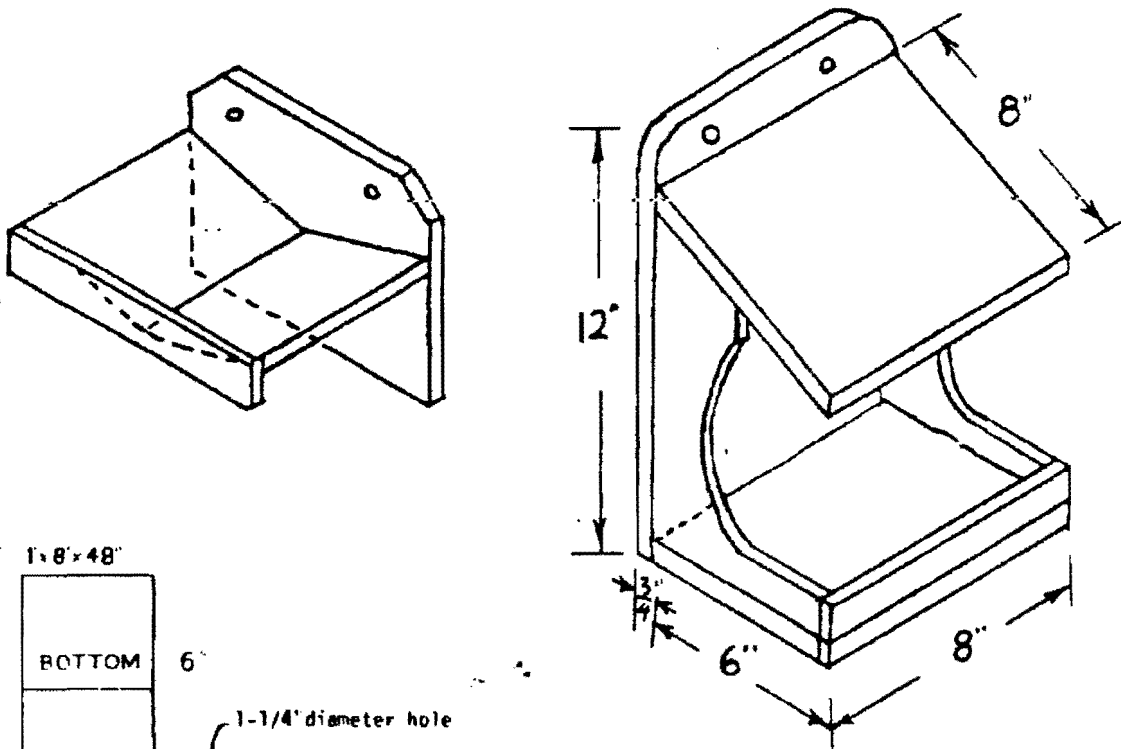
4 5/8"

2x2 STOCK OR 1 1/2" x 1 1/2"

WHITTLE DOWN INTO
BORING ABOUT 1/16"

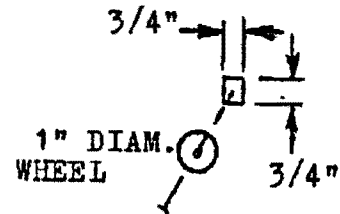
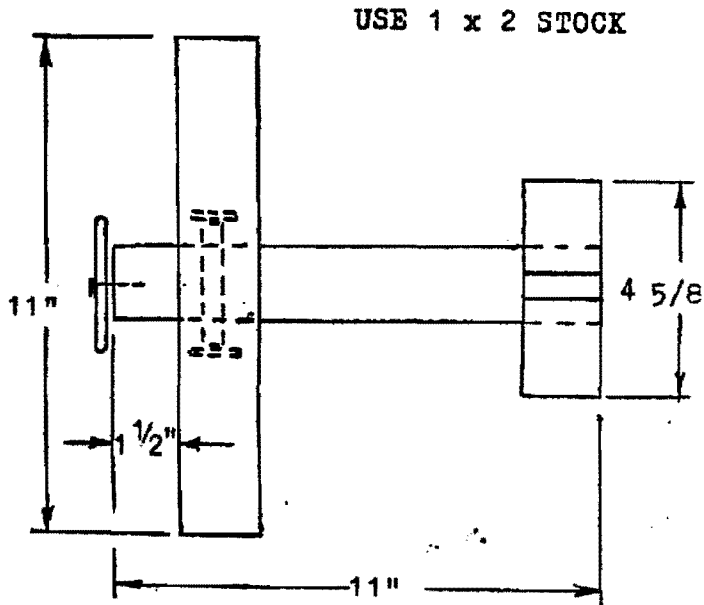
1/2" DOWEL ROD
5/8" LONG 1/8"
PLUGS GAP

- 1- BORE HOLES
- 2- WHITTLE OUT TRIANGLES
- 3- SLIDE PLUGS IN FLUSH
WITH END AND OPENNING



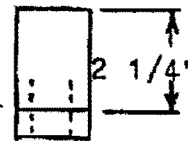
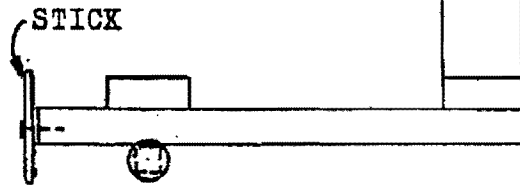
- ONE BOARD BIRDHOUSE**
1. Cut all pieces, bottom first, and roof last, as shown.
 2. Cut entrance hole in front
 3. Nail sides to bottom
 4. Nail front and back to sides and bottom.
 5. Bevel front and back to match slope of sides
 6. Fasten roof on with screws or hinge.

SIMPLE WOOD AIRPLANE



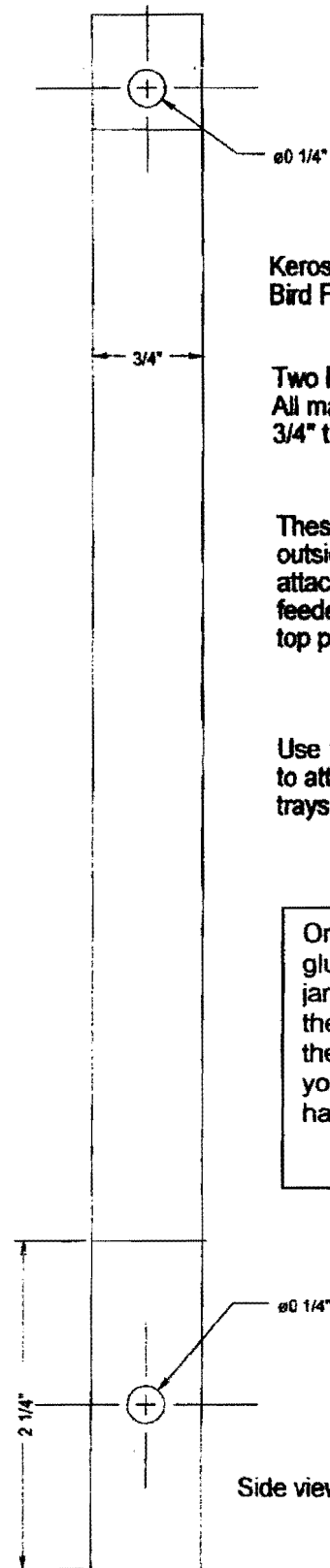
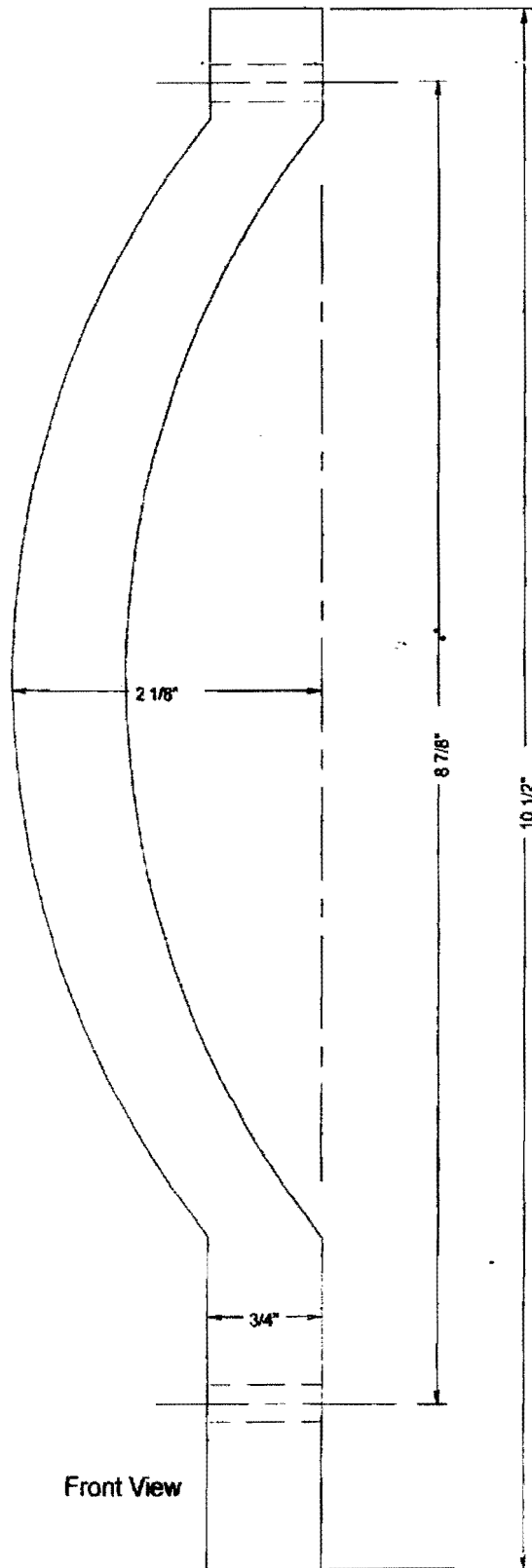
ASSEMBLE WHEELS TO
AXIE THEN MOUNT TO
BODY

PIECE OF POPSICLE



ASSEMBLE TAIL-
PIECE
THEN FASTEN
TO BODY

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Kerosene Lamp
Bird Feeder.

Two Parts Needed
All material should be
3/4" thick.

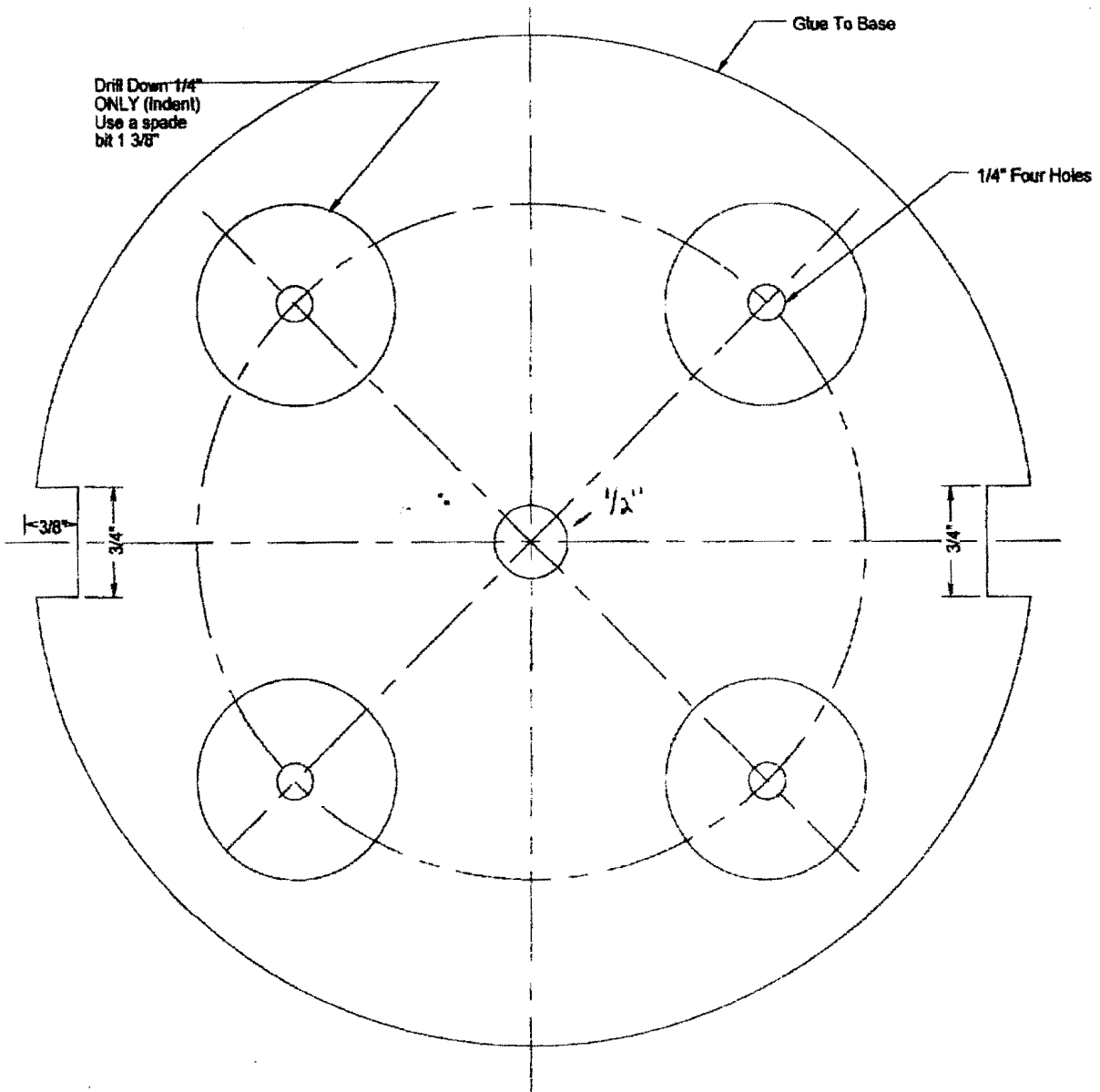
These parts are the
outside braces to be
attached to the
feeder trays and the
top plates.

Use 1 1/4" screws
to attach to feeder
trays and top plates

Once all parts are cut and
glued together, fill a 1 quart
jar with birdseed, screw on
the lid that is attached to
the base, turn upright and
your feeder is ready to
hang outside!

Full Scale Drawing

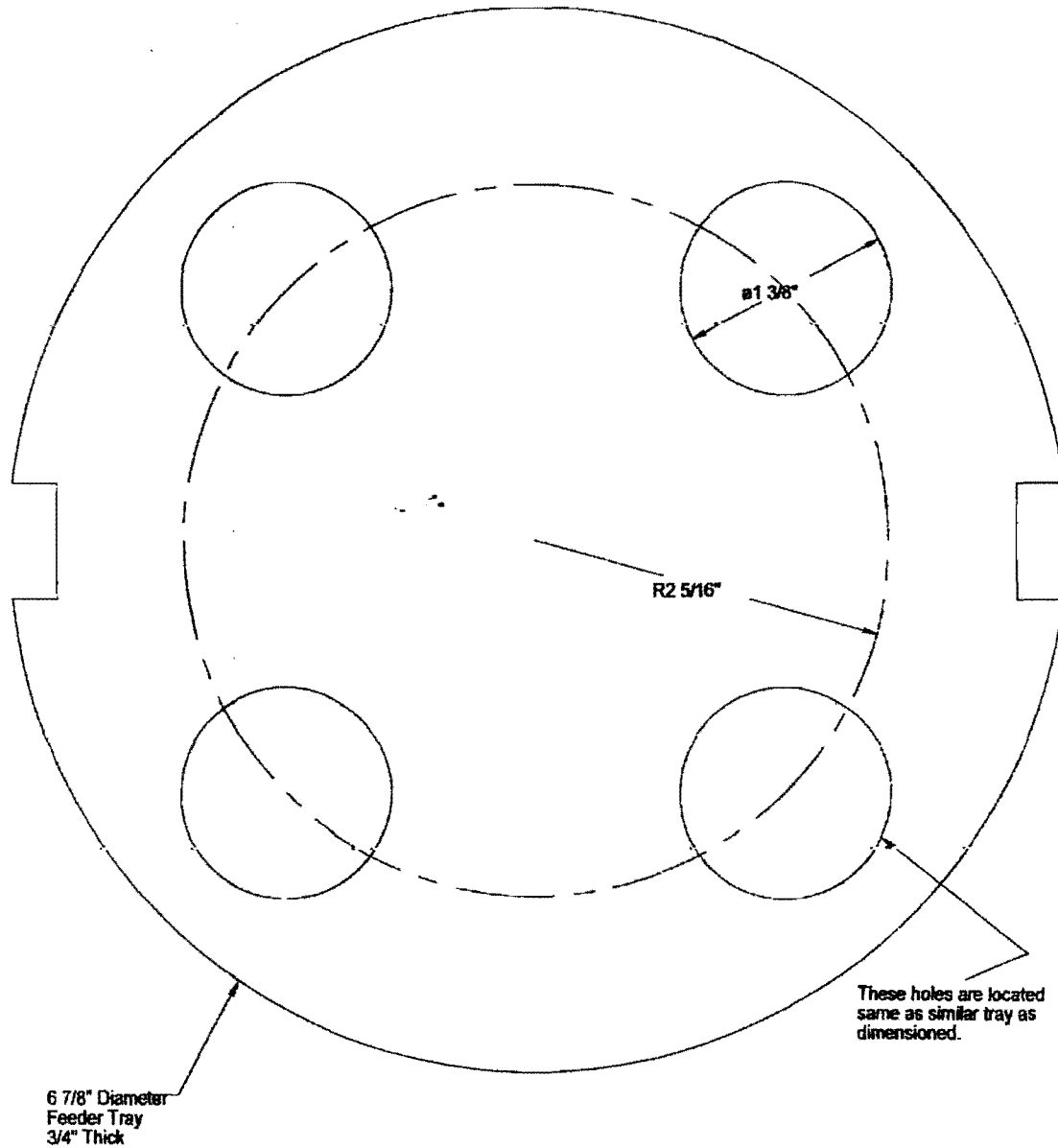
Kerosene Lamp Bird Feeder



Feeder Trays

Full Scale Drawing

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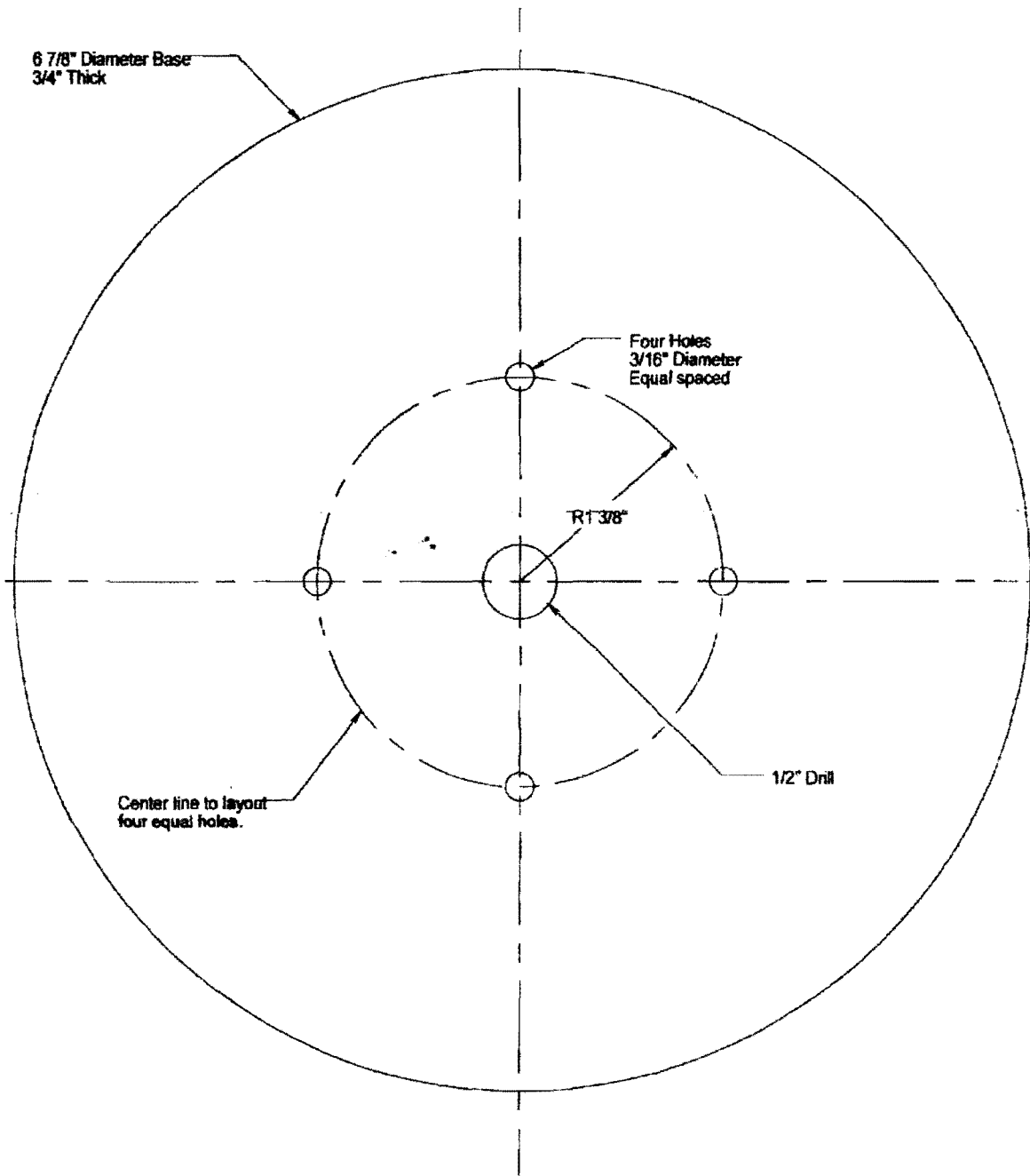


Full Scale Drawing

*Cut a piece of metal screen and fit between tray plates. Use 1 1/4" screws to attach on top of above plate.

* Top of quart jar lid (top cut out) is glued to tray, even exposing feeder tray.

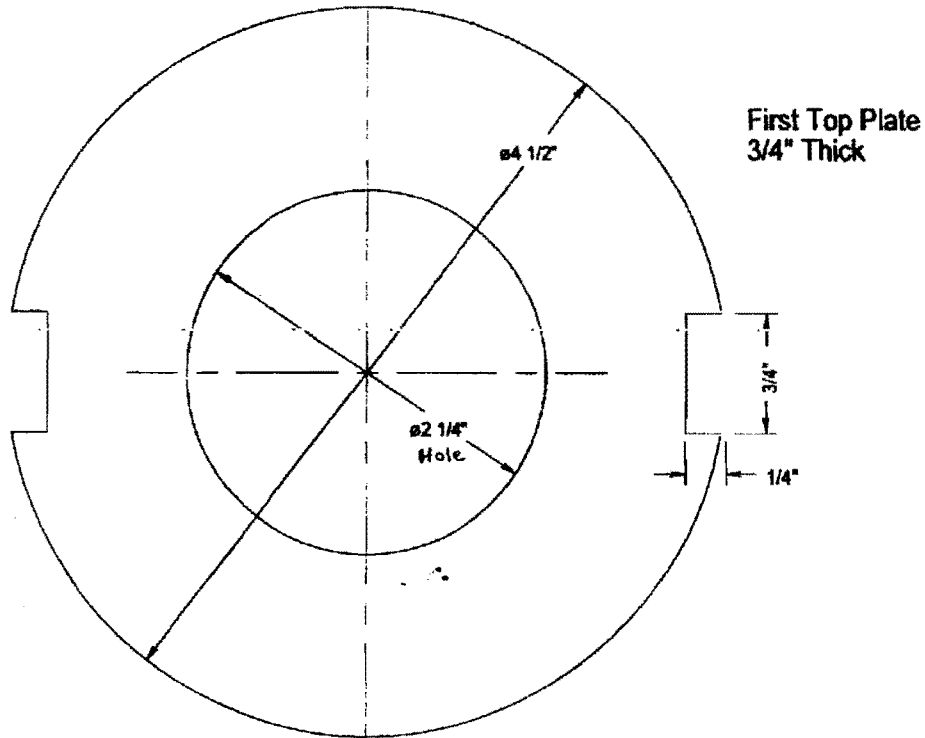
Blackhawk Area Council - Pow Wow 2001



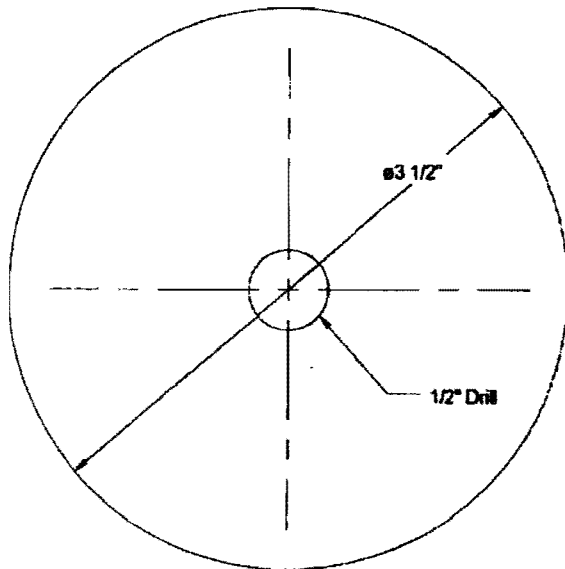
Kerosene Lamp
Bird Feeder Base

Full Scale Drawing

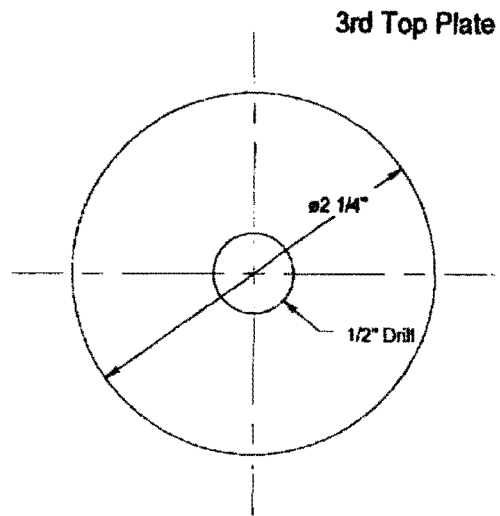
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Glue Plates together



2 nd Top Plate



Hang Feeder with 4"x 5/16"
Eye Bolt.

Crafts for Cub Scouts

Crafts give the Cub Scout an outlet for his natural desire to be creative, to build and to accomplish. In addition to training boys to use their hands, it stimulates their mind to find their imagination and show their uniqueness. Properly guided, scouts will develop initiative and resourcefulness.

Crafts With a Purpose is a good guideline to follow. Most crafts can be connected with a theme. Help your scouts select interesting and useful projects. Try to keep them simple and fun. Avoid the "keep them busy" projects. The boys will get bored.

Plan crafts accordingly to the theme, time allotted, and materials allotted. Be sure the activity is suited to your age of scouts. Organize the materials, research the time needed to complete the activity, have a "practice" session at home before the meeting to be sure you know how it goes together and if any modifications will need to be made. If the craft is to be finished at home, be sure the scout has the correct materials available to complete it. Try to avoid repeating projects, they should be progressively challenging, teaching a variety of skills throughout their scouting careers. The craft should be the boys work, not the leaders, or the over-helpful parent.

Learn to scrounge for materials. Many home centers, lumber yards, discount stores and craft stores will gladly donate materials or sell them at a fraction of the cost. Be sure to use your tax exempt identification number available from your Pack's Treasurer, or your local council office. If you plan far enough ahead, you can ask families to save "those milk cartons" or "paper towel rolls" for a special project. Always have extra materials.

Be sure to show off your den's handiwork at pack meetings so all can admire their work. The younger scouts in the pack will see what they have to look forward too, the older scouts can remember what they did in the past.

Keep it simple, make it fun! KISMIF

For a more thorough guideline on crafts, see the Cub Scout Leader How To Book section on Crafts.

Simple recipes/tips:

CRACKED MARBLES: Heat marbles to 375 degrees in oven. Remove and pour into a bowl of ice water and watch them crack. They have numerous uses in craft projects i.e. decorating frames, boxes, etc.

HOMEMADE MODELING CLAY: Mix 2 cups table salt and 2/3 cup water in saucepan. Simmer over medium heat, stirring constantly until mixture is well heated (approximately 3 to 4 minutes). Remove from heat. Add mixture of 1-cup cornstarch and 1/2 cup cold water. Mix hard. This will make thick, stiff dough. Add food coloring if desired. Store in a plastic bag.

FELT TIP DECORATIONS: When using felt tip markers to decorate plastic bottles, first sandpaper plastic lightly. Then spray with hair spray to protect decoration.

BAROMETER SOLUTION: Mix 30 gm. Cobalt Chloride, 15 GM sodium chloride, 7 ½ GM Gum Arabic, 4 ½ gm Calcium Chloride and one pint water. Saturate blotter paper and let dry thoroughly. When air is dry, paper will be blue; when weather is changing it will be lavender and when weather is damp, paper will turn pink.

Suggested list of equipment for the Den's Craft Box:

Tape	Scissors
Stapler	Pencils
Ruler	Crayons
Magic markers	Shower curtain to protect surface
Glue	Newspapers for table/floor protection
Carbon paper	Baby wipes for quick hand clean up
Paper – white and construction	Plastic Baggies
Tempera paints	Camera
Water colors	Old margarine dishes to mix paints in
Craft knives	Old muffin tins or baby food jars
Acrylic paints	Popsicle sticks
Brushes for watercolor and other painting	Pipe cleaners

Crafts for Scouts:

GARDEN POTS

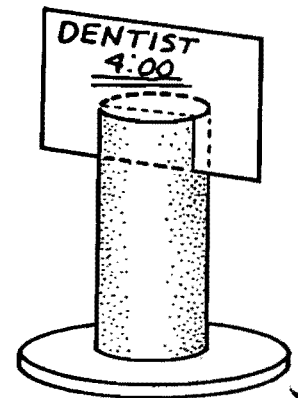
Supplies: Coffee Can for each scout, construction paper, scissors, clear contact paper, markers, crayons, dirt, seeds, screwdriver, hammer

For each pot, cut a piece of construction paper to fit a coffee can. Poke 2 – 3 holes in bottom of can with screwdriver and hammer for water drainage. Scouts can decorate their papers as they wish. Then cut pieces of clear con-tact paper the same height as the paper and 2" longer than the paper. Remove the paper backing from the Con-Tact paper and position the artwork face down on the sticky side, so that an inch of Con-Tact paper extends beyond each end. Attach one end of the Con-Tact paper to the side of the coffee can, wrap the paper around the can, and secure it by overlapping the other end. Gather enough soil to fill each can half full. Add about 1 cup of water to the soil in each can, and mix it in with a spoon. Plant a seed or small plant and enjoy!

RECIPE OR NOTE HOLDERS

Supplies: paper tube, glue, cardboard, or wood disc, scissors, decorating materials

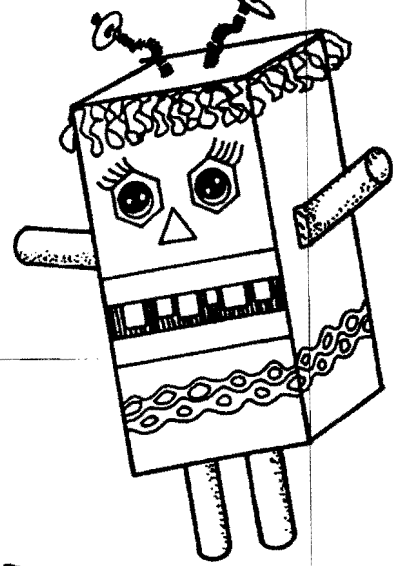
Decorate tube, glue one end to a heavy circular base, and cut two equidistant Slits in the top of the tube so that it can hold a recipe card or note.



ROBOTS

Supplies: shoe box, small tubes, decorating materials, stapler

Use the shoebox as the body and small tubes as limbs.
Attach the tubes to the box by flattening one end and stapling it to the side or end of the box. Decorate!

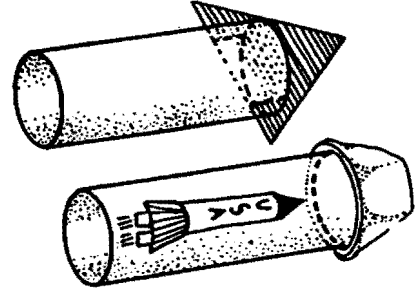


ROCKETS

Supplies: paper towel tube, foil, and paper, decorating materials

Cut 2 equidistant slits in one end of the tube. Paint/decorate tubes. Slip a foil covered paper triangle into the slits for the rocket's nose.

Variation: Glue an egg carton cup over one end of the tube (do not slit the end) for the rocket nose.



GIFT CONTAINERS

Save eggshells, wash thoroughly and crush when dry. Scouts can cover the outside of a can with glue and roll them in the crushed shells, paint when dry. Or you can pre-color the eggshells in food coloring.

DESK ORGANIZER

Supplies: cereal box, assorted cardboard food containers, construction paper, transparent and/or colored tape, stickers, scissors, pencil

Use tape or glue to cover a large cereal box with paper. Arrange assorted food containers on box and carefully trace outlines, then cut out each shape. Cover containers with colored paper, insert in box, and decorate everything.

PAPER CHAIN FROG

Supplies: green and yellow paper, tape, box (1 lb. Sugar size); round green stickers, scissors

Cut the box in half on 3 sides and fold along the uncut side. Glue or tape on green paper to cover. Cut 2 ovals for eyes, fold back $\frac{1}{4}$ " at bottom and tape to box; tape tongue inside. Cut 23 - 1" x 7" paper strips. Tape 1 into a loop and tape to bottom of head. Add 4 more loops for body, 4 for each arm and 5 for each leg. Cut and tape on webbed feet, and add round stickers.

NOISEMAKER

Put a handful or two of pebbles into a soda can and cover the can with foil. Slip beads onto pipeleaners; wrap around can and twist ends tightly to secure.

FLOWER POT PAINTING

Nice gift for Mother's Day, Christmas, "just because" – follow a theme if you wish!

Supplies: Terra-cotta garden pots; masking tape; scissors; white primer; different size paintbrushes; sponges cut in shapes (for stamps if you wish) poster colors; polyurethane.

For a "striped look"

1. Mask off bands around the pot with tape in a variety of widths.
2. Paint the body of the pot with white primer, leaving the lip bare. Areas covered with tape will remain a natural color. Allow paint to dry – paint should not feel tacky.
3. With a small brush, paint on stripes of color between the tape strips. Alternate colors.
4. Carefully peel off tape to reveal the unpainted areas between the painted strips.
5. Using a fine brush and white primer, paint pictures/motifs on the stripes. When paint is completely dry, protect the surface with the polyurethane finish, allowing it to dry completely between coats.

PINT SIZE PUZZLES

Great gift for younger brothers/sisters.

Supplies: craft/Popsicle sticks, masking tape, markers, crayons, paints, pencils.

Lay a strip of masking tape on a table sticky side up. Press about 10 sticks side by side across the tape. Draw a picture on the sticks and decorate it with the paints/crayons/markers. After the picture dries, remove the tape and the puzzle is complete!

SCOUT NAME TAGS

Supplies: strips of wood (could even be tongue depressors) cut 5/8" wide x 1/16" thick, sand paper, mini wax gloss polyurethane varnish; plastic stick on letters 1/4" high (or permanent marker – be sure to test that it won't run with the varnish used); scout emblems, cub scout emblems, lapel pins, etc. can be used in the left corner. (drill hole, then glue on emblem); Velcro, contact cement, brushes

Have scouts sand one side of the strip of wood smooth and put on one coat of Mini Wax. After drying, add names and emblems. Trim tag as needed to center name/emblem. Put on one or two more coats of varnish. When dry, glue on the Velcro – hooks go on tag, fuzz on uniform.

TIN CAN PEOPLE

Push in sides of empty soda cans and crush so top is angled, base is flat. Spray-paint with white primer. Paint cans various colors so scouts can choose their own. Then let scouts paint the face with acrylic paints. Glue on "wiggly eyes", yarn for hair, fabric scraps for clothing, beards, etc. Can use with many themes!

SCARECROW DOOR HANGER

(also could be a scout, Santa, etc.)

Supplies: sturdy colored paper, markers, glue/tape, cord stapler _____

Cut the following shapes for the body: 6" x 4" rectangle for body; two 11" x 1 ½" rectangles for legs; two 11" x ¾" rectangles for arms; 2 small rectangles for feet; circle for head; oval for hat.

With markers, draw a design on body and arms. Fold the arms and legs back and forth, then unfold for accordion look. Glue or tape the legs, arms, and head to the body. Glue or tape the feet to the legs and the hat to the head.

With markers, draw a face and color the hat. Cut scrap paper squares and glue or tape them to the body as patches. Tie cord around the body for a belt. To hang over doorknob, staple hands together over the head

BIRDFEEDERS

Pine Cone - Attach strings to pinecones so you can hang them as birdfeeders. Spread peanut butter abundantly on pine cones, then roll the pine cones in birdseed, or pour seed in a large Ziploc bag and shake the pine cone inside (saves on clean up!).

Popcorn and Cranberry Garlands – Using a plastic needle (or real if you are confident in your scouts) and waxed dental floss or thread, string stale popcorn and fresh or dried cranberries. Long garlands may take several days or sitting to complete. Listen to music, sing songs while working. Hang on a "school tree" where all can enjoy!

Apple Ornaments – Core and cut apples into cross-sections so that each slice is shaped like a doughnut. Loop a string through each slice and tie the ends. Soak the slices in lemon juice to keep them from turning brown for about 5 – 10 minutes. Hang the apples from the tree by looping the strings over the branches.

POTATO HEAD PEOPLE

You can make many different "characters" with potatoes, such as Johnny Appleseed, Santa, your scout leader!

Use large potatoes – whole for the heads and one sliced in half, length-wise for the shoulders. Join the heads and shoulders together with pieces of Popsicle sticks or dowels. Use moving plastic eyes or glue felt eyes, noses, and mouths. Use yarn for hair. You can use small round foil pans for a hat, material for clothes, nut cups for another type of hat.

NATURE/ENVIRONMENT

Plant a Sweet-Potato Vine – The vine of this root vegetable makes an especially pretty houseplant. Scouts will enjoy watching the roots and shoots appear.

How to: Poke three toothpicks around the middle of a sweet potato, then suspend, narrow end down, in a jar of water. Set in a dark area until sprouts appear then place in a sunny window. Roots and shoots will appear within two weeks, a 12" vine in about six weeks. Have scouts keep a log at home and compare every week or so on the progress of their potatoes.

Grow a Carrot Top Again – Most carrots are sold with their tops already cut off. In this activity you can grow the greens back again.

How to: Slice off the top ½" of a carrot. Set it cut side down in a shallow, pebble-filled dish. Add enough water to touch the top. Water regularly. Feathery green leaves should appear within two weeks.

Lima Beans Sprout in a Glass – **How to:** Loosely roll some paper toweling to fit in a large clear jar. Let toweling expand to touch the glass. Scrunch up more toweling to fit in middle, then dampen. Slip several lima-bean seeds between the glass and the toweling halfway down the jar. Keep the toweling very moist, and watch how quickly the seeds sprout! Transplant to the garden when plants outgrow the jar.

MOON ROCK

Supplies: a rock, paint, white glue, tissue paper or napkins, sand, sparkles, glitter, toilet paper roll, (other than the rock, everything else is optional – just need stuff to decorate with)

How to: Wander around outside and find the perfect "moon rock". Wash off any dirt and let dry. Decorate – if using tissue paper, tear in 1" squares. Ideas:

Paint it black and then drab a feather dipped in white paint over it to give a marble look. Sponge paint or dab with felt.

While paint is wet or with glue applied, roll it around in a bowl of sand, sparkles, or fine dirt to coat with "moon dust."

Once the moon rock is dry, you can place it on top of a toilet paper roll, which will act like a pedestal.

UNIVERSE IN A JAR

Supplies: baby food jar, water, oil (cooking or baby oil), sequins, tinfoil, sparkles (you need at least on of these, but not all), scissors and glue. Optional: food coloring (blue), black paint, stickers.

Optional: paint the lid of the jar black and/or decorate with stickers. Put a tbsp. (ish) of oil in the jar. Add sparkles, sequins etc. Fill jar with water. Optional: put a few drops of blue food coloring in jar. Put the lid on the jar TIGHTLY. Shake!

Woodworking for Cub Scouts

Woodworking for Cub Scouts can be a lot of fun for the scouts and a leader if prepared well and the craft is age appropriate. Tools should be well maintained for ease of use for the scouts – i.e. a sharp saw will get the job done a lot easier than a dull one!

When planning a woodcraft be sure there is ample space, proper safety gear, and enough adult supervision. Make a sample for the scouts to look at as they are completing their craft. Materials can be found just about anywhere, ask your local hardware store for scraps, the hobby shop, etc. Be sure to plan for those "oops!"

NAIL DRIVING CONTEST

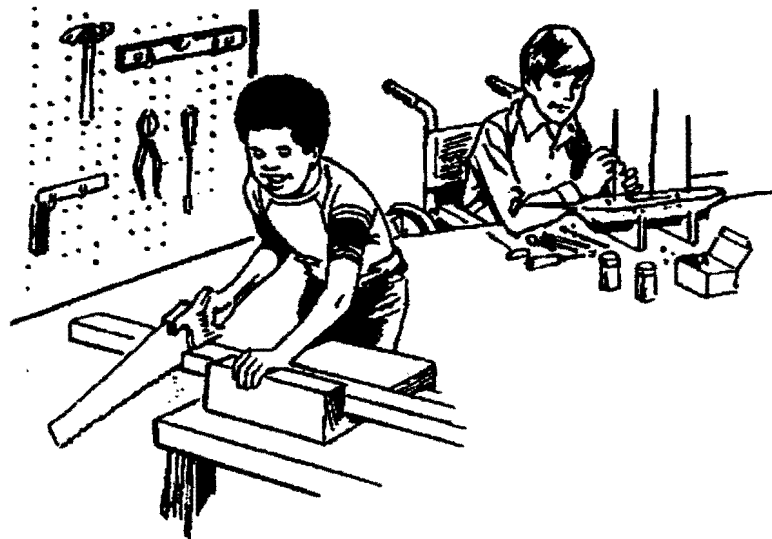
This is a great way to have scouts practice hitting a nail straight!

Equipment: hammer, a log or board, several (8) penny nails

Each individual takes the hammer and places the nail just barely into the log. He hits the nail until it is sunk into the log. Everytime the boy hits the nail, count one point. Count the hit even if the boy misses the nail. The boy with the LEAST points wins! - Variations – try with different types of nails.

KIM'S TOOL GAME

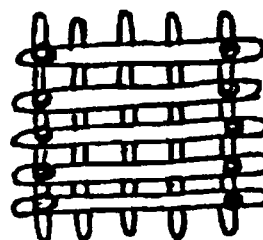
In this case put together a complete display of tools on the table and cover it with a tablecloth. Label the tools for the first round. Have the scouts gather around the table. Take the cloth away for 30 seconds, then recover. Have each boy write (or draw) down as many tools as he can remember. Then uncover and let them check themselves. On the second round, take away the labels.



CRAFTS WITH SMALL WOODEN OBJECTS

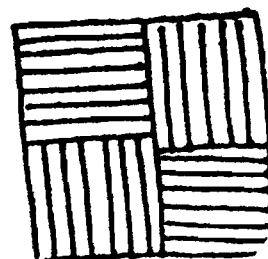
Popsicle Stick Trivet

Need: 10 sticks, 10 large wooden beads, paint, glue, shellac.
Paint one side of the sticks. Let dry. Shellac. Let dry. Glue 5 sticks painted sides up at right angles to the other 5 sticks. This will form a latticed square. Glue wooden beads under the bottom sticks at both ends, about 1/2 from the ends.



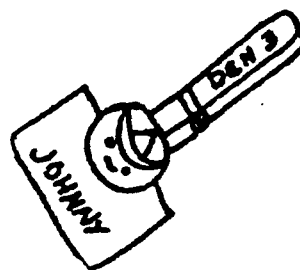
Spring Clothespin Trivet

Need: 24 clothespins, glue, 10 wooden beads, shellac/varnish, paint
Remove the springs from the clothespins. Glue the 2 halves together in pairs. Glue 6 pairs together into a square. Make 4 squares. Glue the 4 squares together alternating them to make a patchwork trivet.



Spring Clothespin Placards

Need: half of a small Styrofoam ball, clothespin, paint or markers (check to see if works on Styrofoam!)
For each placard glue the ball onto the clothespin. Paint/decorate as desired. Can decorate following a theme using animals – felt, wiggle eyes, paper, etc.



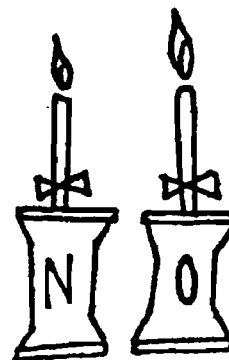
Spring Clothespin Christmas Ornaments OR Magnets

Need: clothespins, materials to decorate –paint, glitter, magnets
Paint and decorate pins as desired. Soldier, tree, snowman, Santa, angels, Cub Scout, animals, etc. Clip to the tree branches or glue a small magnet to one side with strong glue.



Spool Candle Holders

Need: Giant size wooden spools, decorations
Decorate spools as desired. Add letters to spell names, holidays, etc. Use candles that will fit into the holes. Ribbons would be a nice touch. Be sure they are not too big to reach the flame of a burning candle!



Tongue Depressor Pledge Plaque

Need: 10-12 large tongue depressors or large size craft sticks, markers, yam/string, small drill; optional: alphabet noodles
Drill holes in the ends of the sticks. Have the scouts write the Cub Scout Promise on the depressors in blue marker, or use the noodles. Cubs write large! Thread yam through holes. A knot tied at each hole will help stop slipping. Leave extra yam at the top to form a hanger.



Designer Note: We used glow-in-the-dark and neon-colored Pony Beads to create an awesome look!

Materials for Both Projects:

- 2 Yds. Flat Plastic Lacing (per project, color to coordinate)
- Assorted Colors of Pony Beads: 55 (for Gecko), 48 (for Snake)
- Lanyard Snap (per project, as desired)
- Scissors

Directions for Gecko:

1. Fold each length of cord in half to determine center. Slide lanyard snap to center point of cord.
2. Insert each end of cord through first bead, criss-crossing cords inside bead. Pull cord ends tightly to secure bead and snap in place. Refer to Illustration A.
3. Continue inserting each end of cord through additional beads following Illustration B. Knot cord ends together when gecko is completed.

Directions for Snake:

1. *Omit this step if not using a lanyard snap on project.* Repeat step 1 in Gecko directions to attach a lanyard snap to project.
2. Insert each end of cord through two beads, criss-crossing cords inside beads. Pull cord ends tightly to secure beads (and hook, if used) in place. Refer to Illustration A.
3. Continue inserting each end of cord through additional beads following Illustration C to make snake as long as desired.

Cost of each project will vary depending on materials used.
 The information on this instruction sheet is presented in good faith, but no warranty is given, nor results guaranteed. Quantities and selections may vary at each store. Michaels® Stores, Inc. disclaims all liability from any injury to anyone undertaking the construction of this project as a result of improper safety precautions.
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Michaels
 THE ARTS AND CRAFTS STORE

WT WESTWOOD CRAFTS

free Project Sheet #97064

Fun with Pony Beads -
Gecko and Snake!

15 - 30 Minutes **Beginner**

Set Up 7/14. Take Down 12/31/97.

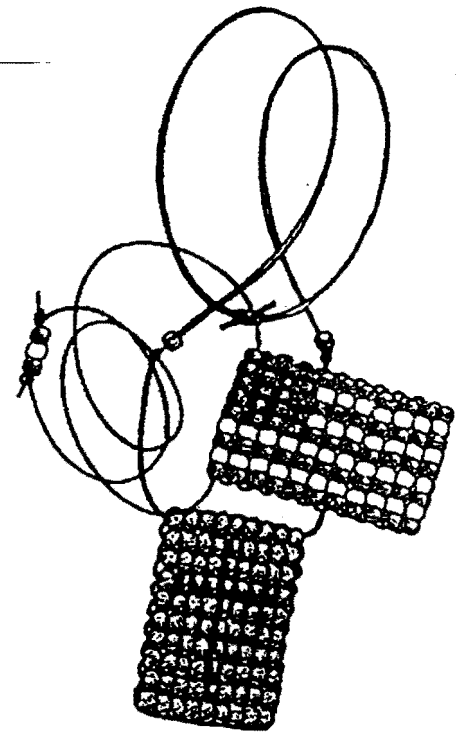
BEADED FLAG & CROSS NECKLACE

FLAG

Supplies: 3 yards (about) black noodles or craft cord, pony beads (glitter or regular): 44 red, 37 silver or white, 21 blue

Directions:

1. Thread beads onto cord, beginning with a red bead, alternating red and white beads until bead 9. Beads 9 & 10 should both be red. Alternate colors again for a total of 18 beads.
2. Thread one end of cord back through half of beads (see diagram 1). Pull both ends of cord carefully to tighten, keeping ends even (see diagram 2). The first row of beads will seem loose, but will tighten as more rows are added. You should now have 2 rows of beads with 9 beads in each row (cord should come out of each end of top row of beads).
3. To make third row, thread nine red and white beads on one end of cord beginning with red bead and alternate colors. Thread other end of cord back through the nine beads (again, cord should come out of each end of top row of beads).
4. Repeat step 3 to create rows 4 -7.
5. Repeat step 3 for the last four rows substituting 5 blue beads at the end of each row.
6. Slip last three beads on end of cord and knot end. Thread other side of cord through the three beads and knot end.
7. Necklace may be adjusted to desired length by pulling knots on each side.

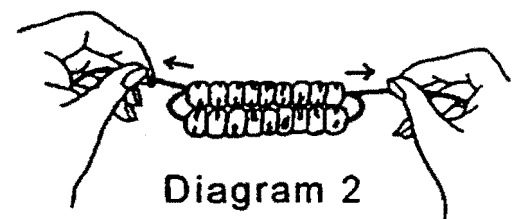
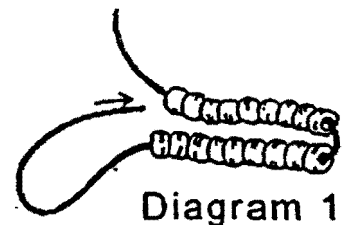


CROSS

Supplies: 3 yards of black noodles or cord, pony beads: 76 turquoise, 16 metallic silver

Directions:

1. Follow instructions above to create silver cross necklace, excluding steps 6 and 7.
2. Use nine turquoise beads for row 1
3. For rows 2-6 use eight turquoise beads and one silver bead (silver bead is in center of each row).
4. Use seven silver beads and two turquoise beads for row 7 (one turquoise bead should be on end of each row).
5. For 8-9, use eight turquoise beads and one silver bead (silver bead is in center of each row).
6. Row 10 uses nine turquoise beads.
7. Tie a knot in cord 3" from necklace on each side. String a silver bead on each side.
8. Knot ends of cord together.



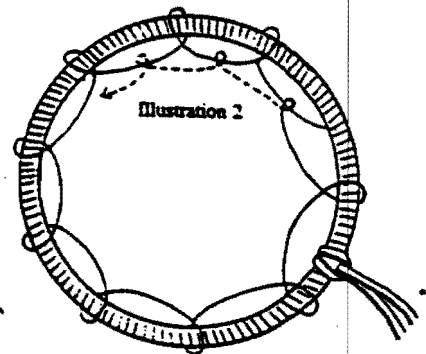
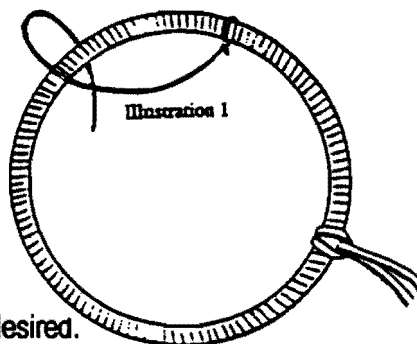
Dream Catchers

Legend;

The dreamcatcher is used as a token of good luck.
Legend states that dreams are messages from sacred spirits.
It's job is to sift the dreams of those sleeping nearby.
The dreamcatcher represents the web of life.
The bad dreams are caught on the web
and disappear in the morning sun.
The good dreams pass through the center hole
and are fulfilled in your destiny.

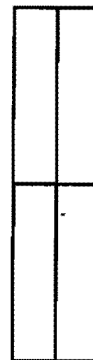
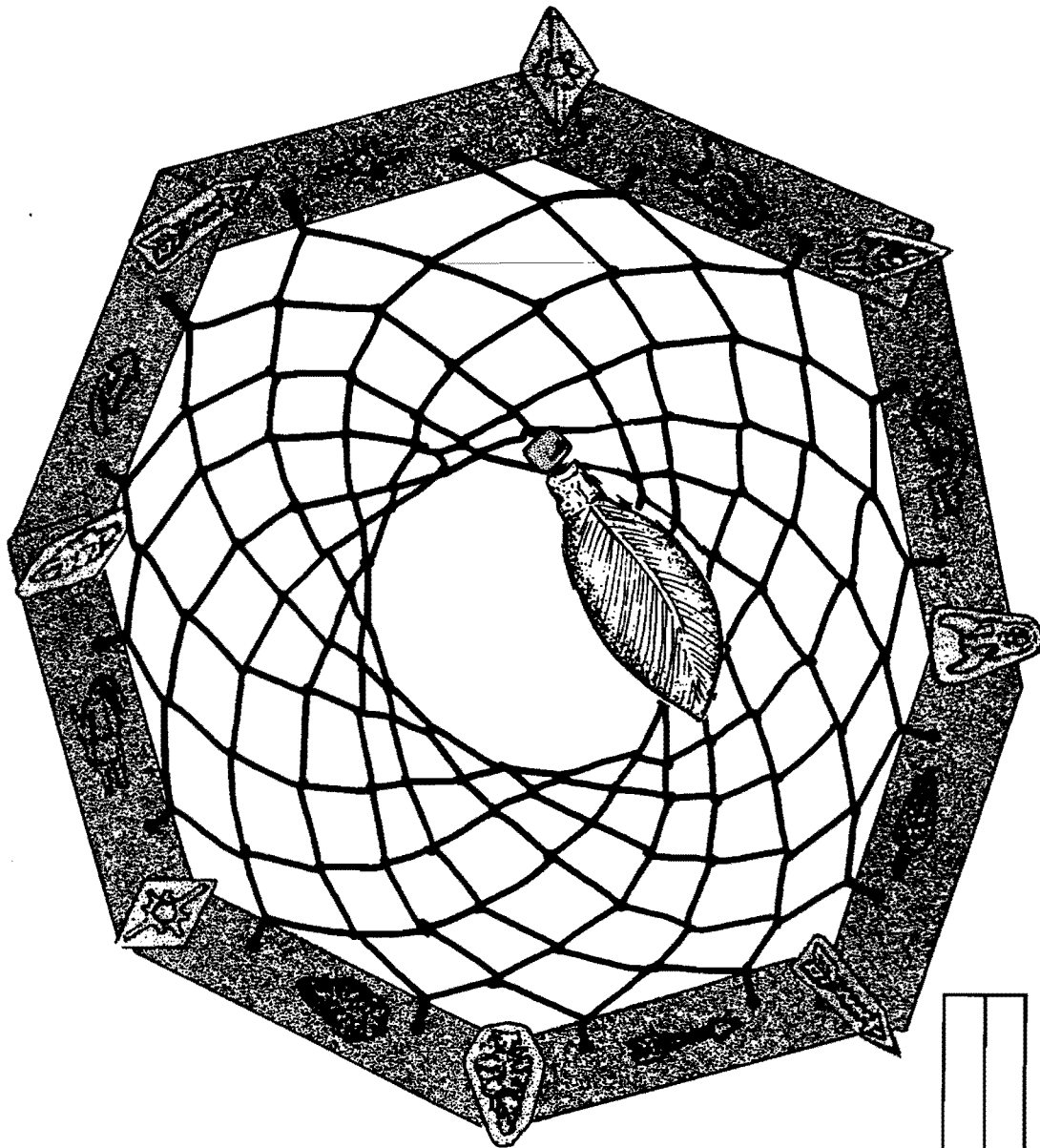
Materials:

One 6 inch metal ring.
3 ½ yards 1/8 suede lace
Artificial Sinew
Large Hole Pony Beads
One clothespin
Glue gun & glue stick
Conchos, charms, spots & stones as desired.



Instructions for a Basic Dreamcatcher:

1. Using a clothespin to hold end, wrap suede lace around metal ring. When completely wrapped, tie ends together. (Hot Glue will hold the ends nicely)
2. Tie the sinew to the inside top of the ring. Anchor the sinew about two inches to the left of the starting point, as shown in illustration
 - #1. Pull each anchor until snug. Continue anchoring every two inches until nearing the starting point. The next anchor is made on and at the center of the "Bridge" of the sinew, between the starting point and the first anchor, as shown in illustration
 - #2. Thread the turquoise nugget or pony bead onto the sinew with the know on the ring on the right side. The turquoise nugget or pony bead should be left on one of the "bridges" as the web is made. Continue making rounds until the center opening is ¼" to ½" and tie off on the back.
3. Cut 1" and two 5" strand of suede lace. Hold the three together as one. Weave through the concho and glue on the back to secure. The 1" strand of sued lace will not be seen However, the 5" strand could be used instead if you wish.
4. Glue the concho to the ring on top of the knot. Add beads to the suede lace strand lace strands and knot the ends.
5. Cut an 8" strand of suede lace and tie to the top for hanging.



Cut each piece of Brown Plastic into four pieces.

Dream Web

MATERIALS:

Stamps (2 arrows, 2 men, sun, feather, skull, arrowhead)

Feather mold

Green pony bead

Artificial sinew

Needle

FRIENDLY PLASTIC:

2 Brown/Black

Dark Teal/Black

Orange Copper/Black

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 'Oven Method' - Cut Brown sticks in fourths referring to diagram. Arrange on cookie sheet in an octagon. Bake and stamp as shown in illustration. Cut Orange Copper strip in half. Bake Teal and one half of Orange Copper strips and stamp. Cool and cut around stamps. Make holes on inner edges of octagon. Glue stamped pieces on octagon.

2. 'Hot Water Method' - Heat

remaining Orange Copper and press in feather mold. Trim excess and cool.

3. Web - Thread needle with sinew, knot end. Thread through a hole in octagon. Tie sinew to remaining holes with half hitches. Tie to first loop with half hitch, continue tying sinew to loops around octagon. Tie 7 rows. Knot sinew in center of web. Tie bead to web with sinew. Glue feather on web.

Mandella

MATERIALS:

Stamps (2 arrows, 2 men, sun, feather)

Feather and bear molds

6" metal ring

Artificial sinew

Needle

BEADS:

6mm

21 Gold

3 Yellow

3 Red

3 Teal

4mm

21 Red

22 Teal

22 Yellow

FRIENDLY PLASTIC:

Rainbow/Black

Dark Teal/Black

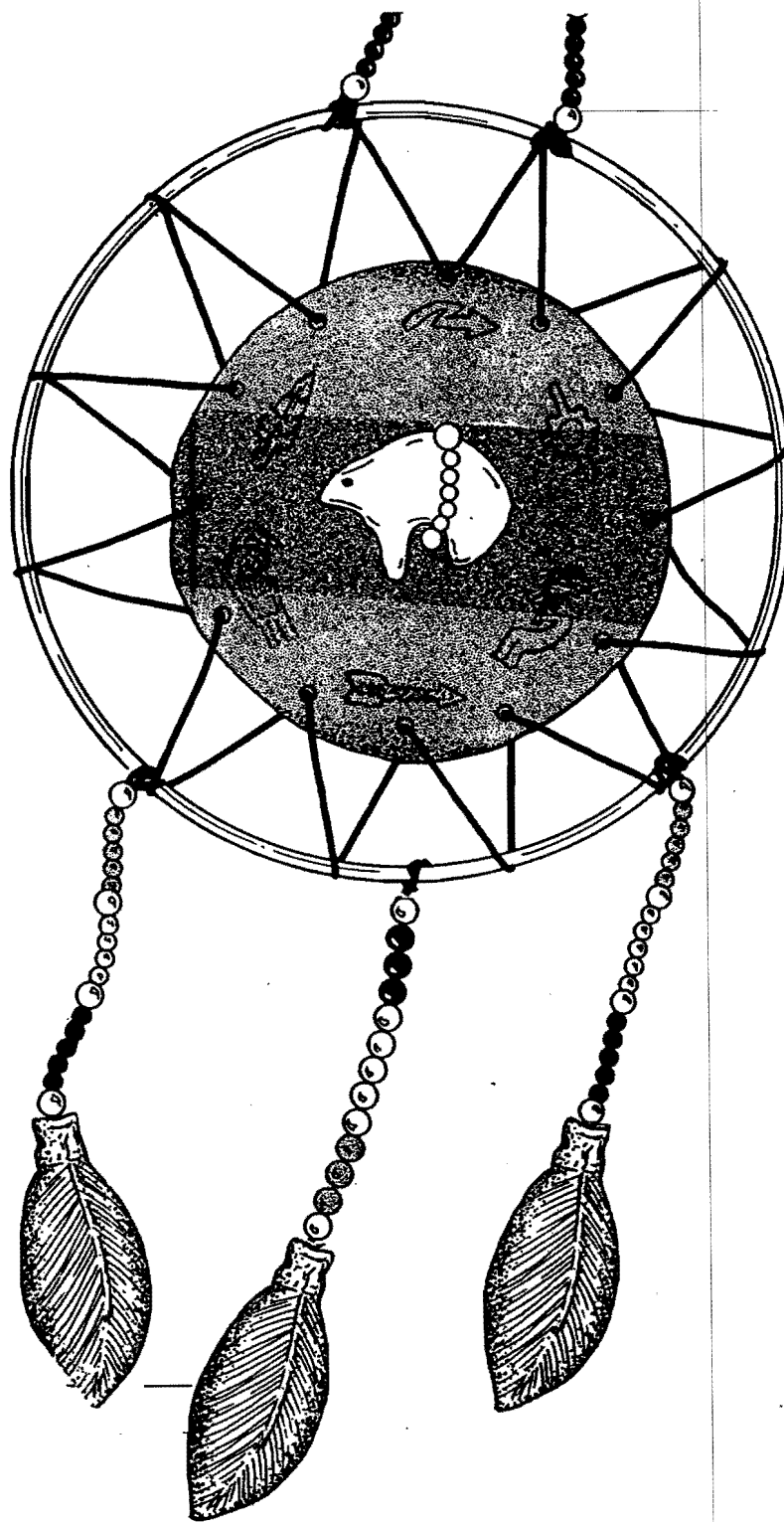
Orange Copper/Black

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 'Hot Water Method' - (molds only) Heat plastic one piece at a time, mold referring to photo for colors and shapes. Trim excess and cool. Make holes in tops of feathers.

2. 'Oven Method' - Cut pieces for circle. Arrange on cookie sheet. Bake and stamp designs around outer edge. Cool. Make holes in circle as shown in illustration.

3. Finish - Thread sinew through holes and around outer edge of ring keeping circle centered. Glue bear in place. Thread beads for bear on 10" of sinew following diagram. Thread ends through holes and tie on back, glue to secure. Tie ends of sinew to molded feathers. Thread beads on sinew following illustration. Tie ends of sinew to hoop.



LEATHER WORKING FOR CUBS AND WEBELOS

Working with leather is a fun experience for the scouts. They will learn how to handle and use various tools, use their imagination and creativity, and also practice following directions.

There are numerous publications about leather working. Contact your scout distributor and they will have, or will order the basic tools and books needed. The library will also have information. You can make additional tools as you need them or add professional tools to your kit one or two at a time if you decided to concentrate on this hobby. You can make the stamping tools from large-headed nails or spikes. File the heads into the shapes desired. Modeling tools can be made from hardwood dowels of different diameters and shapes.

TOOLS:

Background: these vary from dowels shaped into dots, to nails filed into many designs, such as flowers, stars, squares, circles, etc. Many shapes are in purchased leather kits.

Shader: Use this tool when depressed areas are required. The angle at which you hold the tool determines the size and depth of the depression. When using shader, strike it with a good firm blow with your striking stick or mallet.

Bevelers: Large ones can be used by long cuts and the small ones on all sharp turns. To get a raised effect, depress the leather on the outside of the design, except on curves. Place the beveler on the cut lines and hold it in an upright position. Give the beveler light taps with the wooden mallet as you move it forward with each stroke. Start depressing the cut edge.

Venires: Make flowers, leaves, and ornamental designs with these tools. Hold the venire in an upright position. Start at the base and work toward the point of the leaf. Lean venire to the right or left depending on the design.

BASIC REMINDERS:

- Use a hard surface as a base such as a piece of marble or hardwood.
- Dampen all leather completely through before working on it.
- Redampen leather from the flesh side if it dries out before you complete the project.
- If STAMPING, dampen on flesh side only, do not soak it.
- If EMBOSSING, dampen leather on rough side. Use carbon paper, face up, and trace the design with a stylus. This will outline the pattern on both sides of the leather.
- Take your time as you put a project together. Think about how it will all go together, if changes are needed, plot how to make them BEFORE you begin.
- Imitation sinew may be used full strength, but it will be easier to use on the needle, and still be very strong, if it is split into three or four threads.
- If using beads, it may be easier to bead the project before it is sewn together.

Applying leather FINISH:

Leather Finish is applied to protect the leather from water or dirt. Apply the finish with a wool piece or soft cloth. Be sure that everything is clean. Remove any loose wool. Use a smooth motion, but do not rub hard if the project has been dyed. For best results, use a glass or ceramic container for the finish. Always apply finish by moving applicator in a circular motion. Don't go back over any part after finish is on.

REMEMBER TO FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S DIRECTIONS!!

BINDING THE BOYS LIFE OR SCOUTER MAGAZINE

(or any other one for that matter!)

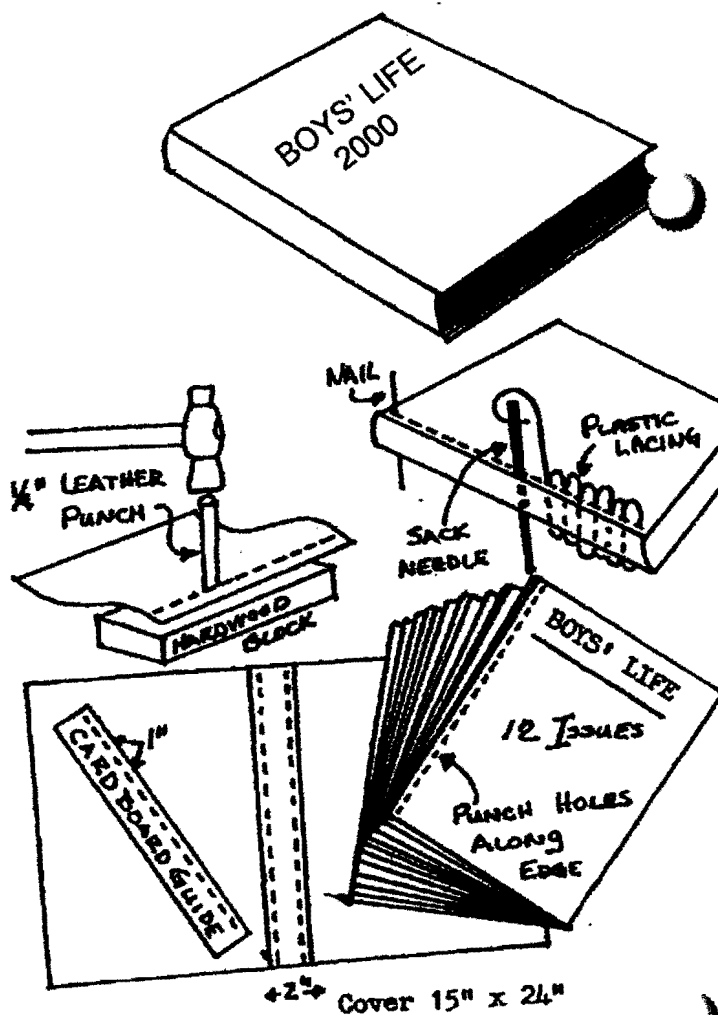
Not only can this be used for magazines, but picture albums, school papers, etc. Adapt as desired.

This Binder will hold about 12 issues of Boys' Life Magazine.

Supplies: hammer, 1/4" leather punch, sack needle, hardwood block, cardboard (thin), heavy imitation leather upholstery material 15" x 24", 6' length of plastic lacing, large nail, scissors, paint/lacquer, small brush.

Prepare magazines:

1. Punch a row of 12 holes along a strip of cardboard the size of the magazine one inch apart and 1/4" from the edge.
2. Place a hardwood block under the magazine. Using your cardboard guide, punch a row of 12 holes along the back edge of each magazine.
3. Using the imitation leather piece, 2 rows of holes are punched down the center of the cover and spaced 2 inches between rows. Use the cardboard guide.
4. Using the length of plastic lacing, run half the length of the lacing through the bottom holes. Using the sack needle, run both ends through the next hole (one from the top, on from the bottom) so that each end comes out the opposite side of the book.
5. A nail through the top hole will keep everything lined up. Keep the lacing pulled tight and continue to the top hole.
6. Tie lacing at the backside of the book with a square knot.
7. Snip off ends.
8. Trim the cover off, leaving a quarter of an inch projecting all around.
9. "Boys' Life" can be traced directly from the magazine and put on the leather cover with carbon paper. Add the year.
10. Paint the lettering as desired.

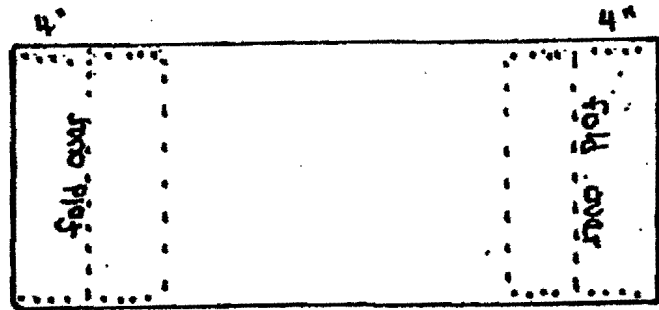


SCOUT BOOK COVERS

Note – be sure to double check the measurements – scout book sizes may change over the years!

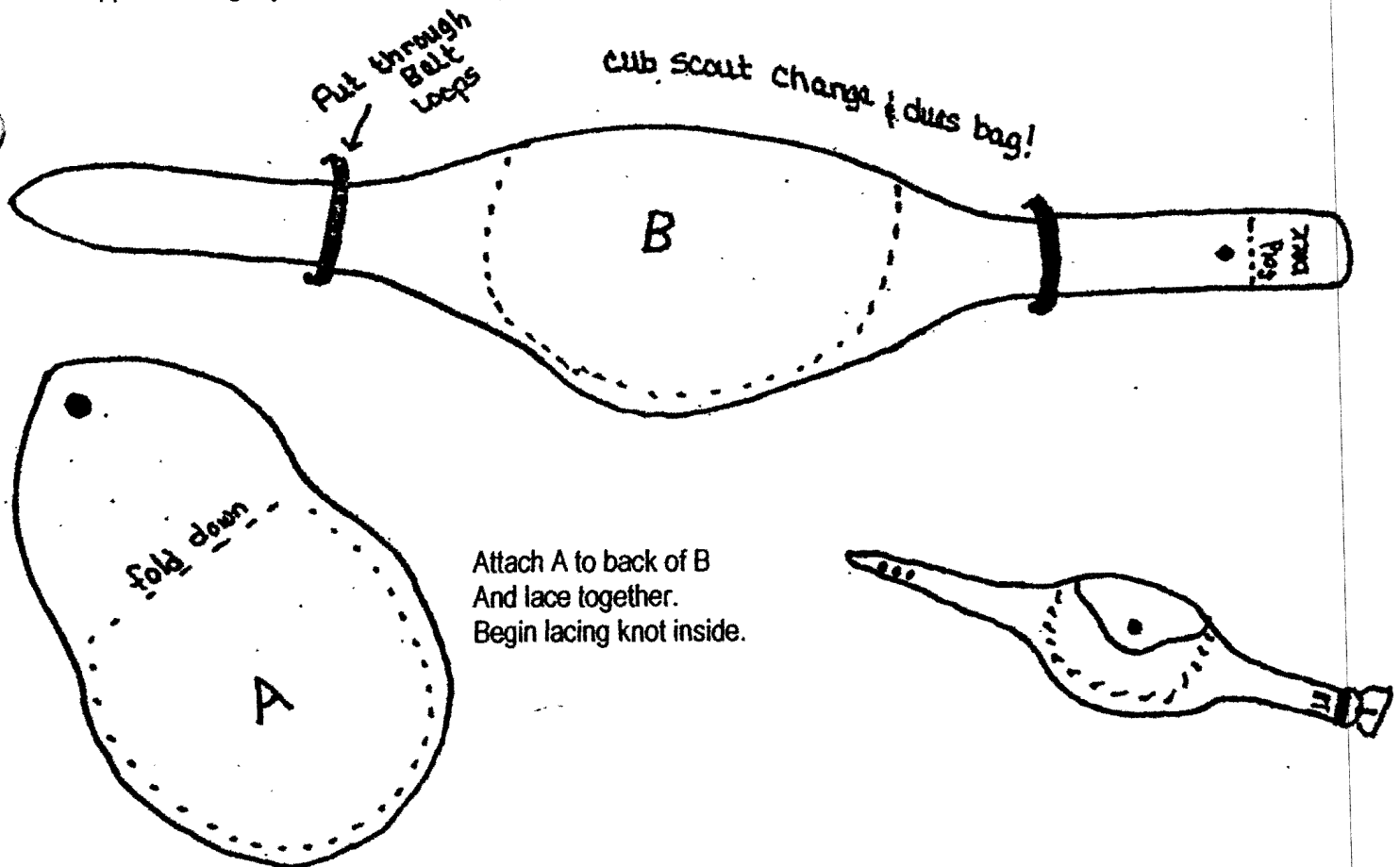
Supplies: one piece of Naugahyde 8" longer than the width of the book, lacing

Cut Naugahyde 4" longer on each side of book. Punch holes for lacing, about 8 on each 4" end and 8 more on the other part. This is both top and bottom. Lace straight in and out. This holds better and looks better, and uses less lacing. It is also easier and faster for the boys.



CUB DUES AND CHANGE BAG

Supplies: naugahyde cut in 8" x 2" strips, leather lacing, buckle for end and leather punch, snaps.

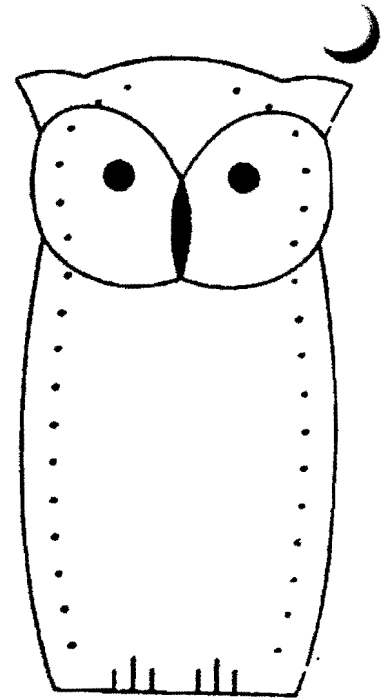


LEATHER KEY CASE

Keys won't wear a hole in the pocket if carried in a case. A leather thong holds the keys inside when not in use.

Supplies: 2 scrap size pieces of soft, thin leather for the case, 1/4" by 12" strip from the same leather for the thong, sharp scissors, leather punch, 2" long needle and button thread, glue or rubber cement.

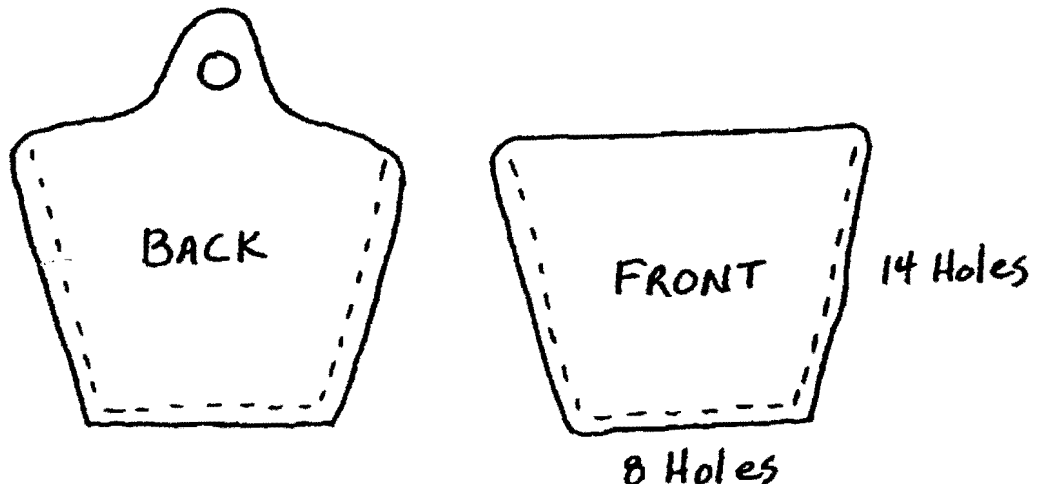
1. Make paper pattern. Use a waterproof laundry pen or carbon paper for tracing and marking.
2. Tape the pattern on the smooth side of the leather, and trace the outline. Use a permanent type felt tip pen or use carbon paper and trace on.
3. With the pattern still in position, punch the thread holes through the leather with the sewing needle.
4. Cut out the owl (or other pattern) with scissors, punch the eyes, and run a thin line of white glue around the edges. Be sure to leave a gap in the glue at the top for the thong slot.
5. Glue the front on to another larger piece of leather, rough sides together. Then trim to get the double thick shape.
6. Finish by sewing both pieces together with a running stitch.
7. Add leather thong!



NAUGAHYDE LITTER BAG

Supplies: Naugahyde 7" x 12" (or desired size), leather punch, scissors, 2 yards of lacing

1. Cut pattern for front and back.
2. Punch holes where marked. Make sure holes are even and the same number in both sides.
3. Lace together with lacing using running stitch.
4. Cut hole in the top of the back to hang over a knob in the car. Don't cut too close to the edge or it will tear through.

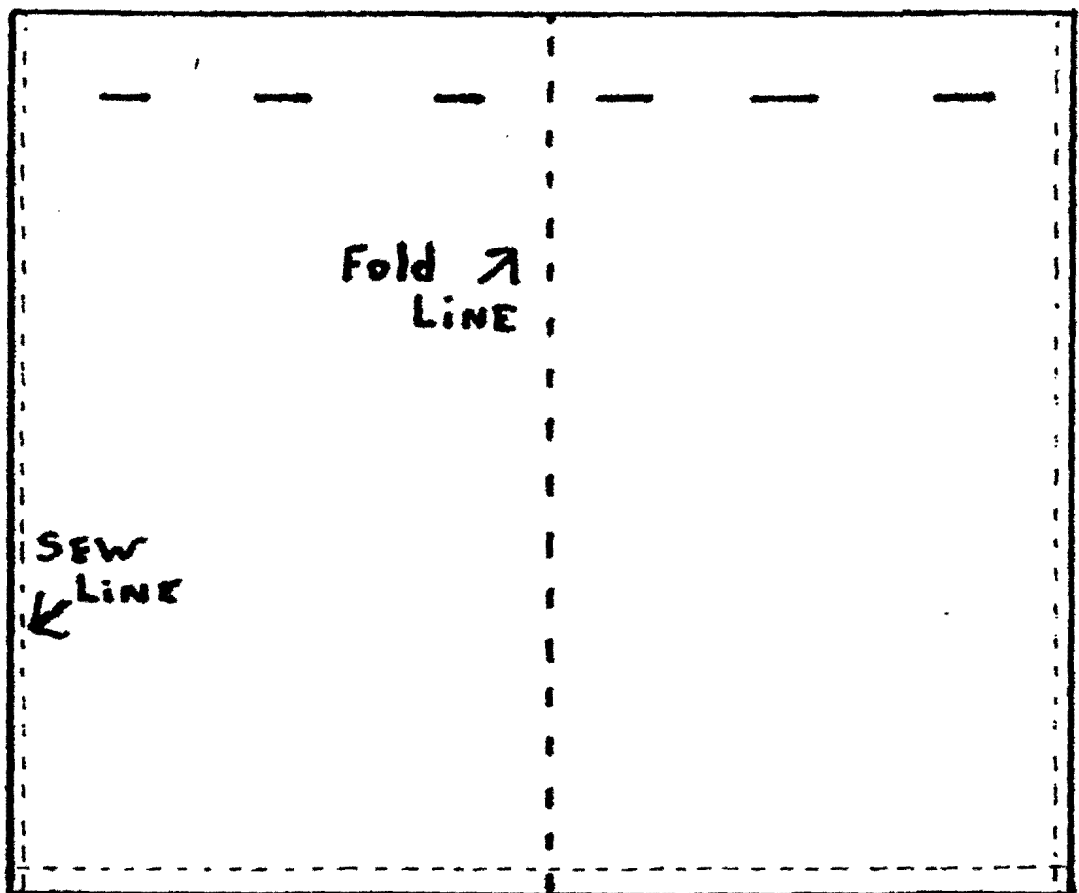


SMALL LEATHER POUCH

Supplies: leather piece 6" x 5", suede thong 12" long, 1 yard imitation sinew, #8 glover's or leather needle.

1. Cut the leather following the pattern. Fold it lengthwise, so that you have a pouch 3" x 5" (Fig. 1)
2. Split the sinew into three or four pieces and thread one of the pieces on the needle. Using a whipstitch, sew the bottom and side together.
3. Turn the bag inside out so that the sewing is hidden inside.
4. $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the top of the bag, punch 6 holes as shown on the pattern.
5. Thread the suede thong through the holes and knot the ends.

Figure 1



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Decorations found on the banquet tables:

INDIAN DANCE STICK

YOU NEED:

- Stick (measuring 1/2 x 24")
- Yarn
- Fur scrap
- 2 jingle bells
- 12" suede cord
- 4 pony beads
- 2 feather
- tacky glue
- scissors

INSTRUCTIONS:

Cut a piece of fur 1" x 2". Wrap it around the end of the stick. Use tacky glue to secure it. Spread a little glue at the end near fur.

Wrap yarn tightly around stick adding more glue as needed. Cover about 5" of the stick changing the color if desired.

Tie Suede lace near the bottom of the yard wrap. Lace through bells, knot again. String 2 pony beads onto each end. Tie off and trim.

Slip feather ends up through beads with a little glue to secure.

KEY RING DREAM CATCHER

YOU NEED:

- Embroidery floss
- 30 mm (1-1/4") king ring
- Thread for web
- 7 mm wee pony beads
- Super glue
- Glue gun
- Scissors

INSTRUCTIONS:

Insert floss into split in key ring to hold. Leave approximately 1-1/2" tail.

Tightly wrap floss completely around ring being careful not to twist the floss. Cut floss approximately same size end as beginning end.

Tie a tight square knot to hold wrapping in place (May wish to put a small amount of super glue to secure knot).

Knot ends to make the hanger on the dream catcher. One skein of floss makes 4 dream catchers. Then using remaining for 3 dangles per dream catcher.

Cut approximately 16" of thread for web. Tie the thread on one side of hanger. Stretch across hanger and tie on ring with half hitch knot. Tie half hitch knots approximately every 1/4" round the ring.

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Then begin tying half hitches in the middle of the thread you already added. Continue until you complete the web. Knot thread in the center of webbing then seal with a spot of super glue.

For dangles. Cut 3, 6" long pieces of floss. Fold each piece in half and secure to wrapped ring with a half hitch. Add beads on the two ends, knot ends and secure beads with hot glue gun.

CORK HORSES

YOU NEED:

5 pieces of whole cork (used wine corks work great)
piece of felt approximately 1-1/2" wide x 3" long
piece of ribbon approximately 1" wide x 2" long
glue gun
glitter glue

1/8" ribbon approximately 8"
knife
doll hair
yard

INSTRUCTION:

Glue two pieces of the cork together into a L shape.

Glue two pieces of cork end to end. Glue L shape and end to end together so that L becomes back leg and body, ends become front end and neck.

Glue last piece of cork long onto top of neck to become head. Tie 1/8" ribbon onto head for bridle.

Glue 1" wide ribbon onto felt. Use glitter glue around end edges of the ribbon.

Glue felt to cork horse over the body like a saddle blanket.

Cut approximate 1/4" round slice off piece of cork. Cut slice into 8 pie shaped pieces. Take two pieces glue onto head for ears.

Glue doll hair on a mane.

Glue yard on for tail.

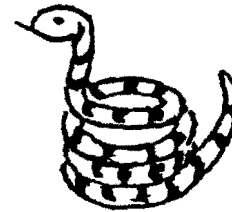
CLOTHESPIN COWBOY

Remove lower half of clothespin "legs" and glue on fringe for chaps and a leatherette belt. Paint features on knob. Add hat made of a leather circle and dab of clay. Twist 2 pipe cleaners around neck: one for arms and the other for a loop.



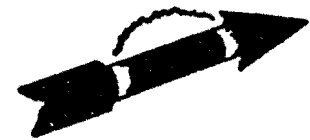
SNAKE

Twist ends of two pipe cleaners together. Double one end back to shape the head and add string tongue. Wrap remainder around dowel and turn end up for tail. Add dots for eyes and dab colored ink along body.



WHITTLED ARROW

Draw outline of arrow on piece of softwood. Score outline with a sharp knife, then whittle excess wood away. Work away from yourself. Sandpaper and add designs.



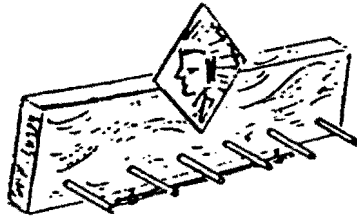
BONE SLIDE

Use any type of bone. Large or small. Remove marrow from the round bone, scrap well, and dry. Paint inside and out and add design.



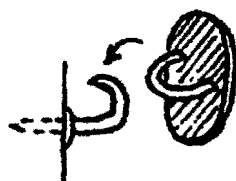
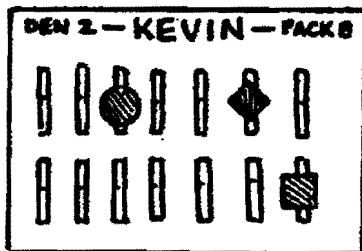
NECKERCHIEF RACK

Drill several holes in a piece of wood, matching the size of a dowel rod that will fit in the holes. Make as many holes as you need for your neckerchiefs. 1/4" holes are about the best size and size of rod. Cut the dowels and insert with glue. (Sand first) On the bottom edge of the board, put in two screw eyes and slip a dowel through them to hold the neckerchiefs. Sand and shellac. Add emblem.



TIES SLIDE HOLDER

Cut boards from 1/4" plywood, pegboard or other similar wood. A 12" to 14" square is a good size for a beginner. Finish wood with stain, paint, or varnish. Use metal cup hooks or nap-type clothespins to hold the slides. Cup hooks are screwed in wood. Clothespins are glued on. Add a picture hanger on back so board can be hung on the wall.



SIDE VIEW



TURK'S HEAD NECKERCHIEF SLIDE OR "TERMINAL TURK'S HEAD"

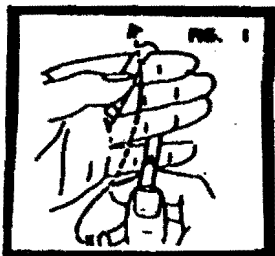


Fig. 1. Place the braid around three fingers of the left hand, palm up. The working end of the braid; i.e. the end with the Terminal Turk's head, will be known as "X" and the stationary end as "Y".

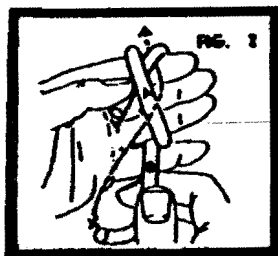


Fig. 2. Bring end X over the stationary end Y and around the back of the hand.

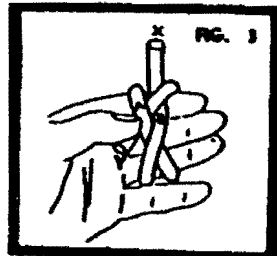


Fig. 3. Thread end X over A and under Y thus forming B.

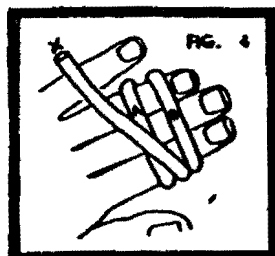
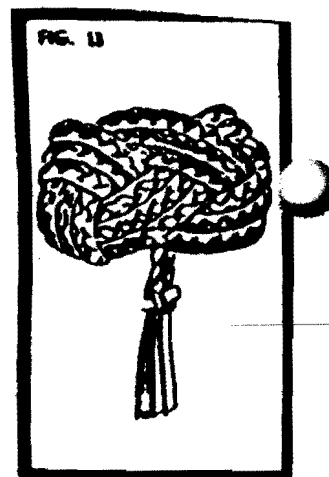


Fig. 4. Turn the head over, pulse down.

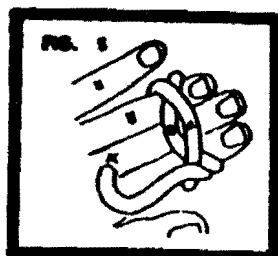


Fig. 5. Loop A over B and B under. Hold in position by placing the forefinger of left hand between A and B.

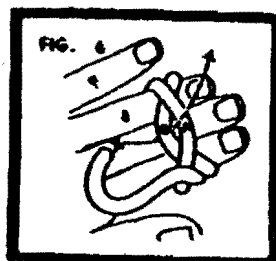


Fig. 6. Thread end X under B through the crisscross loop thus formed by A and B.

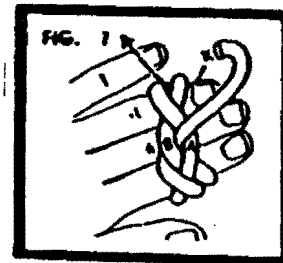


Fig. 7 and Fig. 8. Thread end X under B over A and under B again.

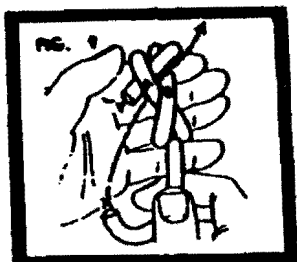
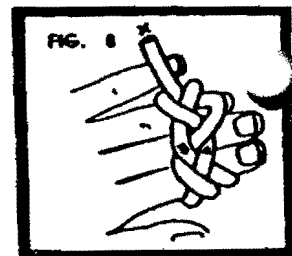


Fig. 9. Turn the hand over, palm up. Bring end X alongside of end Y parallel to end Y by threading the strand under A and over B. Follow the direction of dotted arrow.

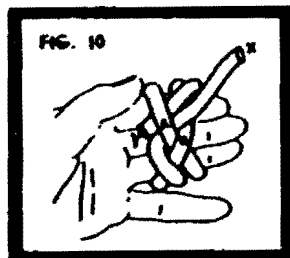


Fig. 10. The Turk's Head slide is formed by following this strand Y around three times, i.e. until there are three braided strands parallel to each other all around the slide.

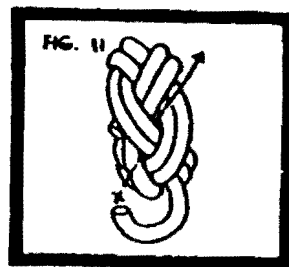


Fig. 11. The second time around is indicated in Fig. 11 as well as the beginning of the third time around. Fig. 12 indicates end X on the completion of its third time around.

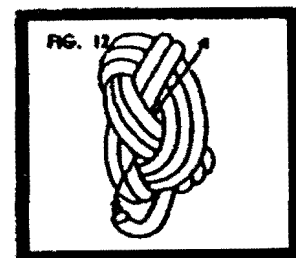
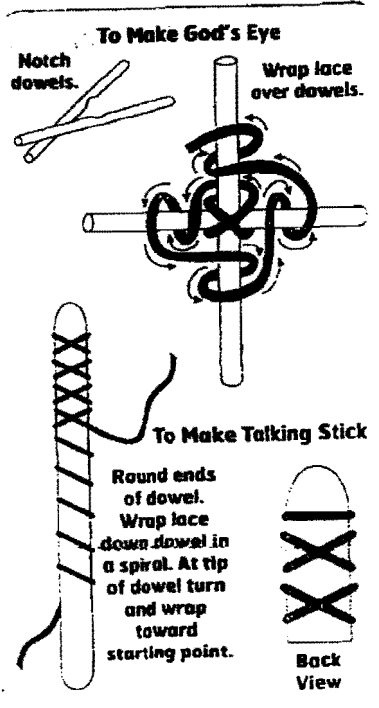
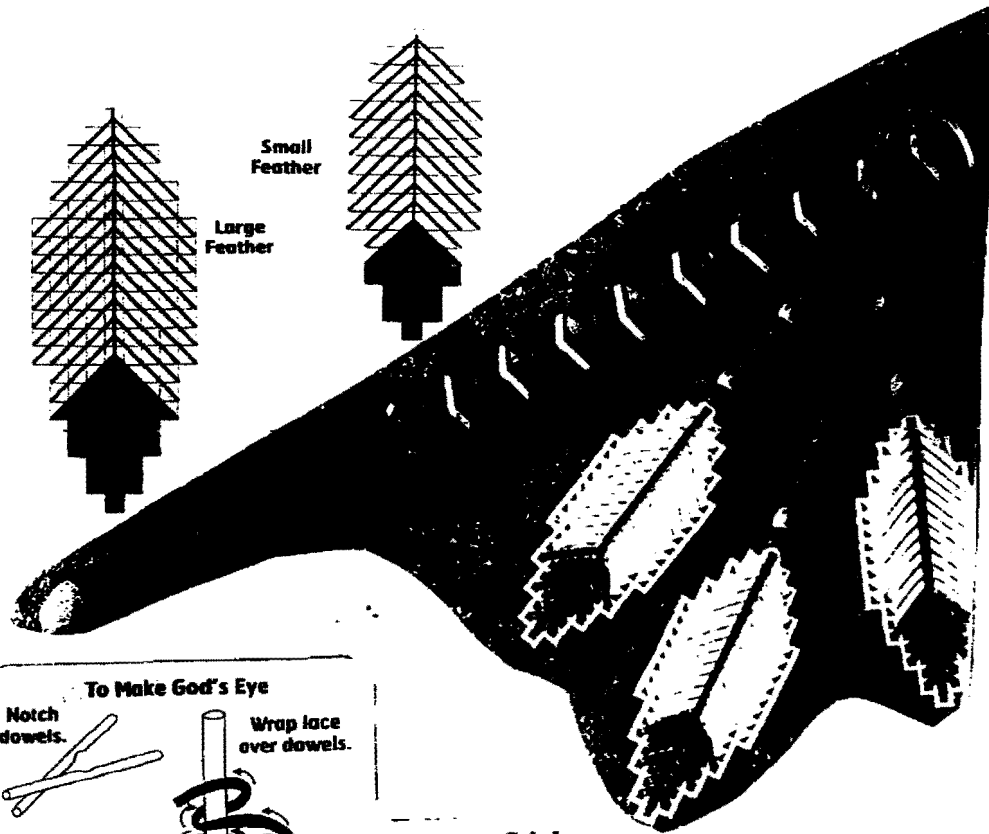


Fig. 12. In doing this it may be necessary to take in the slack from time to time in order that there will be a sufficient amount of material to complete the slide.



Talking Stick

- MATERIALS:**
- 18 feet of Black, 4 feet of Red, 4 feet of Turquoise and 7 feet of White 1/8" plastic craft lace
 - 9 Black, 6 Red and 6 Turquoise 6mm x 9mm pony beads
 - 12" of 5/8" wood dowel • White 7-count plastic canvas
 - GOOP Adhesive • Craft knife

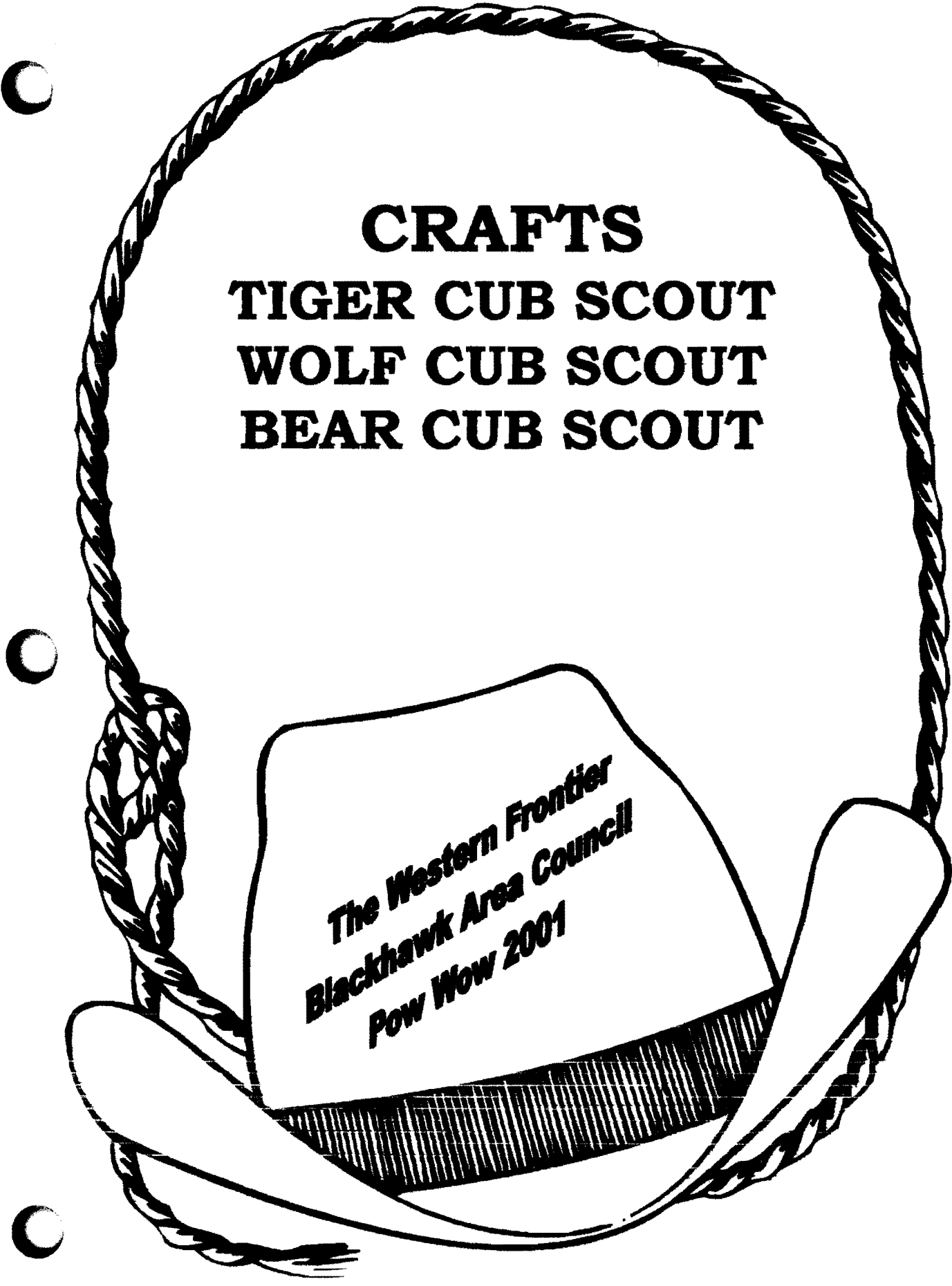
INSTRUCTIONS

Use knife to carefully round the ends of dowel. Cut 4 feet of each color of lace. Tape one end of White lace 4 1/2" from end of dowel. Wrap lace around dowel in a spiral. At the tip of dowel, turn and wrap toward starting point. Lace should form 2 'X' designs on opposite sides of dowel. Tape lace end to dowel. Repeat this step wrapping Black, Red and Turquoise lace around dowel. Edges of lace should touch.

Cut 8 feet of Black lace. Wrap lace down dowel, turn and wrap back to the starting point. Continue wrapping a solid Black handle. At the end of dowel, tuck lace end under previous wraps.

Following diagrams on page 19, cut 3 large feathers from plastic canvas. Using diagrams, thread lace end up through a canvas square. Wrap lace across top of canvas then thread lace down through a square. Wrap lace across back of canvas and thread lace up through canvas to start the next stitch. To secure lace, weave beginning and ending lace ends through 2 or 3 canvas squares. Tie 12" of Black lace to the top of each feather. Thread beads on laces. Tie laces to end of dowel





CRAFTS
TIGER CUB SCOUT
WOLF CUB SCOUT
BEAR CUB SCOUT

*The Western Frontier
Blackhawk Area Council
Pow Wow 2001*

Check List for Successful Leaders



Communication

Good listening is required.

Motivation

People quit because they don't feel appreciated.

Integrity

Internal values needed.

Stamina



Physical and psychological health are vital.

Respect

Means genuinely valuing people and minimizing status differences.

Openness

Intellectual flexibility is required.

Self-Control

Emotions strongly affect followers.



Crafts for the Tiger Cub, Wolf and Bear Cubs

By Kathy Say and Carol Conderman

Many resources can be found to create wonderful craft activities for any Cub Scout, may he be in first grade or fifth grade. One of the main things to remember is that the craft needs to be age appropriate for the group you are working with. Scouting is a progressive program and the boys need to have something more challenging to look forward to in the next year.

In planning your craft activities, ALWAYS make a sample. This ensures that the directions 'work', the products used 'work' and the time – frame allotted for the activity 'works'.

Plan what to do if a boy completes his project before others, and always have a plan 'B' in mind. You will never know what can happen!

Creating a *Den Craft Box* is a great way to store your basic craft supplies. It should include:

Scissors (enough for each Scout in the den)

Glue

Paper – Construction, writing, scraps

Glue sticks

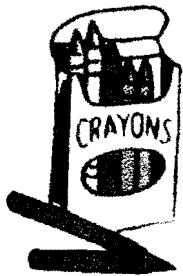
And any artsy/craftsy items you feel Scouts can be creative with!!

Markers

Crayons

Colored pencils

Erasers



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Readers' Digest Christmas Tree

Materials Needed:

Readers' Digest Magazine

Scotch Tape

Spray Paint – green, white, gold, or silver



1. Starting with the first page, fold the top corner down to meet the center crease, making sure the page is folded sharply.
2. Continue folding all the pages to the center crease. It works best to do one page at a time, although the boys will want to take a short cut and fold multiple pages.
3. Fold the front and back covers last, using Scotch tape to secure them together in a tree formation.
4. Spray it with green, white, gold or silver paint. You could even glitter the ends of the tree while the paint is still wet. I would suggest spraying the tree on a newspaper outside if possible.

NOTE: This takes some planning to save up enough *Readers' Digest* for your den. Check with doctor offices or dentist offices to see if you can use their old ones. This is a very easy but fun craft. Even the youngest ones can do this.



FLAG SUNBEAD

Materials Needed:

6 inch dowel – drill 16 holes

8 – 27-inch cords

Pony beads

123 White (W) 33 Blue (B) 84 Red (R)

Tape

1 suction cup (if desired)

1. Take one piece of cording and knot it tightly one inch from the end. Wind the cording through the loop twice as shown before pulling it tight. This will prevent the beads from slipping off.
2. Roll a small piece of tape tightly around the other end of the cord, about an inch from the end. This helps keep the cord from raveling.
3. Starting at the left side of the graph, string the first row of beads from the bottom to the top.
4. After you've finished stringing the first row of beads, thread the cord up through the first hole in the hanger bar and down through the second hole. String the next row of beads going from the top to the bottom.
5. Lay the project flat. To tighten both rows, lift the second row straight up and push the last bead firmly toward the hanger bar. Secure the rows by tying a knot like the one described in step 1 as closely as possible to the last bead.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 until your design is completed.
7. To create the hanger, tape both ends of the remaining length of cording and trim the ends into points.
8. Going from the top to the bottom, thread one end of the cording through the first hole in the hanger bar and knot it tightly around the end of the bar.
9. Repeat step 8 at the other end of the bar.
10. Trim all the excess cording to whatever length you like.
11. You may hang your finished "Flag" from a suction cup.

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Please use the color code below and follow the instructions.

W – White W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W
B – Blue W B W B W B W B R R R R R R R R R R
R – Red W B B B B B B B W W W W W W W W W W
W B W B W B W B R R R R R R R R R R
W B B B B B B B W W W W W W W W W W
W R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R
W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W
W R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R
W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W
W R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R
W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W

CINNAMON SPICE ORNAMENTS

Materials:

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup ground cinnamon
1 Tbls. Allspice
2 Tbls. Ground cloves
1 Tbls. Nutmeg
1 cup applesauce

Bowl
Wax paper
Cookie cutters
toothpicks
Ribbon for hanger



1. Mix $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of ground cinnamon, 1 Tbls. Allspice, 2 Tbls. Ground cloves, 1 Tbls. Nutmeg, and 1 cup applesauce in a small bowl.
2. Pat out the spice mixture onto wax paper to a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thickness.
3. Cut out shapes using cookie cutters. Peel away excess dough.
4. Make a hole in the top of each ornament with a toothpick.
5. Let ornament dry on wax paper, uncovered for four or five days.
6. Thread ribbon through the hole and make a hanger.
7. If edges of the ornament are rough, smooth them with an emery board.

Note: I had the boys each bring in different ingredients. These ornaments have a great fragrance and we even painted them with names and dates. I used fabric paints. They last for years if you wrap them carefully.

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PONY BEADS FOR KEY CHAINS

Materials:

Pony Beads: Variety of colors

Cord: 3mm rattail cord or 1/8 inch ribbon

Key Ring

1. Cut cord, find center and mount on key ring or lanyard hook.
2. Follow directions.
3. After beading is complete, tie cord ends in 1-2 overhand knots to secure beads.
If beads are added to ending cord, tie another knot to secure added beads.

NOTE: Pony beads are perfect for crafting with kids! They are bright, colorful and large hole size makes them easy to string. We made several and then sold them as a fund-raiser. This would be great right before the Blue-and-Gold banquet as parents and grandparents would want to buy their boys creation.

WIGGLY WONDER

Ingredients:

1 tsp. Sodium tetraborate (Borax)

1 Tbsp. White glue

water

Food coloring (optional)



Formula:

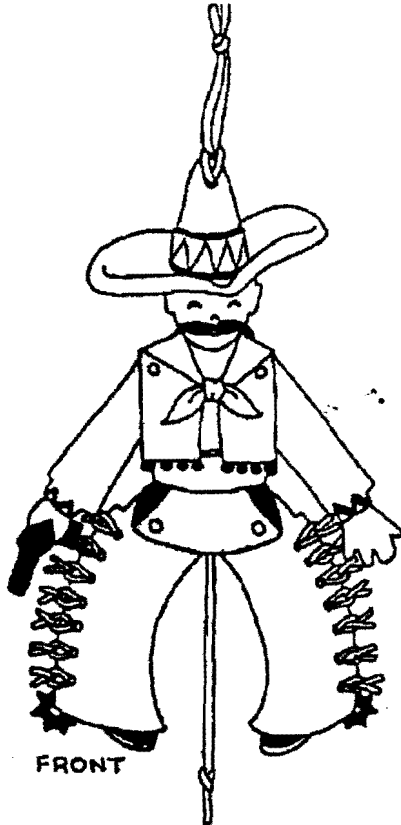
Mix 6 Tbsp. Water with 1 tsp. Borax. In a separate bowl mix 1 Tbsp. White glue with 1 Tbsp. Water. Add 1 or 2 drops of food coloring to make it really disgusting. Stir 2 tsp. Of Borax solution into the white glue solution until the mixture thickens.



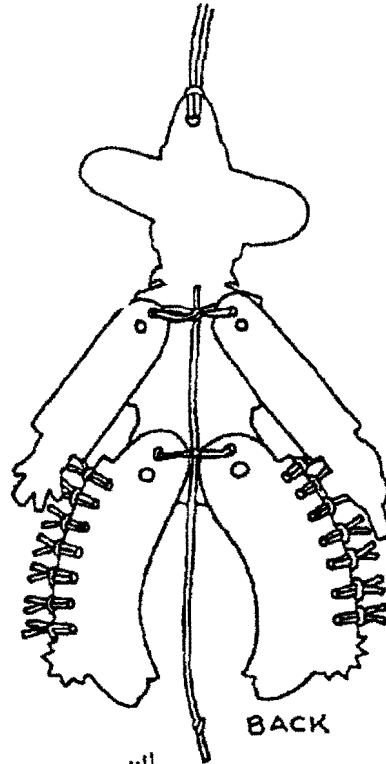
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JUMPING JACK

Enlarge pattern to fit on an 8½" x 11" piece of white cardstock. Let the boys color with crayons or markers, then put together.

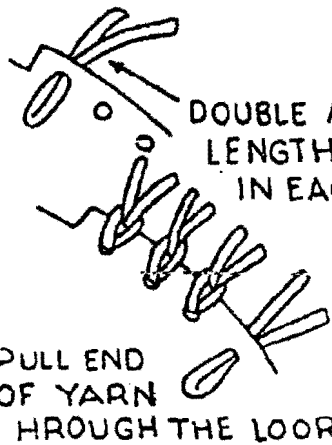


FRONT



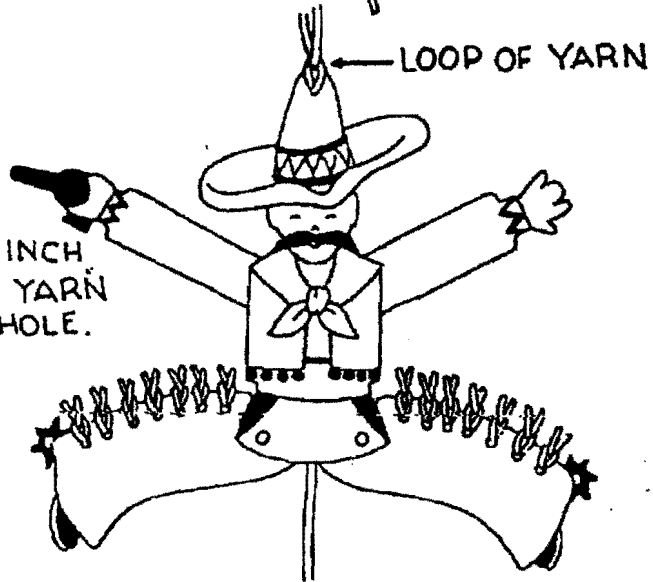
BACK

CUT OUT ALL PARTS
AND PAINT.



DOUBLE A 2 INCH
LENGTH OF YARN
IN EACH HOLE.

PULL END
OF YARN
THROUGH THE LOOP.

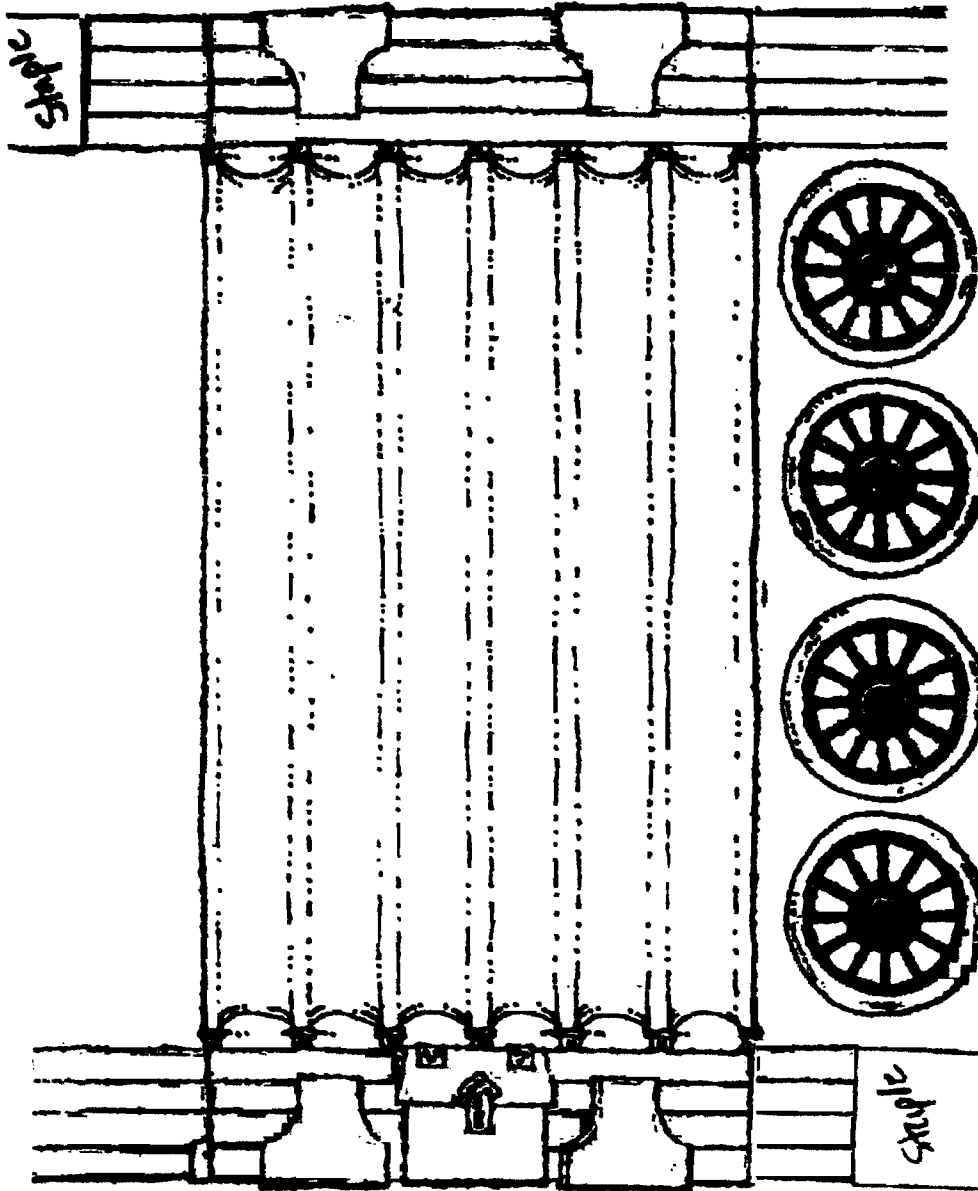


PULL STRING

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COVERED WAGON

Enlarge to fit a standard size piece of white cardstock. Cut out the wagon and wheels. Let the boys color as desired. Fold and staple or tape covered wagon ends. Wheels can be glued or taped onto the sides of the wagon.



CRAFTS

WEBELOS SCOUT

*The Western Frontier
Blackhawk Area Council
Pow Wow 2001*



Crafts for the Webelos Scout

By Kathy Say and Carol Conderman

A craft activity for a Webelos Scout needs to be challenging yet fun. Fun with a purpose of teaching or re-enforcing a new skill he has learned. Craft activities need to be age appropriate for the group you are working with.

Scrounging for materials can be accomplished through the den, pack and pack families, local stores and your community. These projects do not need to be expensive!



Stars and Stripes Wind Sock

Materials Needed:

12 x 18 inch blue nylon fabric	glue gun
12 x 18 inch red nylon fabric	scissors
3 squares of white felt	white twine
1 5-in. ring	

Directions:

1. Use a low-temperature glue gun to attach the 18-inch sides of the blue and red material together, allowing a 1-inch overlap with the glue edge on the top side.
2. To make streamers, cut the red material into 1-inch strips starting at the unglued end, cutting to where the blue material meets the red.
3. Glue top part of the blue fabric to the outer rim of the ring, overlapping one inch of the blue fabric to make a side seam. Glue the blue side seams together down to where the blue material meets the red.
4. Cut eight to ten 2-inch stars from white felt. I found the project went easier if I had these cut out and ready for the boys. They had a difficult time tracing and cutting these. Glue them to the blue portion of the wind sock.
5. Cut three pieces of 36-inch white twine. To make a hanger, cut a 1/8-inch slash in the blue material just under the ring at three points of equal distance around the ring. Poke one piece of string through each hole, and tie securely around the fabric and ring. Tie the three loose end strands of the string about halfway up and again about two inches from the ends.
6. Hang wind sock.

DREAM CATCHERS

Materials:

1 5-inch hoop

Multi-colored pony beads

5 brown

7 red

7 green

Leather lacing-about 11 feet

Assorted decorations

glue

waxed cord-about 15 feet

7 assorted colored feathers

Directions:

1. Starting with the entire length of leather lacing, knot one end to the hoop. Start winding the lacing around the hoop.
2. As you wind the lacing around the hoop, pull excess and slide the lace together so lacing is tight against one another.
3. Keep winding the lacing around the hoop continually pulling it tightly.
4. As you wind to the end, knot the lacing at the same spot where you started to lace.
5. Now for the netting: Tie one end of the Waxed cord to the hoop with a double knot.
6. Loop the cord at one inch intervals all around the hoop. Pull loops tight but leave some slack in between. Continue looping the cord around the hoop every inch. When you reach the double knot, start a second row by looping the cord in the middle of the slackened area. Continue making more rows of netting until you reach the middle. As you wind to the center of the hoop, you may add several beads, approximately seven, to form a circle. Complete the netting by leaving an open space about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter in the center and tying a knot to secure netting in place.
7. Locate the leather lacing and cut a piece approximately 6 inches long. Feed the end through the hole in one of the decorations. Knot or glue end to side of lace and wait to dry. Slip on about 3 beads from other end of the lace and place aside.
8. Cut another piece of leather lacing approximately 6 inches long. Glue end of feather to end of lacing and wait to dry. Slip on about 3 beads from other end of the lace and put aside.
9. Cut another piece of leather lacing approximately 6 inches long. Tie a double knot around the arrowhead as shown and add a dab of glue to hold in place. Slip on about 3 beads from other end of the lace and put aside. You can be as creative as you like, just use your imagination.
10. Glue the ends of about 3 feathers to the hoop. Next place one of the ornaments over the feathers and tie in place using any cord. Tie the decorations you make earlier to the bottom and sides of the Dream Catchers, using a knot.



Milk Carton Ice Candles

Materials:

Pint-size milk carton
Cooking oil
10-inch twine or cotton wick
scissors
Paraffin

ice cubes
double boiler
food color
pencil



Directions:

1. Wash and dry a pint-size milk carton. Cut off the flaps. Lightly coat the inside of the carton with cooking oil.
2. Make a small hole in the bottom of the carton with the point of the scissors. Tie a 10-inch piece of twine or cotton wick with a pencil, which will rest on top of the carton. Pull the string taut from the outside bottom of the carton, and tie a knot to secure the wick in place.
3. Next melt paraffin in the top of a double boiler. You can use a metal coffee can, being careful of the hot wax. You can add food coloring to the melted wax if desired. When the candle hardens, the color will lighten.
4. Fill the milk carton with ice cubes, then carefully pour the melted wax into the milk carton. Allow the candle to cool for about two hours or until completely hardened.
5. Unmold the candle over the sink so that the water from the melted ice cubes goes down the drain. Gently tear off the sides of the carton. Trim the twine (attached to the pencil) to candlewick length. The candle will be filled with interesting holes and tunnels where the ice cubes once were.

Pony Beads for Key chains

Materials:

Pony Beads: Variety of colors and
Cord: 3mm rattail cord or 1/8 inch ribbon

Key Ring

4. Cut cord, find center and mount on key ring or lanyard hook.
5. Follow directions.
6. After beading is complete, tie cord ends in 1-2 overhand knots to secure beads. If beads are added to ending cord, tie another knot to secure added beads.

NOTE: Pony beads are perfect for crafting with kids! They are bright, colorful and large hole size makes them easy to string. We made several and then sold them as a fund-raiser. This would be great right before the Blue-and-Gold banquet as parents and grandparents would want to buy their boys creation.

Cub Scout

Materials

- Two yards cord or 1/8" wide ribbon
- Pony beads: 38 blue for uniform; 14 skin color; 6 yellow for hat and tie; 4 hair color; 6 black for belt and shoe
- Key ring or lanyard hook
- Thick craft glue, scissors

Instructions

1 Get started. Follow instructions in Steps 1 and 2 of "Girl Scout With Sash and Hat", making the following change in Row 1: substitute uniform beads for two yellow hat beads (*Note: Substitution is not necessary*).

2 Make the Scout. See Chart. Refer to Row 1 and Figure 1 of "Girl Scout With Sash and Hat" substituting beads as indicated on chart to complete rows. For arm (see Row 7), use one cord to thread on two uniform beads and four skin beads (*Option: For long sleeves, thread five uniform beads and one skin bead*). See Figure 2. Thread cord back up arm. Repeat same for other arm. Pull up cords. For belt, leg, and shoe (see Rows 11 - 17), use one cord to thread on two black beads, ten uniform beads, and two

black beads. See Figure 5. Thread cord back up. Pull up, adjust, and tighten cording. Cord will end in center. Repeat same for other belt, leg, and shoe. Work one loose cord from center through other belt. Repeat same for other loose cord. Tie knots at sides of belt using side row of body cord. Pull up, tighten, make another knot. Apply glue on knots to secure. Trim excess cord.

Have lots of fun making these Scout key chains to look like you!

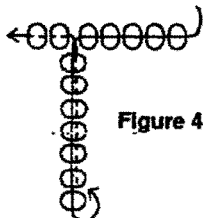
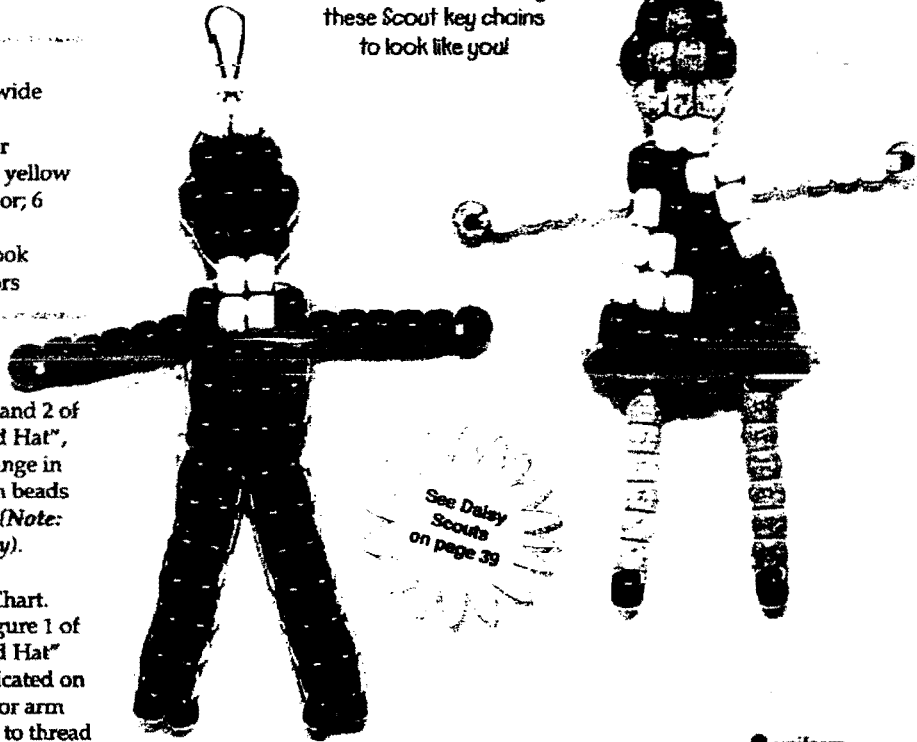


Figure 4

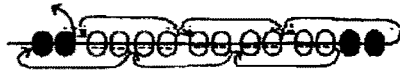


Figure 5

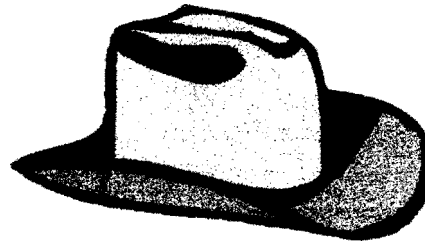
	● uniform
	○ skin
	● hair
	● hat/scarf
	● belt/shoe
row 1	
row 2	● ●
row 3	● ●
row 4	
row 5	
row 6	● ●
row 7	● ●
row 8	● ● ● ●
row 9	● ● ● ●
row 10	● ● ● ●
row 11	● ● ● ●
row 12	● ● ● ●
row 13	● ● ● ●
row 14	● ● ● ●
row 15	● ● ● ●
row 16	● ● ● ●
row 17	● ● ● ●

COWBOY HAT STAND

A great way to recycle Pringles cans!

Materials:

- Empty Pringles can
- Sisal type rope
- Epoxy type glue
- Large dowel (suggest 3/4")
- Hot glue and gun
- Exacto knife



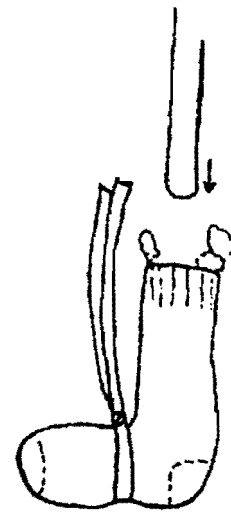
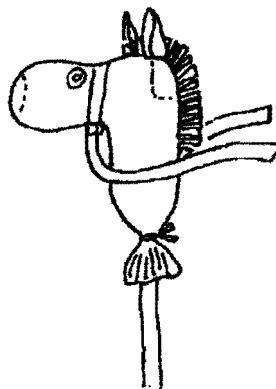
1. Cut dowel to be approximately 14 inches in length.
2. Take lid of Pringles can and make an "X" with Exacto knife, slide dowel through the "X".
3. Put glue on the bottom of dowel and replace lid on to can. Make sure the bottom of the dowel is pressing against the bottom of the can. Let set until glue is dry.
4. With rope, beginning at the top of the can (over the lip of the lid), hot glue the rope onto the side of can, wrapping it around as you go.
5. At the bottom, finish off and cut the rope. It is a good idea to put hot glue on the cut ends of the rope to help them from fraying.

SOCK HOBBY HORSE

Materials:

- 1 sock
- cotton stuffing
- 1" dowel (broom handle)
- wide ribbon
- felt scraps
- yarn
- hot glue gun

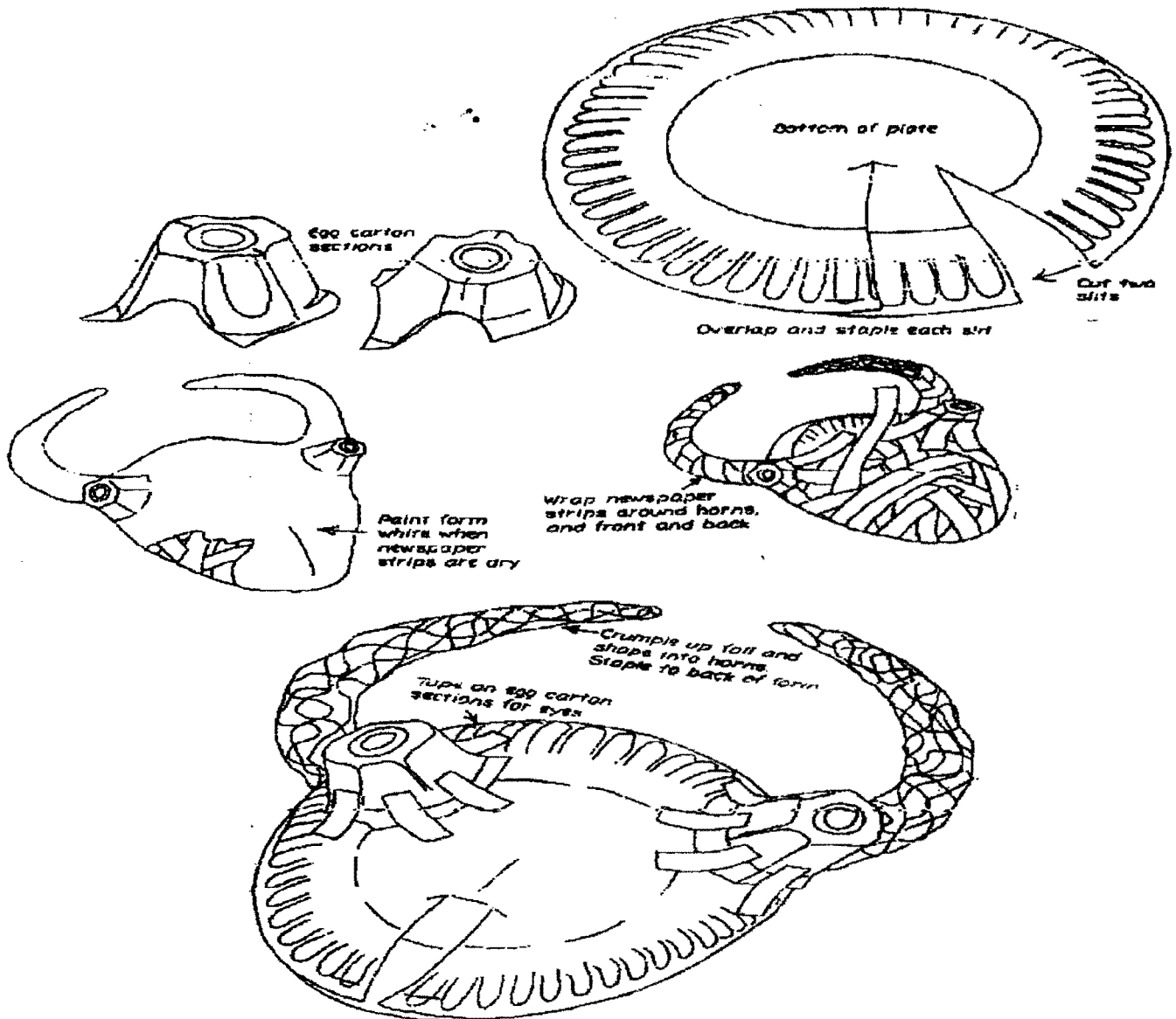
1. Stuff sock to heel.
2. Tie with ribbon to make face. Leave the ends of the ribbons long for reins.
3. Put in dowel and stuff all around the stick to fatten the horse's neck.
4. Tie off bottom with yarn
5. Use hot glue to attach felt ears and eyes, and yarn mane.



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SUN DANCE SKULL

- Materials:
- Paper mache paste
 - Newspaper strips
 - White 9" paper plate
 - Egg cartons, 2 egg sections
 - Aluminum foil
 - Tempera paint in white, black and red
 - Yarn for hanging
 - Paintbrush
 - Masking tape
 - Stapler
 - Scissors
 - Feathers
 - Scrap pieces



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SUN DANCE SKULL continued

DIRECTIONS:

Cut two slits in the paper plate and staple so that the plate bends in the middle.

Tape the egg carton section on for the eye sockets.

To make the horns, shape two pieces of foil to about 8" long. Staple each horn to the back of the paper plate at the top.

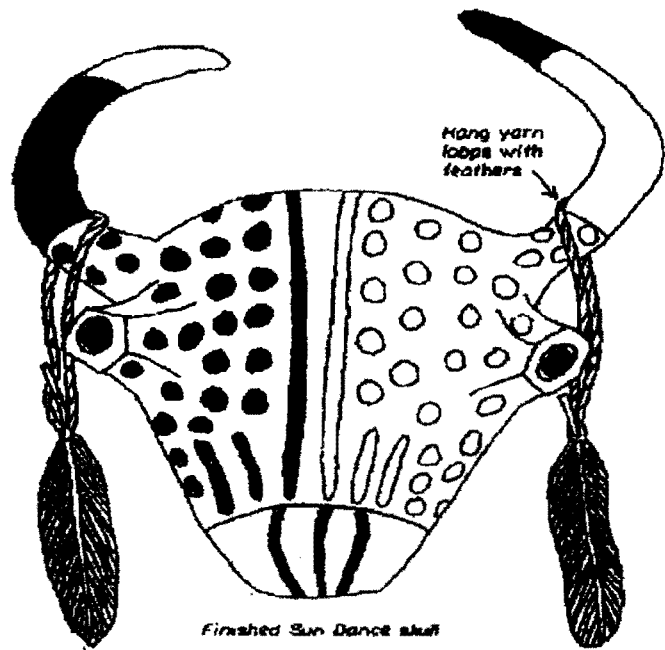
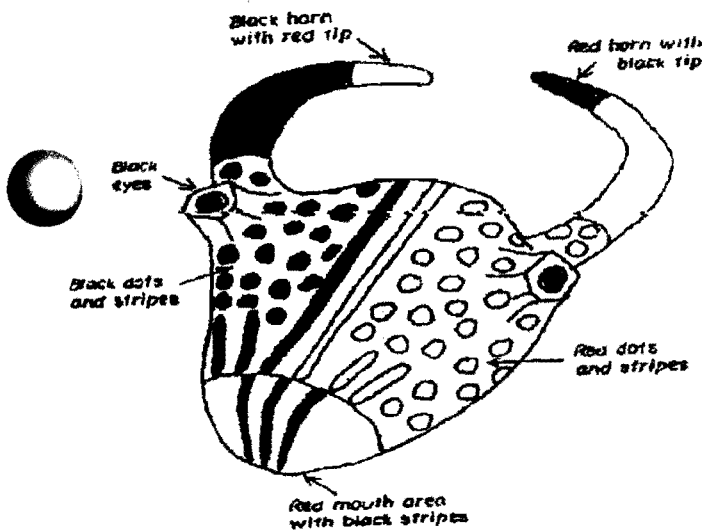
Place crumpled up newspaper under the paper plate for support while you work. Cover the skull form, front and back with one layer of newspaper strips (except for the tops of the egg carton sections). Let dry overnight.

Add a second layer of newspaper strips and let dry overnight

Paint the skull with two coats of white tempera paint on the front and back. Let dry

Paint dots and stripes with red and black paint, as shown. Let paint dry.

Tie a loop of yarn to each of two feathers and hang one from each horn. To hang finished skull, staple a piece of yarn to the back.



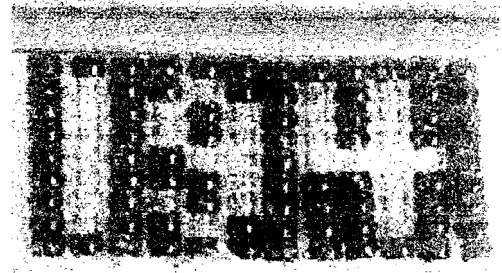
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Suncatchers - Cub Scout Pack or Boy Scout Troop Numbers

Display your pack or troop number at home in your window or from your car window. Make this as a present for your leader!

What You Need

- Pattern (see below)
- Drinking straw
- Clear plastic lanyard (Rexlace)
- Scissors
- Red transparent beads (7mm) (See Note)
- Clear transparent beads (7mm) (See Note)
- Tacky glue
- Suction cup (with a hook or with a slit)



How To Make It

Note: See pattern layout. Choose the numbers from the pattern for your troop number and count the number of clear beads. You need enough red to go around the numbers and to put 1 row of red between each number.

1. Cut strips of clear Rexlace, one for every row in the pattern, that are 10 inches long.
2. Fold each strip of clear Rexlace in half so that they curve towards each other. (Rexlace has a natural curl in it.)
3. Fold each strip around the straw and string the beads over both layers of clear Rexlace in the order the beads go on the pattern. Do one column at a time.
4. After each column is finished, tie a knot at the end.
5. Put a drop of tacky glue in each knot to help it stay.
6. Let all of the knots dry and then cut off the extra clear Rexlace at the ends.
7. Trim the straw so that it is a little longer than the suncatcher on both ends.
8. Run a piece of Rexlace through the straw and make a loop to hang the suncatcher from. Tie a knot at the end and put a drop of glue in the knot.
9. Hang it from the suction cup and enjoy!

This project was contributed by:

Sharon Mehl, sharon@kidsdomain.com, 04/01



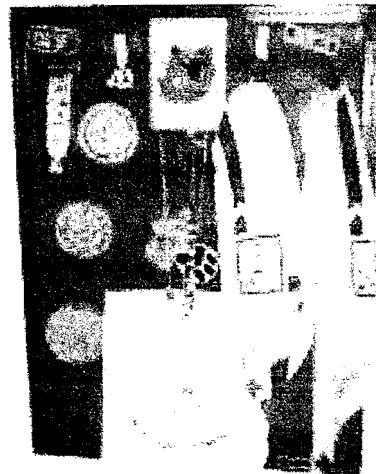
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Cub Scout Bulletin Board

What should you do with all those patches you earn before they are sewn on your brag vest? How about last year's Quality Unit patch? Where should you put that the shooting range page you did in camp? How about making a Cub Scout Bulletin Board to display everything? Parental supervision is recommended.

What You Need

- Bulletin board
- Bright blue spray paint
- Newspapers
- Warm but not too windy day
- Cub Scout memorabilia
- Tacks
- Hammer
- 2 Nails
- 2 Picture hangers
- Level (to help hang pictures evenly), optional



How To Make It

10. Take the bulletin board outside.
11. Lay the newspapers out on the grass.
12. Lay the bulletin board on the newspapers.
13. Using a sweeping motion, lightly cover the bulletin board on the top and sides with spray paint.
14. Let dry.
15. If needed, spray a second coat and let dry.
16. Attach picture hangers to the top of the bulletin board, close to the outside edges, equally spaced.
17. Find a wall in your bedroom (be sure to ask your parents!) to hang your bulletin board.
18. Hammer in one nail, but leave about 1/4" away from the wall.
19. Place one of the picture hangers on the nail.
20. Place the level on top of the bulletin board. Move the opposite corner of the bulletin board up a little or down a little until the **bubble** is in the center area. Use the nail to make a tiny mark where you should hammer (make sure it lines up with the middle of the picture hanger).
21. Set the level and the bulletin board down.
22. Hammer in the other nail, but leave about 1/4" away from the wall.
23. Hang up your bulletin board.
24. Use tacks to attach your patches and other memorabilia to the bulletin board. Note: It's also a good way to avoid losing your pins!

This project was contributed by:

Sharon Mehl, sharon@kidsdomain.com, 04/01

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Camping Buckets

Our Cub Scout Pack makes these buckets every year to take to Day Camp. The boys decorate them to match the Camp "theme". The boys can bring their rain ponchos, bug guard, sun screen, etc. and place them in their own bucket. The buckets also provide something to sit on at a table. **Parental supervision is recommended.**

What You Need

- 5 gallon new (empty) paint buckets with lids (see tips below)
- Permanent markers or "Painters" paint markers
- Paints and sponges, optional
- Pliers, optional



How To Make It

25. First thing you need to do is remove the tear strip from the lid! If you can't pull it off by hand you can use the pliers to help you get a firmer grip.
26. Let the children use markers or paint and sponges to decorate their paint buckets in the Camp theme. Note: Our theme this year is Cubs Around the World.
27. Give each child a list of supplies they need to bring to camp and have them bring it in their bucket.

Tips

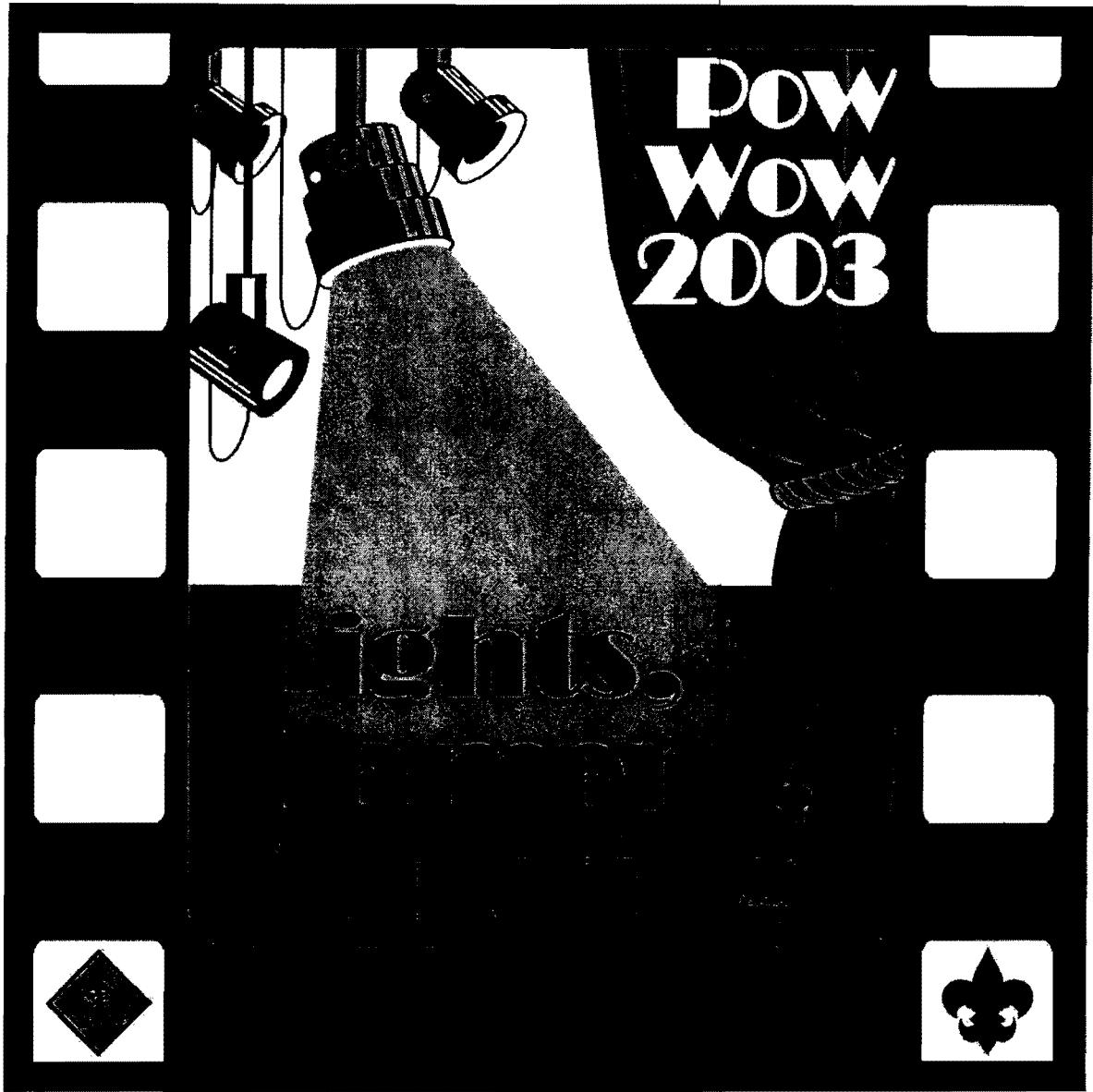
Purchase the paint buckets through your local Home Improvement or Paint Store.

Note: The paint and markers being applied to a slick surface is likely to chip. If you would like to mix in equal parts of Plaid Folk Art paint with Glass & Tile medium the paint may adhere better. Generally though, the buckets were made just to decorate camp for one week and did just fine enduring the week of being bumped around.

The buckets come in handy to hold an individual child's projects, such as lanyard projects, in and they don't get mixed up. It is also an easy way for them to bring everything home on the last day of camp.

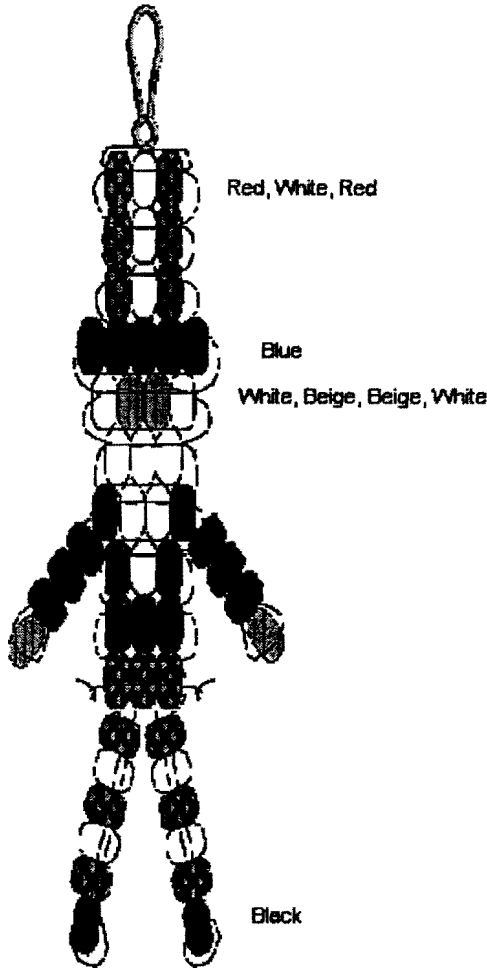
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PATRIOTIC CRAFTS

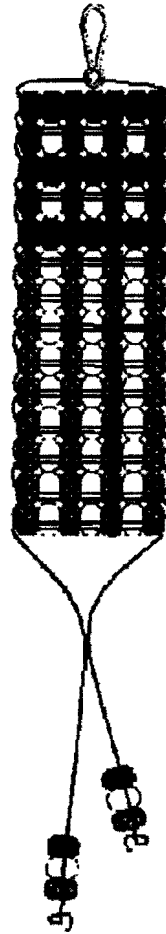
Uncle Sam Pony Bead Pattern – Needed: 18 Blue Pony Beads, 15 Red Pony Beads, 15 White Pony Beads, 4 Beige Pony Beads, 2 Black Pony Beads, 1 Lanyard Hook, 2 Yards Satin Cord. Fold your ribbon in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see detail below) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern at right as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot.



Stand-Alone Star Craft – These stars stand by themselves on a table and make a great decoration. Draw two identical stars on stiff paper or card stock. Decorate the two stars on both sides then cut them out. Make one slit in each star. On one star, the slit goes from an inner corner to the center point of the star; on the other star, the slit goes from an outer corner to the center point. Slip the two stars together through the slits you just cut. For stability, you may have to tape the stars a bit where they meet at the slits.



Red, White & Blue Design Pony Bead Pattern – Needed: 31 Blue Pony Beads, 38 Red Pony Beads, 29 White Pony Beads, 1 Lanyard Hook, 3 Yards Satin Cord. Fold your ribbon in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see detail below) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern at right as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot. Add beads on both ends. Tie off and trim.



Lincoln Penny Pendant – For each pendant, cut out 3 stars, one red, one white, and one blue. The white looks best as the middle star. Glue the white star onto the biggest star and then glue the smallest star on the white star. Glue a penny (Lincoln side up) in the middle of the stars. Punch a hole near the top of the stars. Thread a few feet of yarn through the pendant and wear it to celebrate Lincoln's birthday, February 12.



Sting of Stars – Draw several stars on red, white, or blue construction paper. Cut out the stars and decorate them if you like. Fold over one tip of each star. Staple, tape, or glue the star to a length of string. Leave some extra string at the edges for hanging.



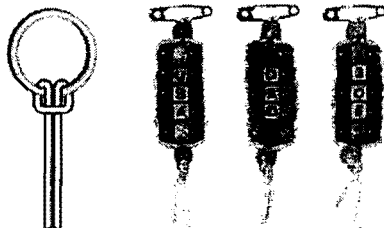
Money Rubbings – Make penny or quarter rubbings by putting a coin under a sheet of thin newsprint. Hold the coin steady as you rub over it with the side of a crayon. You will begin to see the head of a president as the crayon markings get darker. Be sure to rub both sides of the coin.

Patriotic Pebble Craft – Choose a smooth, flat river rock. Mark off the area that will be the stars. Use blue paint to color that area. Paint the rest of the rock's top white. Let the paint dry. Paint red stripes in the white area. Paint some white stars on the blue area. If you'd like a shiny finish, coat with an acrylic varnish after the paint has dried completely.



Rip and Tear – Let the boys make a torn paper collage using the colors red, white and blue. After it is completed, you can paste on top of the collage a black silhouette of George Washington or Abraham Lincoln.

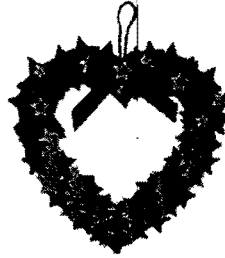
Pride Pin – Show your pride in your pack, your country, or your parent that has gone off to fight for our country. Cut a satin cord into an 18" length. Fold in half and use a half hitch to attach to a safety pin by placing the folded end down through and drawing the cord ends down through the folded end loop. Diagram shows how a key ring will look with cord half hitched to it. String the top bead onto both cords and push up to the safety pin. Lace the first row of three beads onto one cord. Lace the other cord through the same beads in reverse order. Pull both cords snugly. Continue with the next row of three beads until you have laced the five rows. String the bottom bead onto both cords and push up to the last row. Tie off. Trim cords. Pony Beads: Use red, white and blue for the USA pin, use yellow for a parent, use blue and yellow for Cub Scouts.



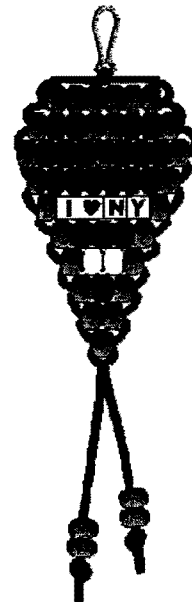
Graham Cracker Log Cabins – Talk with the boys about Abraham Lincoln. Tell them about his childhood in a log cabin and his love of books. Divide the boys into small groups and give each group graham crackers and peanut butter and ask them to decide how they might use these two things to build a miniature log cabin. Each group seems to go about the task in a different way!

Three Cornered Hats – Cut three 12" X 3" strips of construction paper for each child. Let the boys make three-cornered hats like the ones worn in George Washington's Day. Have each child staple together the ends of the three strips of construction paper (making a triangle).

Red, White & Blue Heart Wreath – Cut out a heart shape from a 8 X 8 square of card stock. Glue blue stars randomly to cover the top half of the heart. Glue about eight small white stars randomly on the blue stars. Glue red and white stars in stripes to cover the bottom half of the heart. Glue on a red bow with a small white star in the middle. Glue on a piece of cord to the back of hanging.



"I Love NY" Heart Pony Bead Pattern – Weave a pony bead heart with a special message for New Yorkers. Needed: 30 Metallic Pony Beads, 16 Blue Pony Beads, 4 Red Pony Beads, 2 Red Pony Beads, 4' Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook. Fold cord in half and half hitch to a lanyard hook by placing the folded end down through the hook and drawing the cord ends down through the folded end loop. Diagram at right shows how a key ring will look with cord half hitched to it. String the first six gold beads onto one cord. Lace the other cord through the same beads in reverse order. Pull both cords snugly. String the next row of eight beads on one cord. Lace the other cord through the same beads in reverse order. Continue until using pattern at right as a guide. Tie an overhand knot under the last bead. String two beads on each cord. Tie a double knot under each one. Trim.



Silhouettes – Create a silhouette of either George Washington or Abe Lincoln from black construction paper. Glue the silhouette in the center of a large sheet of white construction paper. Create fireworks around the silhouette by using different colors of tempura paint. Place a dot of paint on the paper and have the children use a paintbrush to pull the paint from the center to create the fireworks. Before the paint is dry sprinkle with glitter for a dynamic effect.

Post Card Map – Make a large outline map of the United States to display post cards. Ask each of the boys to bring post cards showing parts of the United States. Attach these post cards to the place they are about.

Patriotic Crafts

Patriotic Pens - Materials: stick pen, vinyl tape in red, white, and blue, scissors, star shaped hole punch, label stock or white paper and glue. Wrap the pen 3/4 of the way up in red and white vinyl stripes. Finish off in blue. Punch out small stars and stick to blue area.



Pencil Holder - Materials: Empty Toilet Paper Holder, 15 Craft Sticks, Cardboard, Paint/Markers, Tacky Glue, Rubber Bands, Star Wood pieces. Paint craft sticks. Let dry. Trace the end of the toilet paper holder on to cardboard. Cut this circle out. Glue it on to one end of the cardboard tube. Let dry. Cover tube with a light coat of tacky glue. Place painted sticks side-by-side to cover tube. Wrap with rubber bands until dry. Decorate with painted, pre-cut wood shapes if desired.



Lincoln Collage - Cut out a large profile of Lincoln using a sheet of construction paper. Trace around a pattern & cut out. Let the boys glue on small pieces of red, white & blue objects (cotton balls, tissue paper, crepe paper, wall paper etc.) Can do the same with a profile of George Washington.

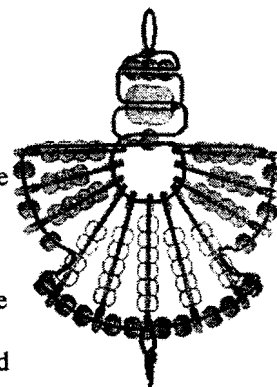
State Map Neckerchief Slide - Have the boys trace the state in which they were born from the US map. Have them draw this onto a piece of cardboard. Color it and glue a pipe cleaner to the back to complete.

Presidential Flyer - Cut a large circle of heavy paper or lightweight cardboard. Cut the center from the circle so it looks like a donut. Use a dinner plate and a saucer for a pattern. Decorate with stars and strips. Glue foam packing to each star.

Safety Pin Angel - Materials: 5 Safety Pins - Size 4, 6 Safety Pins - Size 2, 49 Red, White & Blue Pony Beads or Translucent Pony Beads, 20 Metallic Pony Beads, White Glue, 30" Metallic Cord, One 16mm Wooden Barrel Bead, Cut cord to 30". Stiffen ends with white glue. Let dry. Fold in half and tie a knot 1/2" below the fold. Choose your bead colors for the wings. Open six size 2 safety pins and string on the beads. Four safety pins should have four beads each. Two safety pins should have three beads each. See illustration. Close the pins. Choose your bead colors for the body. Open five size 4 safety pins and string on the beads. Two safety pins should have four beads each. Two safety pins should have five beads each. One safety pin should have six beads. See illustration. Close the pins. These written

directions for weaving the pins and beads may seem complicated. Just follow along using the diagram.

String three metallic pony beads on one end. String the other cord end through the same three beads in the opposite direction. String one barrel bead on one cord. String the other cord end through the same bead in the opposite direction. String one metallic pony bead on one end. String the other cord end through the same bead in the opposite direction. Tighten cord, pulling both ends evenly and firmly.



String the safety pins in the order shown on one cord. String that cord through the metallic neck bead again forming a loop that holds the safety pins. String that cord down through the first safety pin of the wing. Pull it through the opening on the pin head. String on a metallic bead, then through the next wing safety pin head. String on a metallic bead, then through the third wing safety pin. String on a metallic bead, then through the last two beads on the first safety pin of the body. String on a metallic bead then through the head of the first body pin. String on two metallic beads, then through the next body safety pin head. String on two metallic beads, then through the third body safety pin head.

String the other cord through the last safety pin on the wing then through the head. Continue adding gold beads and stringing through the heads as with the first cord. Tie off under middle safety pin. Add a dab of glue on the knot. Let dry and trim.

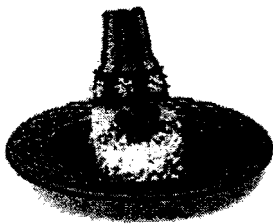
How to Cut a 5-Pointed Star in One Snip - Fold an 8-1/2" x 10" piece of paper in half. Fold and unfold in half both ways to form creased center lines. (Note: be sure paper is still folded in half.) Bring corner (1) right to meet the center line. Be sure to fold from the vertical crease line. Bring corner (1) left till edges coincide, then make the fold. Bring corner (2) left and fold. Bring corner (2) right until edges coincide. Then fold. Cut on the angle as shown in the picture. Then unfold the small piece. Marvel at your perfect (we hope!) 5-pointed star! If your star is not perfect, take a fresh piece of paper (8-1/2" x 10" -- not 8-1/2" x 11") and start over.

3-D Fireworks Craft - Materials: Heavy Black or Dark Blue Paper, Glue, Glitter (preferably red, white, and blue).

Squeeze the glue from the bottom onto the paper. Try to make firework (starburst-type) designs. After you

make the designs with the glue, sprinkle the glitter on the glue to make your fireworks sparkle! You can also use a paint brush or q-tip to "paint" on your design and then add the glitter.

Frozen Uncle Sam – Ingredients: 1 scoop vanilla ice cream, 1 Wafer ice cream cone, White frosting, Blue fruit leather, Red and blue decorating gels, Red and blue M&M's, Canister of ready-made whipped cream. Place a scoop of vanilla ice cream on a plate and return it to the freezer to harden.



Meanwhile, construct an Uncle Sam hat out of a wafer ice cream cone. Use frosting to attach a blue band of fruit leather around the bottom of the cone. Squirt vertical stripes of red decorating gel down the sides and blue gel on the top. Using a star tip, squirt on white frosting stars around the blue fruit leather, if desired. *Tip:* To avoid smudging the Uncle Sam hat design, have the boy hold the cone from the inside while decorating it with fruit leather and icing. Remove the ice cream-scoop "head" from the freezer and top with the Uncle Sam hat. Working quickly so the ice cream doesn't melt, add blue M&M's eyes and a red M&M's nose. Finally, add a whipped cream beard. To do this, have the boy hold the canister upside down while squirting on a long white beard. Serve up your Uncle Sam ice cream cone immediately.

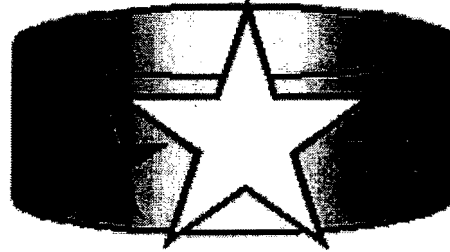


Lady Liberty – Materials: 1 Paint stick (big ones from a house paint store), 1 tongue depressor, 2 popsicle sticks, 1- 3 inch flat wooden star, Spanish moss, acrylic paints: off white, navy or royal blue, black, red, gold or true ochre, Red, white and blue thin ribbon, (or we used gold for bow), Black sharpie pen (marker), small block with a 1/8th by 1 inch slit in the center. Start by painting the paint stick off white. Let dry! Cut the tongue depressor and one of the popsicle sticks in half. Paint the tongue depressors navy blue with grammar school stars, and the popsicle sticks skin tone. Paint your 3-inch star gold or true ochre. Paint the handle part of the paint stick skin tone and the bottom red white and blue as



seen in the photo. Cut the last popsicle stick in half. Using one half of the stick cut to a point (use an old pair of shears), thinning the sides to the center. With the other stick cut a 1-inch rectangle. Putting the pieces together: Glue the flesh tone popsicle sticks to the navy and stars tongue sticks. Glue them to the paint stick as shown in the photo. Attach the lady in the block that has the slit in the center. Draw line breaks on the star with black marker and glue to the head. Glue her light together and attach to her arm that is up. Paint her face on, using the end of the paint brush with black and little white dot in the middle of the black. Paint on some checks and use your sharpie pen for the smile and nose. Glue on the Spanish moss on her head for hair and put a little at the base. Last put her red, white and blue bow on.

USA Napkin Ring – Materials: Toilet paper roll, colored paper or craft foam, scissors, and glue.



Cut a large rectangular piece (in red) the size needed to cover the toilet paper roll. Glue it to the tube. Cut the tube into four pieces along the lines on the rectangular template piece. Cut stars in white and blue. Glue on the stars to decorate. Feel free to decorate further with sparkles, sparkle glue, sequins or anything else the kids can think of.

Spinning Tops – Show your patriotic colors by hanging an array of red, white and blue twirlers from a window frame, a parade float or even limbs of the neighborhood trees. Then grasp each one at the bottom, twirl it around and around until the string is wound tight, then let go and enjoy the show. To make one, use a nail to poke a hole in the center of a plastic coffee can lid. With a marker, draw a spiral that starts 3/8 inch from the hole and gradually extends to the rim, then cut along the line (parents only). Knot an end of a piece of string and thread the other end up through the hole in the center, and the twirler is ready to hang up and spin.

Noodle Fireworks Craft – Materials: Macaroni Noodles, Rubbing Alcohol, Food Coloring, 2 Ziploc Baggie or Bowls, Heavy Black or Dark Blue Paper, Glue. *Note: Give yourself plenty of time for this craft! It can take hours for the noodles to reach the desired color, and it can take the macaroni up to 24 hours to*

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dry. To color the noodles, use one baggie or bowl for each color you make (save some plain noodles for the color "white"). Place the desired number of noodles in the baggie or bowl. Pour on enough rubbing alcohol so all the noodles are covered. Add a generous amount of food coloring to one container of alcohol and noodles. Repeat these steps for other colors. Put these aside and let them sit until they are the desired color (this can take hours - the longer they sit the brighter the colors). Once the noodles have reached the desired color, remove them from the baggie or bowl and lay them in a single layer on paper towels to dry. Once the noodles are dry, you can create beautiful fireworks pictures. On the paper, make fireworks (star-burst) designs using the glue; be very generous! Once you have your glue picture drawn, stick the colored macaroni on the glue to make colorful fireworks. Be creative and make different designs using the different colors!

Uncle Sam Napkin Rings – Materials: (Note that all wood pieces have holes) 16 mm Round Bead (head), 1/2" x 3/4" Oval Bead (body), 1/2" x 5/8" Spools (legs & hat), 9/16" Oval Beads (arms), Raffia Strands, Thin Cardboard, Tiny piece of white batting or white fake fur fabric (beard), Acrylic Paint, Small Paint Brush,

Glitter Glue, Plain Napkin Rings, Scissors, Glue Gun.

It is a good idea to paint the Uncle Sam body parts before assembly. Follow the example in the finished picture shown above. Directions below listed are without paint.



Assemble Uncle Sam Decoration: Take 2 strands of raffia and tie a knot at one end. Tie the knot over again until it is large enough that it will not slip through the holes in your wooden spools. Thread two spools onto the raffia strands and slide them down to the knot. Repeat this process for the other leg. Next, thread all four strands of raffia through the larger oval bead (body) and slide the bead down to meet the spools (legs). To make the arms, take one of the four strands of raffia and thread 2 of the smaller oval beads onto it. Slide the beads to the end of the raffia strand to meet the large oval bead (body). Tie a knot in the raffia strand at the end of the second arm bead. You will need to tie this knot a few times so that it will be a large enough knot to keep from slipping through the hole in the small oval beads. Repeat steps for the other arm. Thread the last two strands of raffia through the round bead (head) and slide the bead to meet the large oval bead (body). Thread the raffia stands through that last spool (hat) and slide the bead to meet the round bead (head). Tie a knot in the raffia



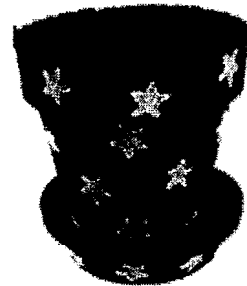
strands at the top of the spool (hat) to secure the body. Again, make sure that you tie the knot enough times to keep it from slipping into the hole in the bead. Trim the ends of the raffia strands so that 1/4" is sticking out beyond the knots. If you did not paint your Uncle Sam before you put him together, paint him now as shown in the photo. Using your hot glue gun, glue a tiny piece of white fur or batting to Uncle Sam's chin.



Assemble Uncle Sam Napkin Holder: Cut out a star from a piece of cardboard (star should be slightly larger than the assembled body). Cover the star completely with red, white or blue glitter glue and let dry. Take a plain napkin ring (wood is good), center the star to the napkin ring and glue it in place with your hot glue gun. Place a large dot of glue on the star with the center of the napkin ring behind it. Attach the body bead of Uncle Sam at the glue dot.

4th of July Flower Pot Votive Candleholder – Materials: Terracotta pot (any size) with dish, Navy blue craft paint, Liquitex Gesso-White, Star stencil, Pencil, 2 Paintbrushes (one wide and one narrow), 1" Sponge brushes, Wax paper or plastic grocery bag, Votive candle.

Lay down wax paper or a plastic bag to protect your work space. Paint the whole terracotta pot and its dish with the Liquitex Gesso White paint with a wide paint brush. Allow to dry overnight. This provides a good base coat. Paint the whole terracotta pot and the dish navy blue with the sponge brush. Allow the blue paint to dry. Using the stencil, draw on stars all over the pot and dish with a pencil. Paint in the stars with the Liquitex Gesso White. Use the narrow paintbrush. Let dry. Place a votive candle in the pot, light, and enjoy!



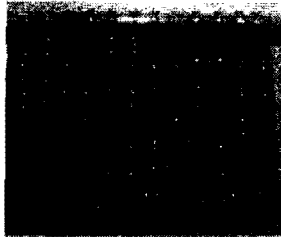
Paint Fireworks with Marbles – Materials: 13 x 9 baking pan, Tape, Black or dark blue construction paper, Tempera paint, Muffin tin or egg carton, Paint brushes, Smock or painting shirt (this one can get messy!), Glitter (optional), Newspaper, Clear Con-Tact paper (optional).

Spread the newspaper out to cover your work area. (This is also a great "outdoor" activity!) Put on your smock or painting shirt to protect your clothes. Put the different colors of tempera paint into the sections of the muffin tin or egg carton. If you would like, you can mix a small amount of glitter into the paint. Tape your

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paper to the inside of the pan. Place a marble into each color. Choose your first color, and put that marble into the baking pan. Hold the sides and slowly tilt the pan so that the marble rolls all over the paper. Wait a few minutes to let that color dry, and then try another. (Sometimes it's more fun to be creating more than one painting at a time, so that there isn't so much "wait time.") Dip your paintbrush into the paint and stand back. Flick your wrist so that the paint "splatters" on the paper to look like fireworks. Let them dry. If you would like, you can create one for each family member. Then cover them with Con-Tact paper and use them as Independence Day placemats.

Sun catchers: US Flag – Materials: Drinking straw, Clear plastic lanyard, Scissors, 36 dark blue transparent beads (7mm), 66 red transparent beads (7mm), 48 clear transparent beads (7mm), Tacky glue, Suction cup (with a hook or with a slit).



Cut strips of clear lanyard, one for every row in the pattern – each lace should be 10 inches long. Fold each strip of clear lanyard in half so that they curve towards each other. Fold each strip around the straw and string the beads over both layers of clear lanyard in the order the beads are shown in the pattern. Do 1 column at a time. After each column is finished, tie a knot at the end. Put a drop of tacky glue in each knot to help it stay. Let all of the knots dry and then cut off the extra clear lanyard at the ends. Trim the straw so that it is a little longer than the sun catcher on both ends. Run a piece of lanyard through the straw and make a loop to hang the sun catcher from. Tie a knot at the end and put a drop of glue in the knot. Hang it from the suction cup and enjoy!

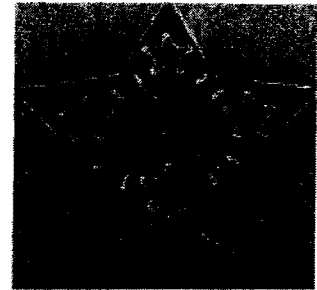
Crayon Scratching – Materials: Crayons of various colors, one must be black, White paper, Paper clip or used up pen.

Color a design on the white paper with various colors of crayons. Color darkly. After the page is covered with color, color over the whole thing with black crayon. Press down hard so all of the other colors are covered by the black. Use the paper clip or pen to scratch out your own fireworks display!

Patriotic Star Clock – Materials: Paper mache star-shaped box with lid, Liquitex Gesso White, Paintbrush, Navy blue craft paint, Red craft paint, 4 Small Wood

Stars, Pencil, Ruler, Clockworks, Small screwdriver, Hot glue gun and sticks.

Use the small screwdriver to punch a hole where the clockworks will come through the front of the clock. Before you punch the hole, put the clock works inside the clock and mark where you will punch the hole. Do it fairly close to the center of the star. Paint the whole box and the 4 wooden stars with Liquitex Gesso White paint. Allow the box and stars to dry overnight. Paint the lid of the box and the bottom of the box with navy blue craft paint. Leave the sides white for now.



Let the blue paint dry. Draw stripes on the sides of the box with a pencil and a ruler. Paint every other one with red craft paint and leave the others white. Hot glue the stars to the front of the clock (bottom of the box) where the 12, 3, 6, and 9 of the clock will be located. See photo so you know what the position of the stars are. With white Liquitex Gesso, paint the marks between the wooden stars where the other hours are located. Place the lid back on the box. Set the box on its side so that you can read the clock clearly and place it where you want! Note: If you want to hang the clock you will need to remove the lid.

Patriotic Love Key Ring – Materials: 6 Heart Shaped Pony Beads (2 Red, 2 White, 2 Blue), Key Ring, 8" of Red, White or Blue Rat-tail Satin Cord.



Cut satin cord into 8" lengths. Fold in half and half hitch to a key ring by placing the folded end down through the key ring and drawing the cord ends down through the folded end loop. Diagram at right shows how the key ring will look with cord half hitched to it. On each end of the cord string on one red, one white and one blue heart shaped pony bead. Tie a knot at the end to hold beads in place.



Patriotic Sun Visor – Materials: Plastic sun visor (blue), Heart shape made from "foamie" fun foam (red), USA cut from "foamie" fun foam (white). Glue hear shape onto visor. Add letters "U" "S" "A", slightly overlapping the letters onto the heart.

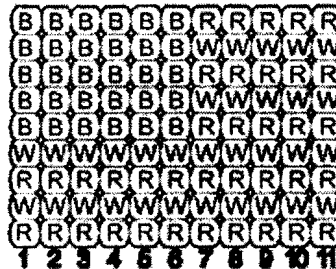
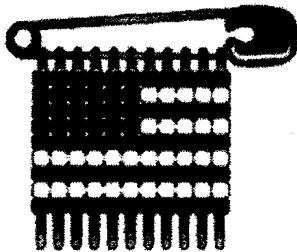
Patriotic Crafts

Flag Pattern for Beaded Safety Pins - Pattern works with three sizes of beads and pins. You choose the size you want. Note: If using size 10 seed beads, use size 1 pins instead of size 0.

You need:

For "E" Bead Pins
 (small beads, 2-1/4" wide pin)
 One Safety Pin, Size 4;
 Eleven Safety Pins, Size 3;
 "E" Beads;
 Split Ring Pliers or
 Metal Nail File;
 Needle-nose pliers

For Seed Bead Pins
 (tiny beads, 1-1/2" wide pin)
 One Safety Pin, Size 2;
 Eleven Safety Pins, Size 0;
 Seed Beads;
 Split Ring Pliers or
 Metal Nail File;
 Needle-nose pliers

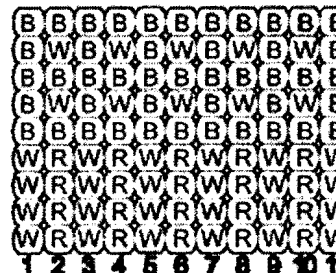
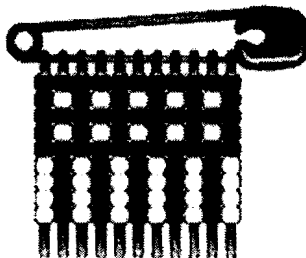
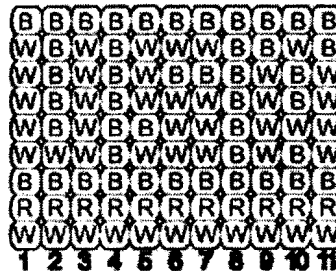
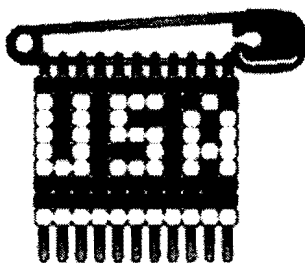


Instructions:

Each row hanging down is the smaller pin with beads strung on it. Open these pins and string beads following the pattern provided. Start at the top with of each row and work down. Use pliers to squeeze the pin's head closed permanently. Note: Beads are irregular in size. You may not be able to use the larger seed beads in your package and you may not want to use the smaller "E" beads in your package.

Use a split ring pliers or the point of metal nail file to bend open the coil at base of the larger pin. Thread coil of the beaded pins onto front shank of larger pin, forcing them around opened coil and onto the back shank of the larger pin. Follow pattern beginning with pin 11 and adding beaded pins working from right to left. R= Red, W = White, B =Blue

Other Beaded Safety Pin Projects: Use instructions from above project and arrange beads per diagrams.





Crafts for all Scouts

Crafts for all Scouts

Heart Wood Shapes Picture Frame – Materials: Six Jumbo Craft Sticks, One Large Heart Wood Shape, Four Small Heart Wood Shapes, Six Tear Drop Wood Shapes, Cardboard, Tacky Glue, Low Temp Glue Gun, Pink, Red, Green and White Paint, Cardboard Easel.

Paint jumbo craft sticks pink, small teardrop wood pieces green, large heart wood shape red, three small heart wood pieces red and one small heart wood shape white. Let dry. Cut a piece of cardboard to 4¼" to 5¼". Line up and glue the craft sticks onto the cardboard. Cut your photo in a circle. Mount photo on a piece of white index cut in a slightly larger circle. Glue to the middle of the craft stick frame. Glue on wood pieces as shown in illustration. Hot glue on an easel.



Gingerbread-Look Birdhouse Ornament

Materials: One Jumbo Craft Stick, Eight Craft Sticks, Two Mini Craft Sticks, Assorted Circle Wood pieces, Assorted Christmas Wood pieces, Tan, Green, Red & White Paint, Textured Snow Paint, Paint Brush, Tacky Glue, Metallic Gold Cord, Low Temp Glue Gun, Craft Knife and Adult. Have the adult cut a jumbo craft stick in half using



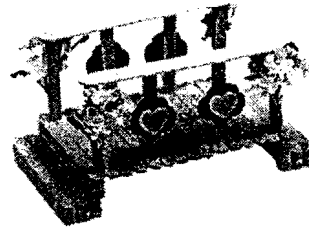
a craft knife. Paint craft sticks, mini craft sticks and economy craft sticks tan. Paint large a circle-shaped wood piece black. Paint assorted wood pieces to look like candy and Christmas decorations. Let all pieces dry. Turn seven craft sticks upside down and line up. Glue two mini craft sticks across the sticks, one at the top and one at the bottom.

Turn over. Glue the two pieces of jumbo sticks to form a peak. Glue the last craft

stick across the bottom. Glue the black circle to the middle. Glue a piece of gold cord around the circle. Decorate the house using your other painted pieces. Finish with textured snow paint. Hot glue a loop of gold cord to the back for hanging.

Table Top Bridge - These little bridges make great table decorations. Materials: 65 Craft Sticks, 8 Mini Craft Sticks, 2 Jumbo Craft Sticks, 4 Small Green Foam shapes, 4 Foam Hearts, Small Silk Flowers, Low Temp Glue Gun.

Glue 11 craft sticks one on top of the other. Glue 6 craft sticks one on top of the other. Glue another 6 craft sticks one on top of the other. Glue the two



stacks of six side-by-side. Glue the stack of eleven along side the double stack of six.

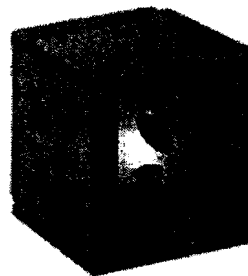
This will form the step. Repeat to form the other step. Lay 15 craft sticks side-by-side. Glue another 4

sticks on top of the 15 sticks laying them in the opposite direction to secure them in place. Turn upside down so you don't see the supporting sticks. Glue a step to each side of the bridge, lining them up with the last stick on each end. Lay a jumbo craft stick on your work surface. Use a glue gun to attach the four mini craft sticks on their ends to the flat jumbo craft stick, evenly spacing the mini sticks. This will make a railing. Repeat to make the other railing. Turn the railings over and add a dab of glue on each mini stick to secure the bottoms of the railings to the bridge. Decorate with silk flowers and foams as shown in illustration.

Craft Stick Lantern

Materials: craft sticks, oval wood pieces, wax paper, tacky glue, small candle in votive cup.

Lay a 24" piece of wax paper on your work surface. Start at the left bottom and glue four craft sticks on the wax paper to make a box.



Right next to it make another box of four craft sticks. Repeat two more times so you have four boxes. Arrange wood pieces in each box to make an attractive design. Glue in place. Picture shown used small and medium wood ovals but you can use any kind you would like. Let dry. Trim the wax paper along the top. Trim down the side but leave a half inch to glue. Fold wax paper to make a box. Glue flap to secure. Set a candle in a votive inside and see how pretty it looks when the light shines through.

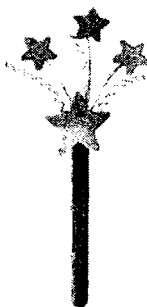
Window Sticky's – Materials: Clear acetate sheets, Small patterns (from transfer books, coloring books and magazines), Acrylic or fabric paints, Small Sharp scissors, Aleenes Tack It Over and Over (or similar product)

Trace pattern onto acetate sheet (Fabric Writer paints work great for tracing the patterns as well

as detailing). Paint the details of your pattern. Allow the paint to dry for at least 4 hours. You need to be sure that the paint is completely dry before proceeding. Using sharp scissors, cut out the design as close to the outline as possible. Turn over your Window Sticky and apply Tack It Over and Over or similar product with a brush. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for drying time.

Magic Wand Bookmark – Materials: One Large Star Wood shape, Three Small Star Wood pieces, Craft Stick, Gold Wire, Black & Gold Paint, Tacky Glue or Low Temp Glue Gun

Paint stars gold and craft stick black. Let dry. Glue large star to the end of the stick. Cut three 12" piece of wire and roll them around something thin (such as a piece of floral wire). Cut three 3" pieces of wire. Glue all six pieces of wire to the back of the large star as shown in photo above. Glue three small stars to the straight pieces of wire.



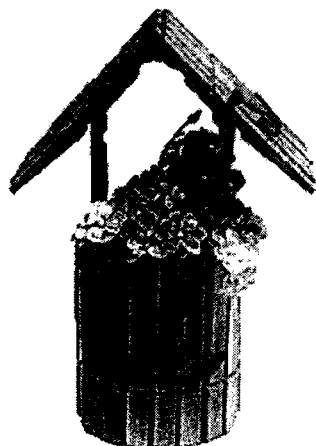
Trophy Holder – Materials: Jumbo Craft Sticks, Foam Sports Shapes, Foam Letters, Cardboard, Tacky Glue or Low Temp Glue Gun, Paint and Brush.

For top of display, glue eight jumbo craft sticks to a piece of cardboard. For all four sides, glue four jumbo craft sticks to cardboard. Cut all five cardboard pieces 1" larger than sticks. Bend excess cardboard away from sticks to form tabs that can be glued together. Glue tabs to together to form a box as shown in illustration. Paint base. Let dry. Decorate with sport shapes. Write your name with letters.



Table Top Wishing Well – Materials: 17 Clothespins, Tacky Glue, Baby Food Jar, Low Temp Glue Gun, Four Small Heart Wood Shapes, Eight Small Teardrop Wood Shapes, Rubber Band, Pink and Green Paint or Paint, Markers, Silk or Dried Flowers.

Remove the springs from 17 clothespins.



Hot glue half a clothespin (point side down and right side out) to the outside lip of the baby food jar extending up. Glue another directly across the jar. These will become the support for the roof of the wishing well. Cover the outside of the baby food jar with tacky glue. Cover with clothespin halves (point sides up and right sides out). Line up the bottoms with the bottom of the jar. Use a rubber band to hold them in place until dry. Use a glue gun to glue five clothespin halves together side-by-side to make one part of the roof. Glue five more to together to make the other side. Use hot glue to glue the pieces of the roof together and to attach to the wishing well as shown in the photo above. Paint four wood hearts pink and eight wood teardrops green. Glue to the wishing well to decorate. Add some silk flowers.

Furry Head Pencils – Materials: 3" Piece of a Feather Boa, Two 15mm Wiggle Eyes, One 1/2" Pompoms, Low Temp Glue Gun, Pencil.

Wrap a 3" piece of a feather boa around the top of pencil, securing it with hot glue. Glue on two wiggle eyes and a pom pom for a nose.



Music Shakers – Materials: 2 toilet paper tubes, beans, seeds, pasta or rice (uncooked), paper, tape, markers and stickers (Optional). Fill the tubes with beans, seeds, pasta or rice then wrap with any kind of paper. Fold up or tie the ends closed. Let the kids use their imagination and decorate with markers, crayons, stickers or paint.

Glitter Rocks – Materials: Small smooth egg sized rocks, Elmer's glue, and glitter. Role rock in glue then cover completely with glitter, let dry for 30 min. to 2 hours, depending on how thick the glue is, then add a top coat of Elmer's and let dry completely.

Flower Wreath – Materials: 10-20 flowers (dried or fresh), card board circle or paper plate, glue and ribbon.

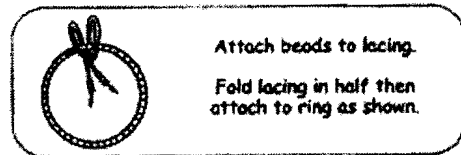
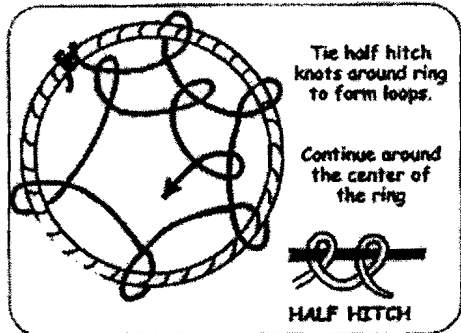
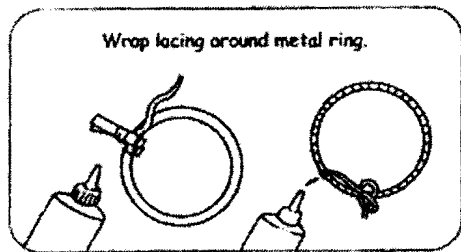
Cut out center in cardboard or paper plate. Place a substantial amount of glue all over your card board/paper plate, place flowers all around let dry, tie a ribbon around the top and use to hang up.

Wave Maker – Materials: Clear, empty 2 liter plastic soda bottle, Vegetable oil, Food coloring, Water

Start with a clear, clean empty 2 liter plastic soda bottle. Fill half way with water. Add drops of food color to make desired color (twist top on and

shake to combine color). Add more color if necessary. Any color will do we used blue (like the ocean) and we recommend to stay away from yellow because the oil is already yellow. Add vegetable oil to fill (all except about an inch on the top). Seal bottle tightly with cap. You are now ready to experiment. Swirl the bottle while it's standing up or lay it down on its side and rock back and forth to create "waves". You will find many interesting things to do with it. Try creating large bubbles by turning the bottle top over bottom a few times. Really shake it up to create millions of tiny bubbles. Look into the depths of the bottle when it has so many tiny bubbles with an "unfocused" gaze to get a holographic type effect. It also really looks great when lit from behind. Hold it up to the window on a sunny day to get an even more colorful effect. *Sometimes the oil gets a little cloudy when you've been playing with your wave maker a lot. Just let it sit still for several hours or days and the oil will eventually return to normal.*

Pocket Dream Catcher – Materials: Tacky Glue, 1-1/4" Key



Embroidery Floss or Yarn, Safety Pin, Scissors. Cut a 6-yard piece of yarn or floss. Slip one end in the split of the ring to hold in place. Wrap the lacing around the metal ring. Glue the end to the lacing where they meet. Roll a 1-yard piece yarn or floss loosely into a ball. Knot one end of yarn

around the metal ring then seal the knot with glue. Tie approximately four half hitches around the ring. Pinch each completed knot as you begin the next. Add a half hitch next to the knot where you



began. Then begin tying half hitches in the middle of the cord you already added. Double knot the cord in the center of the webbing then seal knot with glue. Cut off excess cord. Cut a 4" length of yarn. Knot ends together and insert one end of loop through metal ring at the top. Draw knot through loop and pull tight. Add a pin. Cut three 4" pieces of yarn. Fold each piece in half and tie to ring bottom using a half hitch. Lace a pony bead through both ends and knot in place. Cut off excess.

Easy Tie Dye for Kids – These are super easy tie dyes for kids. For the purposes of simplicity, choose to use one color per garment, rather than multiple colors that are so often seen. You can also use colored garments and use a contrasting dye color to achieve the same results. Materials: various colors of fabric dye (Rit Dye is usually available at your local grocer or discount department store), rubber bands, rubber gloves, marbles, tap water, garments such as t-shirts, cotton shorts, old jeans, etc.

Begin by rubberbanding your garment according to the design you wish to achieve. See the pictures below followed by the method in which to reach that result.



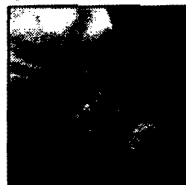
Sunburst



lines



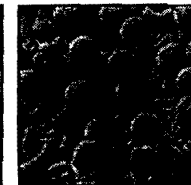
circles



One marble & several rubber bands



several rubber bands only



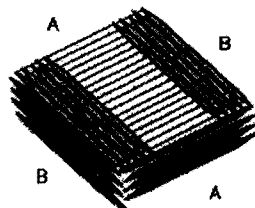
one marble & rubber band per circle

Prepare dye according to package directions. Be sure to wear rubber gloves to protect your hands! Once your garment is ready, place in the dye for at least 15-20 minutes. The longer the garment remains in the dye, the darker and deeper the color will become. Remove from the dye and rinse according to package directions, usually in cold running water. Ring out garment until water runs

clear. Carefully remove rubber bands and marbles to reveal your new design! No design will be the same as another and different effects can be reached by combining the different methods mentioned above.

Toothpick Treasure Box – Materials: Toothpicks 146 perfect ones to make box, a few extra for spreading glue (square-edge toothpicks work best), Glue (white glue or tacky glue) *Make sure to cover surface that you're working on, this project can get messy.* Be sure to use only perfect and straight (not warped)

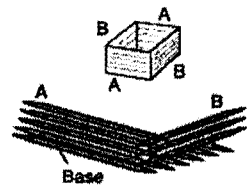
toothpicks for your box. Any rejects can be used as glue spreaders or for other projects. **Base:** Pour out a little glue. (We recommend using a something disposable—a shallow dish or plate) Using an extra toothpick as a glue spreader (or a very small paintbrush); spread glue along one edge of first toothpick, adhere second toothpick to first. Spread glue on outside edge of second toothpick; adhere third toothpick. Continue in this manner gluing and adhering toothpicks until you have a row of 31 toothpicks all lined up. **Sides:** Spread glue on top of the first toothpick on the



base (only) and place a toothpick on top of it ("A" sides). (See illustration) Do the same with the last toothpick in the row on the base (other "A" side). Now, spread glue on edge of another toothpick and place

it so that it crosses over both of the toothpicks you just placed ("B" sides). Do the same on the other "B" side of the box (like building a log cabin).

Continue in this manner; spreading glue on top of top toothpick and adding another toothpick to each of the "A" sides then do the same with each of the "B" sides, back to "A's" then back to "B's", etc. until you have 15 on the "A" sides and 14 on the "B" sides. Let dry. **Top:** Make another row of toothpicks the same way you created the bottom of the box. This row should be 33 toothpicks long. Let dry. Glue and attach 5 toothpicks crosswise on each side of the top of box ("B" sides)—the fifth toothpick should hang off the edge its full width. To do this; you need to glue the first toothpick right at the edge and glue three more to the inside of it and one toothpick to the outside of it. (See illustration). Let set a few minutes. Carefully turn lid over. Spread glue and on first and last toothpick in row of 33, attach toothpick on top of this ("A" sides). Glue and attach more toothpicks



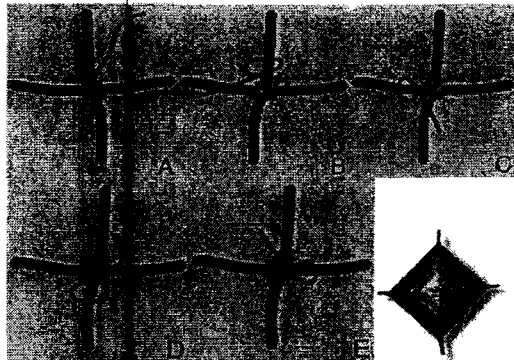
on top of these new toothpicks until you have 3 toothpicks on top of the first and last toothpick in the row of 33. Now attach the crosswise-side toothpicks ("B" sides). Spread glue on the toothpick that hung over the edge of the top on each side and attach four toothpicks on top of that. Let dry. **Specifications:**

- Box Bottom: 31 toothpicks
- A Sides of Bottom: 15 toothpicks (each side)
- B Sides of Bottom: 14 toothpicks (each side)
- Box Top: 33 toothpicks
- A Sides of Top: 3 toothpicks (each side)
- B Sides of Top: 4 toothpicks (each side)

Yarn Art – Materials: Scraps of yarn, 2 Straight sticks (both the same length), Scissors, Sandpaper

Long sticks make a large design, short sticks make a small design. Use many colors of yarn or just a few; be creative.

Select two sticks that are fairly straight and about the same length (or trim to length). Sand ends of sticks to reduce sharpness. Lay one stick crosswise over the other. Begin to wrap first color of yarn around one way then the other and make a knot. Let yarn hang down from knot; do not trim. See illustration A.



Turn sticks over so that knot is in the back. Begin to wrap yarn. Bring yarn from behind stick and wrap it around the first stick and over to the next stick (B).

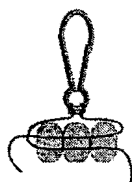
Then continuing wrap it around next stick front to back and back around to next stick (C). Same on the next stick (D) and the next (E). Just keep wrapping the yarn and soon a pattern will appear. To change color of yarn, give an extra wrap of yarn to the stick where you want to change colors and tie the new color to the old securely, making sure knot is in back of design, not front. Change colors as often as you wish or not at all. Multicolor yarns make interesting designs too. To finish off design, double knot yarn to stick you want to end at and trim.

Record Player Art – Materials: Record Player, Paper Plates, Markers or Paints and Brushes, Pencil.

Use a pencil to punch a hole in the middle of the paper plate. Place the plate on the record player using the hole to position it. Turn on record player. Place tip of marker or brush on plate and allow plate to spin underneath. Use variations of pressure, color and position to it make a more interesting design. *Variations to Try:* Permanent Markers on Acetate, Chalk on Black Construction Paper, Water Color on Vellum

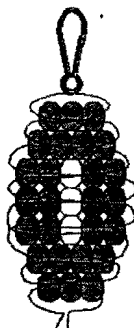


Half Hitch for attaching cord to lanyard hook for pony bead patterns – Use this sample for all of the key chains listed in this section of the Pow Wow book. In each case, you will loop the cording through the opening on the hook.



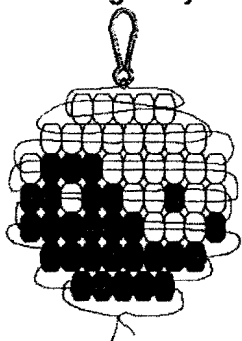
Football Pony Bead Pattern – Materials: 26 Brown Pony Beads, 3 White Pony Beads, 2' Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook.

Fold your ribbon in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot.



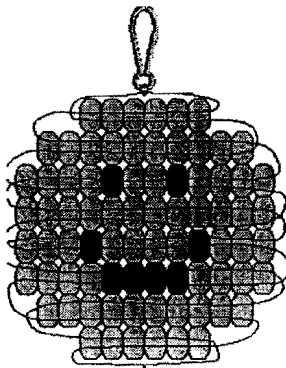
Yin Yang Pony Bead Pattern – Materials: 28 White Pony Beads, 28 Black Pony Beads, 2 Yards Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook.

Fold your wire or cord in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot.



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Smiley Face Pony Bead Pattern – Materials: 72 Yellow Pony Beads, 8 Black Pony Beads, 2 Yards of 1/4" Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook. Fold your wire or cord in half to find the center.



Use a half hitch (see above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot.

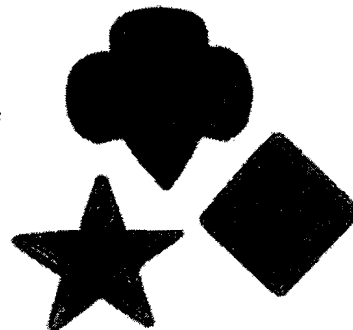
Paper Chinese Yo-Yo – Materials: 1/8" or 1/4" Dowel, Roll of wrapping paper, Tape or Glue.

Cut a strip of wrapping paper 7' long by 4" wide. Glue or tape one end of the strip to the dowel at the end. Roll the paper tightly around the dowel. To use, hold the dowel and flick your wrist in an upward motion. Paper will yo-yo out and back in.



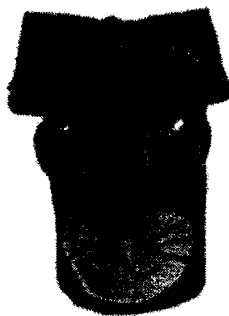
Scout Fire Starters – Materials: Candy Mold, Wax or Old Candles, Saw Dust from Untreated Wood. Disposable Container and Spoon, Broken Crayons (optional)

Melt candles or wax in a double burner on stove top. Add broken crayons for color if desired. Mix equal amounts of saw dust with melted wax in a disposable container. Pour into candy molds. Let harden. Pop out of molds. Light with a wooden match to start your camp fire or cooking fire.



Tiger Seltzer Rockets – Materials: Scrap paper, Pen or pencil, Film canister with snap on lid (Fuji), Tiger striped craft foam (or orange and use black permanent marker to make stripes), Scrap of black craft foam, Scrap of white craft foam, Black permanent marker, Hot glue gun, Scissors, Wiggle Eyes (2 per canister), Alka-Seltzer tablets (generic works fine), Water in a container, Eye protection (glasses).

Lay the film canister on it's side on the paper. Mark the top and bottom of the canister. Cut a strip of paper. Wrap the paper around the canister and cut to fit. This will become your pattern. Lay the pattern on the wrong side of the craft foam. Mark the pattern on the foam. Cut the shape out. Adhere the craft foam to the film canister using the hot glue, making sure the end with

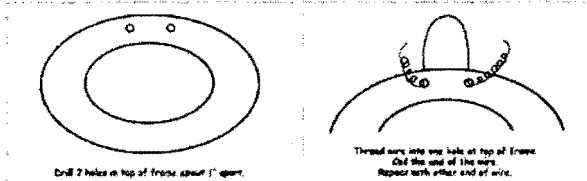
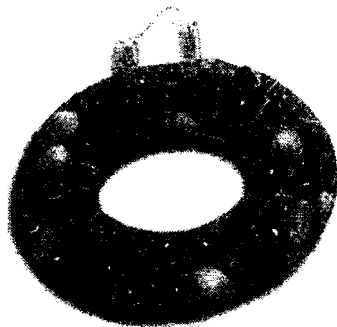


the lid sticks out about 1/8". Note: Make sure the ears are on the opposite side of the opening of the canister. Cut a circle out of tiger striped craft foam, cutting a pie shaped wedge out of the circle. Form into a cone shape and hot glue to the end of the canister (opposite the opening). Cut out 2 small triangles and glue to the cone (see photo). Look at photograph and cut out the nose from black craft foam, and the mouth area out of white foam. Use a black marker to draw on features. Glue on to canister according to photo. Glue on wiggle eyes. Take the following items outside: the rocket, water, Alka-Seltzer tablets, and eye protection. Put on your eye protection. Turn the rocket upside down, remove the lid from the canister, and fill 1/4 full with water. Drop in tablet and immediately replace lid and set on ground. Back up! Experiment with using one or two tablets into the canister to see if it will shoot up higher. Be sure to look for the tablets after the rocket fires, we were able to reuse some of them a couple of times. Be sure to rinse off your driveway or sidewalk after finishing with your rockets. We have tested this product with a variety of glues and found that hot glue held up to continuous exposure to water and seltzer tablets.

Seashell Frame – Materials: Oval wood frame (or make one from heavy cardboard), Acrylic paint – blue, 12" Length 22 gauge wire – turquoise, Small sea shells, Blue pre-tinted grout, Paint brush

Craft drill and small bit, Craft stick. Using the craft drill and small bit, drill 2 holes in top of frame about 1" apart. Paint front and back of frame blue. Let dry.

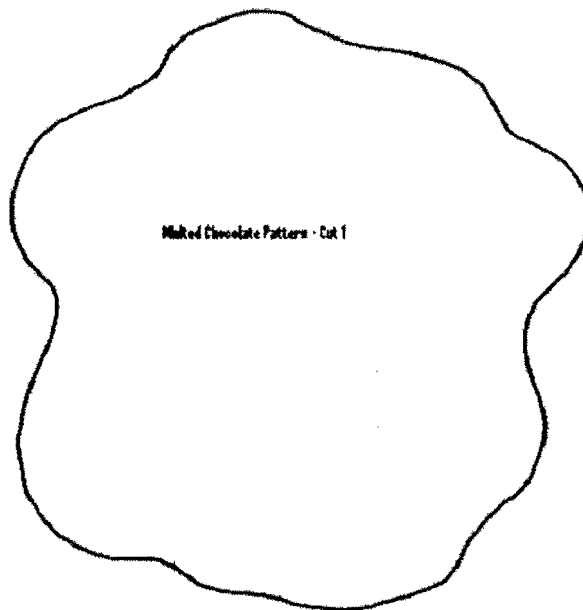
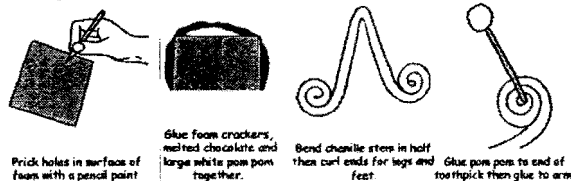
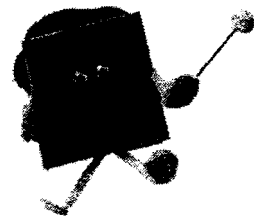
Thread one end of turquoise wire into one hole at



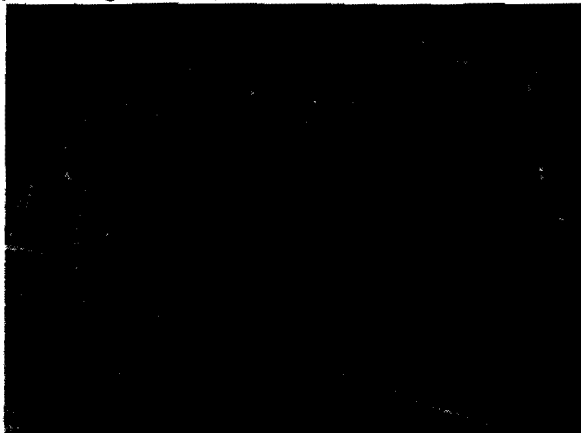
top of frame. Using the end of the paint brush, coil the end of the wire. Repeat with other end of the wire for a hanger. Spread enough grout on frame to have about a 1/4" thickness. Press shells into grout. Let dry.

Marshmallow People – Materials: 2mm Tan Craft foam, 3mm Brown craft foam, 1/2" White pom-pom, 7mm Brown pom-pom, Two 10mm Wiggle eyes, 3 White chenille stems, Scissors, Toothpick, Tacky glue, Fine point black permanent marker, Pencil, Cinnamon.

Transfer pattern for melted candy bar onto brown foam, then cut out. Cut two 3 1/4" squares from tan foam for crackers. Poke holes in crackers with pencil point then dust with cinnamon. Draw line down center of cracker with edge of scissors to simulate an actual cracker. Glue 'smores together in the following order: Cracker, 3" pom-pom, melted candy, cracker. Let dry. Bend 1 chenille stem in half for legs. Coil ends of chenille stems for feet. Glue legs in place inside of top cracker. Snip one chenille stem in half for arms. Glue ends then glue one to each side of the top cracker. Glue 2 wiggle eyes and brown pom-pom in place for face. Draw mouth with a black marker. Glue white pom-pom to the end of a toothpick for toasted marshmallow then glue to one arm.



Tape-T's – Tape creates the lines and shapes that are the "resist" area of this shirt. This technique shows that sometimes what you don't paint is as important as what you do! Materials: White T-Shirt, Cardboard or shirtboard form for inside T-shirt, Masking Tape, Color Mist Combinations: - Pink Carnation, Cornflower Blue and Sunflower Yellow, OR - Christmas Green, Cornflower Blue and Sunflower Yellow, Plastic to cover work area and protect floor from overspray (if working indoors), scissors



Place T-shirt over cardboard/shirtboard. Cover work area with plastic. Randomly place masking tape on shirt to create various patterns. Choose from either of these color combinations: **a.** Christmas Green, Cornflower Blue, & Sunflower Yellow, or **b.** Cornflower Blue, Pink Carnation, & Sunflower Yellow. Shake Color Mist well with clear cap in place. Prime pump by spraying onto a clean paper towel, then begin misting color randomly onto shirt. As you paint the t-shirt, remove pieces of the tape to add color under the taped areas. It is always best to start spraying with your lightest color first. As the colors overlap and blend, new colors will be created. Allow paint to dry completely then turn shirt over and paint the back in the same manner. Color will be permanent and washable. Do not be concerned with dots and uneven variations of paint, this creates a more tie-dye look to the shirt. Because Color Mist is permanent it does not have to be heat set.



Rexlace Square Keyring – Materials: Keyring, 2 Hanks of Rexlace - 30" each (Your Choice of Colors), Scissors. Follow illustration 1 for attaching Rexlace to keyring. When illustration 1 is completed and pulled tight, your Rexlace should look like illustration 2. To continue braiding, fold each strand back over itself until all four lengths are

worked, being sure to thread through loops when appropriate. From here, it doesn't matter which tail you start with, as long as you work through all four lengths. Braid as many rows as you wish. After the last row, you can either put a little glue on the end (trim tails after glue is set), or pull extra tight and leave tails.

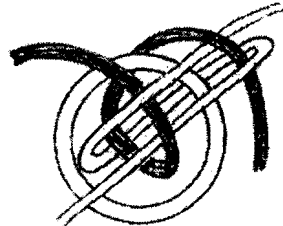


Illustration 1

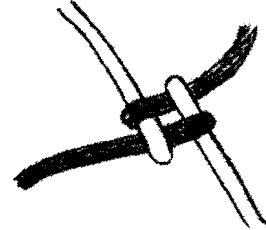
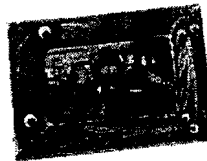


Illustration 2

Animal Print Frame – Materials: Paper maché, Oil crayons - assorted colors, White opaque marker or paint, Wiggle eyes, Scissors, Glue



Color the bottom and one side of the frame white with paint or opaque marker. Color the other sides of the frame with a dark brown oil crayon then color over the white sides of the frame with black oil crayon.

Use the points of the scissors to scratch away the oil crayon on all four sides. Make the strokes in one direction so that the final effect will look like fur. The black with white underneath represents a skunk, so use a white crayon to draw a white stripe down the center of the two black sides. The brown represents the fur of a raccoon. Draw a dark brown circle at one end of each of the other two sides for the dark circle around a raccoon's eyes. Glue two small wiggle eyes at one end of each of the black sides for the skunk and one large eye on top of each of the brown circles.



Color one long side and one short side with white.



Make scratches in the layer of oil pastels with scissor points.



Glue wiggle eyes in place for skunk and raccoon.

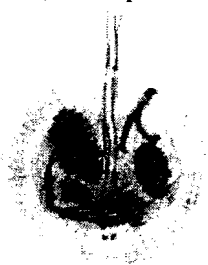


NATURE CRAFTS

Icy Sun Catcher - This is from the Kathy Ross book *Crafts to Make in the Winter*.

Materials: Old Shoe Lace, Water, 9" Disposable Pie Tin, Natural Materials such as Pinecones, Pine Needles, and Twigs

Instructions: Fold the shoelace in half and place the two ends across the center of the pie tin. Make the arrangement of natural materials in the tin. Fill the tin with water and leave in outside to freeze. When the water has frozen, remove the ice from the tin. Hang the ice circle from a tree in a sunny place so you can see it from your window.



Walnut Ship - Fill half a walnut shell with melted wax, then set three "masts" made of toothpicks, and a front spar also of toothpick (use the round ones). Use thread and glue to make cross spars on the masts. Use thread to string together rigging on the masts, and small swatches of white cloth or paper (old cotton handkerchiefs work well), to make sails. Glue these on the spars, and use thread from the bottom corners of the sheet to the sides of the gunwales. You can also add small flags to the masts. These make great Christmas tree ornaments.

Walnut Jack-o-Lantern - Sand the fat end of a whole walnut so it will stand on end without tipping. Paint orange, and add a yellow face of eyes, nose, and mouth. Add a short stick for a stem, with a couple of leaves and two pieces of thin green wire. Makes a great Halloween decoration.

Walnut Cradle Ornament - Materials: half a walnut shell, Length of thin ribbon, 3/8" wooden bead, paint, batting, fabric scrap for a blanket.

Glue a length of thin ribbon lengthwise inside walnut shell half. Paint closed eyelash lines on a 3/8" wooden bead. Fill the shell with batting. Glue bead head in place at wide end of shell. Add a fabric scrap blanket - gluing and tucking raw edges to inside. A tiny bow, flower or snippet of hair fiber can be glued on to cover the hole in the bead. Tie ribbon ends together to hang.



Walnut Strawberries - Paint the whole walnut red and randomly glue on tiny pearls for the seeds. Then cut a green felt strawberry leaf top and attached a hanger.

Walnut Mouse - Take half a walnut shell and place flat side down. Take two pistachio nut shell halves and glue them, pointy end standing up, near the pointed end of

the walnut half for ears. Glue on two wiggly eyes, a pipe cleaner tail and some whiskers made of fishing line and put a black dot at the very pointed end of the walnut shell and you have a little mouse. These can be used as ornaments, or glued to packages just for fun.

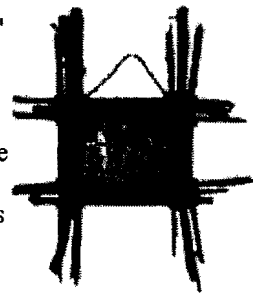
Knitting Baskets Ornament - Use half a walnut shell, position a length of yarn in the bottom of the walnut shell and glue for a hanger. Wind up little balls of yarn and glue into the shell and on top of the yarn hanger. Stick in a couple ball head pins for knitting needles. You can also fill with a pinked square of fabric and fill with tiny pine cones. Use a ribbon for the hanger (attaching the same as for the knitting baskets.)

Tips for Working With Pinecones - Before working with the cones, condition them in the oven. You don't have to do it, but heating them first melts the sap and as a result adds a nice glaze to the pine cones. Also, pine cones that are not opened, will open in the heat. (If you make a decoration for outside, the opened pine cones may close again in a wet, humid climate.) Use an old cookie sheet or cover a sheet with foil. Place the pine cones on it and put it in oven. Bake them at about 200 ° until the sap is melted and the pine cones are open. Test first with one pine cone to get the right temp. As an added bonus, your house will smell wonderful!

Pinecone Turkey - Take a pinecone that is flat on one end and cone shaped on the other. The flat end would be the tail after you stick in a few feathers or feather shaped cutouts. On the pointy end insert a question-mark shaped cutout for a head and twigs or chenille stems for legs.

Rustic Stick Frame - Gather 12 sticks from your backyard or a walk in the woods.

Look for straight sticks from 1/4" to 1/2" thick. Strip off any leaves or branches and break 6 of the sticks to 11" length. Break the other 6 to 9" lengths. Arrange the sticks to form your picture frame using a glue gun to tack the sticks in place. Wrap the four corners with twine as shown and glue ends in place on the back. Trim your photo to fit. Glue to back of frame at corners. Cut and glue a 6" piece of twine to back of photo for hanging.



Christmas Tree (Several Pinecones) - With pinecones standing on their widest end (the base), glue the "sides" of them together in the form of a circle. Some of the petals can interlock with each other to help hold it in place (use hot glue to secure). When you have the size

of circle you need to form the base of your Christmas tree (obviously this can vary, depending on the size of tree you want), repeat that step, only making the circle smaller. Glue that circle onto the base, using the same technique as mentioned above--allow some of the petals of the base of the smaller circle to interlock with the tips of the larger circle. Keep repeating these steps until you reach the "top" of your Christmas tree. The very tip should be just one (1) pinecone, the "layer" beneath that should be three (3) pinecones, and so on--forming larger and larger layers--depending on how large you want the entire tree. Decorate then with glitter, lights, miniature garlands, ornaments, etc.

Bird House – Materials: Empty (Clean) 1/2 Gallon Milk Carton, Black, Brown or Grey Paint, Lots of Twigs, Low Temp Glue Gun or Tacky Glue, Scissors, Ruler, Pencil, String or Fishing Line

Measure and mark 3" from the bottom all around an empty milk carton. Cut into 2 pieces. Saving both the top and the bottom. Cut a 2" circle in the middle front of the top piece. Cut the bottom piece down to 1" high. Put some glue on all four sides of the bottom piece on the outside.

Push the bottom piece into the bottom of the top piece, making a new base for the milk carton. Glue pour spout closed. Paint the outside of the milk carton in a dark color. This will help the spaces you will have between the sticks blend in. Set aside to dry. Gather *lots* of thin, straight sticks. Thicker sticks will go faster but you may need a hand saw or pruning shears to cut sticks to size. Thinner sticks can be broken to size. Poke a hole through the middle of the top ridge. Push string or line through the hole to hang the bird house. Break or cut sticks to cover the bottom and all sides working around the hole cut in the center front. Glue them into place. Glue a small stick under the hole for a perch. Cut or break sticks for the roof. Glue into place. Glue stick to cover the top ridge.



Single Pinecone Christmas Tree - Glue a single pine cone into a small flower pot. Put gold glitter on the tips of the "branches", a small star on the top and wrap a piece of rickrack around the flower pot. You can add touches of glitter to the flower pot as well. You can even tuck some cotton into the branches for snow. This is just one suggestion for decorating your tree - the possibilities are endless!

Pinecone Angel Ornament – Use a long, narrow pinecone. Turn it upside down, and glue a little wooden ball to the flat part (for the head), glue two big silk rose leaves to the back for wings (or anything else you have that looks like wings), let dry and spray paint the whole thing either silver or gold. Attach a string to the back for a hanger.

Pinecone, Wax, & Glitter Ornament - Tie a cord around the top of a pinecone and dip into wax. Set in egg cartons to dry. Decorate with glitter when still moist and hang from Christmas tree. (To just wax the tips, pour wax into a shallow pan and roll the pinecone in it.)

Stick Hats – Materials: sticks, string, glue.



Gather together a bunch of sticks from 8 to 12 inches long. Tie a piece of string about 12 inches long just below the top of one stick; tie a second string just above the stick's bottom. Next, lay a second stick parallel to the first. Wrap the strings around the second stick, and then bind the sticks with a figure eight. Tie a third stick to the second and

add more sticks and string until you reach the circumference of your child's head. Tie the ends and brush the string with glue.

Pinecone Bird Feeder – Materials: Large pine cones, Corn Meal, Shortening (or bacon fat, melted suet, etc.), Bird seed and/or bread crumbs, Cake pan, String or yarn.

Mix corn meal and shortening. Spread mixture thickly into the crevices and all over the pine cone. Pour bird seed and/or bread crumbs into the cake pan. Dip and roll the pine cone in the bird seed so that it sticks to the mixture and covers the pine cone. Let this harden overnight, then tie a piece of string or yarn to the very top of the pine cone. Loop the string under the topmost "leaves" of the pine cone and tie a knot in the top. Hang the bird feeder on a tree branch in the yard, and watch the birds flock in!

Sea Shell Angel - Materials: 1 large shell, 2 very tiny shells (for hands), wooden ball (for head), spray glue, hot glue, glitter, paint, lace, ribbon.

Spray the large shell with glue and drop the glitter on. Paint a design on if you wish. Glue on the wooden head, paint on eyes and mouth. Glue on the very small shells (hands). Glue on the lace for a hat, add on hair if you wish. Add ribbon to the back to hang it on a tree.

Sea Shell Magnets – Glue a disc magnet to the back of any seashell, closest to the edge and the rim so it can

hang securely on the fridge. You can paint them if you like.

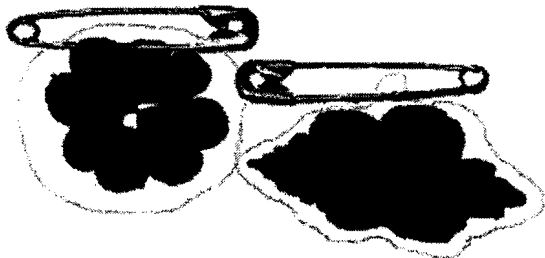
Rock Necklace - Use a rock collected from a special place or during a special outing. Cut a 1 yard piece of twine or hemp. Attach to the back of the rock with a glue gun. Wrap twine or hemp several times around rock, securing as necessary with glue. Tie ends together to form a necklace. Variation: Use a sea shell instead of a rock.

Leaf Sun Catcher - Materials: Wax Paper, Fall Leaves, Crayon Shavings, Adult with Iron, Newspaper. Cover work surface with newspapers. Sprinkle a small amount of crayon shavings on a piece of wax paper. Arrange leaves on top. Sprinkle more crayon shavings and cover with another piece of wax paper. Place a piece of newspaper on top and iron with a warm iron until crayon shavings melt. Trim and hang in the window.



Pinecone Fire starters - Place pine cone in a cupcake tin (coat tin with vegetable oil first). Add some sawdust if you like and a wick. Pour melted wax into the tin and let harden. Add this to your fire with kindling.

Nature Pins - Materials: Clear Contact Paper, Safety Pins (Size 2), Metal Nail File, Flowers and Leaves Gathered (with permission, of course!) Cut two 2" circles of contact paper. Select flowers



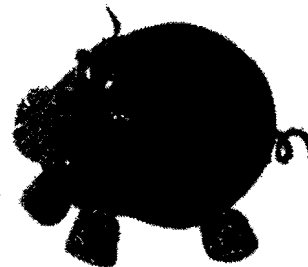
and/or leaves to press on to one of the circles. Cover with the second piece of contact paper. Trim. (Note: you can make terrific bookmarks by following this same process - just make a rectangular shape, instead.) Spray safety pins with clear coat to keep them from tarnishing. Use the point of metal nail file to bend open

the loop at the base of the safety pin. Use the pin to poke a hole in the top of your nature design. Push it down the front shank of the pin, around the loop and on to the back shank of the pin.

Stepping Stones - Materials: Empty Heart-Shaped Candy Box, Large Disposable Mixing Container and Stick, Cement, Shells, Beach Glass or Stones. Mix cement according to package directions. Pour into empty box. Let set a few minutes. Press shells, beach glass and/or stones into cement. Use a stick to write a message or have child make a hand print.

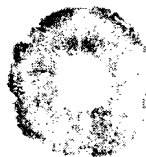


Pig Apples - Materials: Red Delicious apple, 5 red gumdrops, Toothpicks, 4 whole cloves, Fruit leather. Turn an apple on its side. Insert one end of a toothpick into a gumdrop and stick the other end into the bottom of the apple core to form a snout. Break toothpicks in half and affix four gumdrops as feet. Set clove nostrils



in the nose and clove eyes above the snout. Twist off the stem, poke a hole with a toothpick, and insert an inch-long piece of shoestring licorice into the hole to make a tail. Finally, cut a piece of fruit leather into a rectangle measuring 1 by 1/2 inch, and then cut again on the diagonal to form two equal-size triangles. Affix upright triangles with small pieces of toothpick to create ears, then bend over the upper portion of each triangle to cover the spot where the toothpick shows. **SAFETY NOTE:** Before your kids pig out on these apple snacks, remind them to remove the toothpicks and cloves.

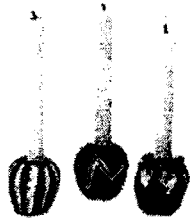
Mushroom Prints - Materials: Fresh, whole white or Portobello mushrooms, white paper, drinking glass, non-aerosol hair spray.



To make spore prints, carefully remove the stems from the mushrooms. Expose the gills by using a knife (a parent's job) to trim back the lower edges of the caps. Place the mushrooms on a sheet of paper and cover each one with an inverted glass. Let stand overnight. The mushrooms will release spores from their caps to create distinctive patterns. Carefully

lift first the glasses, then the mushrooms, to reveal the spore prints. To preserve the designs, coat with non-aerosol hair spray.

Apple Candlesticks - This unusual table centerpiece is ephemeral – but it's beautiful while it lasts.

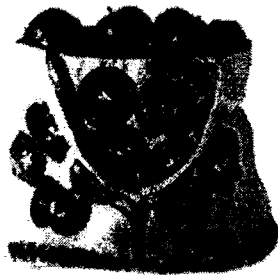


Materials: Large Rome Beauty apples (that will stand straight on the table), Candles, Waxed paper, Potato peeler, Lemon juice. Using an apple corer, make a hole about halfway through the middle of an apple. Make the hole as straight as possible and remove the core piece. Insert a candle into the hole.

It should fit tightly; if the hole is too large, wrap waxed paper around the candle's end. Older kids can decorate the apples by carefully carving designs in the skins with the tip of a potato peeler (to prevent the designs from turning brown, rub them with lemon juice). Arrange the candleholders in a circle on a plate or cutting board.

Apple-Stamped Bag - **Materials:** Fabric bag (cloth grocery sacks work well), Newspaper, Fabric paint (green, red and brown), Paintbrush, Apple

Fold over some newspaper and insert it into the fabric bag, laying it flat so that the paint will not seep through. With a brush, use brown paint to fashion a tree trunk and let dry. Then use a



horizontally cut apple to make leaves by brushing a thin layer of green fabric paint onto the apple and pressing it around the top of the trunk. Repeat several times (make sure to look for the star in the print). After the green paint dries, cut an apple in half vertically. Pick the side that still has the stem and brush with red fabric paint. Then "hang" juicy apples on the tree.

Shrunken-Apple Kitty Puppet - **Materials:** Apple, Paring knife, Lemon juice, Whole cloves, Pencil, Jar, Glove, Felt scraps, Glue

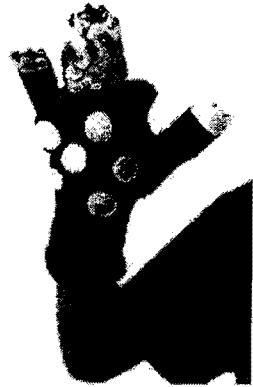
Peel the apple and remove a bit of the core from the bottom. To carve your kitty's face, cut holes for the eyes. Above them, slice two triangular flaps (these will turn into the ears). For the nose and mouth, cut a deep X. On each side of the X, make shallow slits for whiskers. Soak the apple in lemon juice for 15 minutes (to prevent browning). Lightly dry it with a paper towel, then insert cloves into the eye holes. Push a pencil into the apple from the bottom and set it in a jar, making

sure the apple doesn't touch anything while it dries (it could spoil). The apple head will take about 3 weeks to dry.

(You could speed the wrinkling process by using a vegetable dehydrator.) After a couple of days, you will be able to shape the face and lift the ears of the cat so that they dry upright.

When the cat's face has dried, use a glove and felt scraps to make the body. Decorate the glove by gluing on felt markings and paws. Then insert the pencil into the middle

finger hole on the glove. Slip the glove over your fist and grasp the pencil with the three middle fingers, poking out your pinky and thumb to form arms for the cat.



Twig Easel Craft - **Materials:** Twigs, Garden clippers (have an adult cut the twigs), Hot glue gun, Twine or yarn, Scissors, Cardboard (a small piece), Crayons, markers, or paint.

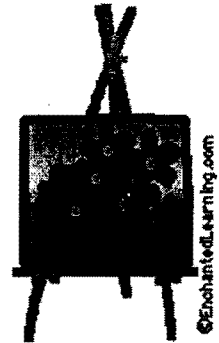
Cut three long twigs and one short one. Hot glue two of the long twigs and the short twig



together, forming an A shape. Wrap the joints with twine or yarn. Glue the remaining long twig to the "A" shape you just made, forming a tripod (a three-legged stand). Wrap the joint with twine or yarn. Cut a

piece of cardboard that will fit on your easel.

Paint or draw a picture on the cardboard. Cut four twigs to fit around your painting. Using hot glue, glue the twigs around the cardboard, forming a rustic picture frame. Rest your framed picture on your easel for a really cute display.



CARAMEL APPLES - The recipe makes a glossy caramel coating that sticks to the apples without pulling out your fillings.

1 1/2 tbsp. butter

1 1/2 cups light brown sugar

6 tbsp. water

Popsicle sticks

8 to 10 apples (McIntosh work well)

Melt the butter in a saucepan. Add the brown sugar and water. Stir until it has a smooth consistency. Gently bring to a boil, then cover and simmer for 3 minutes, until the pan's sides get steamy and the mixture is thin

Nature Crafts

but somewhat sticky. Remove from heat. Pierce the center of each apple with a Popsicle stick, then swirl in the caramel syrup until coated. Place apples on a greased cookie sheet to harden. Refrigerate for at least 1 to 2 hours. Serves 8 to 10.

Twig Coasters - These coasters look like rafts afloat a tabletop. For each coaster, gather 22 small, straight twigs, and trim them to a length of 5 inches. Double a length of waxed twine, loop center an inch from the end of first twig, and tie once. Tie twine around remaining twigs, one by one. Tie knot at end; cut twine close to knot. Repeat on other side

Grapevine Wreath - Take a long, fresh vine and form a circle in the diameter you want the wreath to be. Most likely, you will have excess vine; wind this excess vine around the vine circle you just formed. When the vine is to the end, tuck that end firmly inside a space between two wound vines; on the first round, there might not be two wound vines to tuck the end into, so just hold the end of the vine until it is wrapped in with the second vine. Now take another vine, insert the beginning end between two wound vines and begin the winding and ending process all over again. Keep doing this until you have a wreath in the thickness you desire. Keep in mind that the wreath will shrink quite a bit as it dries, so you will want to make it thicker than your desired thickness. When you have finished assembling your wreath, you can lay it in the sun to dry for a couple weeks, or bring it in the house and hang it to dry. If you hang it to dry, you may want to change its position every couple of days so the shape will remain circular. These wreaths make great gifts to give to friends and family as-is or fixed up with dried flowers, herbs and ribbons. To attach anything to your wreath, hot-gluing is the easiest method, but wiring things on with florist wire is another method. They are also great to hang on the front door or on your walls as decorations.

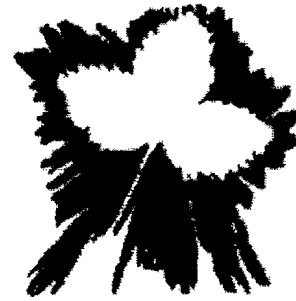
Leaf Glitter - Nature meets art! Collect dry leaves and lay them out on newspaper. Using fingers, brushes or sponges, paint both sides of the leaves in any colors or combination of colors. Let the leaves dry overnight. Collect the dry painted leaves in a big pile. Carefully take a small handful. Rubbing both hands together crinkle the leaves into small pieces. This is your glitter. Using markers, crayons or paint, let the children design their own artwork. Use the crinkled leaf glitter to highlight the artwork by applying glue and sprinkling the glitter over it. Let the creations dry overnight.

Change the Color of Cut Flowers - To change white carnation-type petals to green, stand the long-stemmed flowers in water containing a green aniline dye. Other suitable aniline dyes may be used to achieve colored

stripes on white flowers. Place flowers over a basin of water which contains a very small amount of ammonia in a bell glass. The petals will usually change. For example, many violet-colored petals will change to green; red colors will become green, white will turn yellow and dark carmine will turn black. Violet-colored asters can be moistened with a very mild solution of nitric acid. The ray florets will turn red and will also acquire a pleasant scent.

Leaf Bursts - Materials: Newspaper, Paper, Paint brushes, Tempera paints, Container with water, Rags, Fresh green leaves

Cover table with newspaper. Place paper on newspaper. Put leaf on paper. (Hint: Hold the leaf still with one hand and use the other hand to paint on the leaf, brushing in an outward direction.) Move leaf to another part of the paper and repeat painting. Use another leaf to create more leaf burst designs. *Variations:* Staple painted leaves to your finished leaf burst design. Use cut shapes and patterns from tag board or old file folders and create "pattern bursts". Try using chalk instead of paint. Rub or brush chalk marks with tissue.



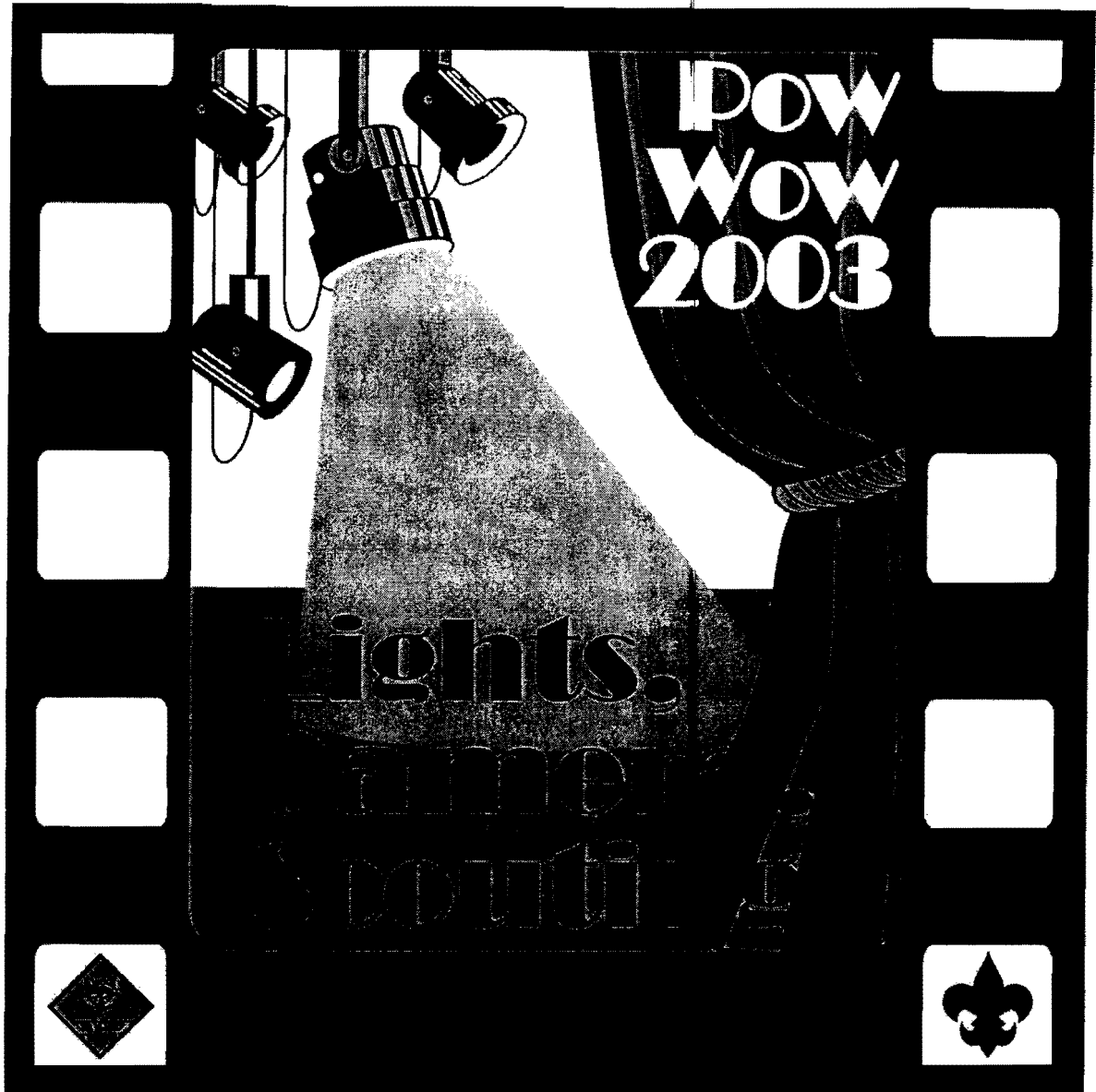
This craft can be found in MaryAnn Kohl's book entitled Good Earth Art.

Great Gravel Mosaics - Materials: Large Cardboard (could be from cereal box, gift box) about 12" x 13", Interesting small pieces of gravel (You will need quite a bit), String or Yarn, Pencil, Simple Coloring Book or personal drawing, White glue in squeeze bottle, Scissors, Crayons (optional)

Wash and rinse the gravel (a kitchen colander -the kind mom drains spaghetti in- helps). Spread out on towels to dry. On your cardboard, use the pencil to make an outline of a simple drawing. (Try not to be too detailed) With the glue, trace over the outline. Press string or yard onto the glue lines, cutting where necessary to form corners and angles. Glue gravel onto the picture .filling the spaces. You can use all one color, or use different colors for different areas. If you wish to have a background, use crayons to draw and color one in.

Easy Nature Crafts for spring and summer

Mix up some runny mud and gather up plants and sticks to use as natural paint brushes & stamps. Experiment with stamping and painting onto paper or just onto cement.



Tin and Metal Crafts

Tin and Metal Crafts

TIN PUNCHING

The art of putting holes into a piece of tin or a tin can to make a decoration.

Nothing was thrown away in pioneer days. Every-thing was recycled in some fashion or other.

People then, like us today, liked to have decorative things to look at and enjoy. We are no different. But, the pioneers took everything they used and used it until it no longer had any use at all.

Tin punching was used to decorate cabinet doors (or fronts). The holes enabled air to circulate into the cabinet and keep things fresher and away from flies and other bugs. Remember, there was no RAID back in those days.

Today, tin fronts on pie safes and antique furniture add beauty and charm in a rustic, primitive way.

FIRST AID

As with any activity, injuries can (and will) happen. First aid is - the first aid, the first help, or the immediate care and help given to someone who is hurt or suddenly ill. First aid - the help given before a victim can receive professional medical care - could prevent infection and serious loss of blood. It could save a limb or even a life.

BRUISES

Black and blue marks are easy to recognize and treat. Some bruises, however, can be serious, especially if there are possible fractures. A finger badly smashed by a hammer could be a serious injury.

The black and blue mark that is typical of a bruise is caused by blood leaking into skin tissues, often as a result of a blow from a blunt object – like a hammer. The skin is not broken.

Serious bruises require the attention of a physician. But for those not serious, keep a cold, wet towel over the bruise for 30-60 minutes. This helps prevent more blood from leaking into the tissues. Resting the injured area also slows bleeding into the bruise. To help make the black and blue mark fade, apply a warm, wet cloth the next day.

LACERATIONS AND CUTS

Sharp cuts through the skin, such as those caused by knives or other sharp objects, are known as incisions. Lacerations are rough, jagged cuts made by tearing and breaking skin and flesh.

An incision or clean-edged cut might bleed freely and heavily. Deep cuts can injure muscles, tendons, and nerves. A laceration, with its jagged tearing of skin, may damage a larger area than a cut. Bleeding may be rapid and heavy. Deep contamination of the wound increases the chances of infection.

For cuts and lacerations with minor bleeding or where bleeding readily stops, follow these steps.

1. Wash your hands, then get some sterile gauze or a few clean scraps of cotton cloth, and plenty of clean water. For best results, wash the wound under running water or put the water into a container from which you can squirt a steady stream. You can modify a plastic bag for this purpose by filling the bag with water, twisting the top closed, pricking a small hole in one corner, and then applying enough pressure to force a jet of water from the hole.
2. Gently pull apart the sides of the wound and clean away dirt and dead tissue by flushing the area with a stream of water and swabbing it with gauze. Use plenty of water. If cleaning the wound restarts the bleeding, stop the bleeding by placing a sterile gauze pad over the cut and applying direct pressure.
3. Allow the wound to dry.
4. To keep the edges of a cut from pulling apart, close the wound with tape. Draw the sides of the cut together and secure with butterfly bandages or sterile wound-closure strips.

SUPPLY LIST

- Roll of roofing tin (6"x70')
- Masking tape (3/4"-1") several rolls depending upon size of group
- Duct tape (3/4" - 2") one roll
- Newspaper (approximately 1/2" thick) It should be thick enough to prevent accidental nail punches in

Tin and Metal Crafts

the surface under the work being done. A couple sections of newspaper folded in half works well to protect surfaces.

- Waxes string
- Yarn, perhaps a skein or more, various colors
- Sharpie or permanent markers, various colors, ten or so
- Work area. Could be table top, work bench, sidewalk or garage/basement floor
- Pre-selected designs for individuals to "punch"

TOOLS

- Tin snips
- Ruler
- Scissors (adult size, large, long cutting edge—tailor or seamstress type)
- Portable paper cutter
- Hammers (large enough to get the job done, small enough for the age group doing the project. No sledge hammer, professional roofing hammer or EXTRA LARGE hammer is necessary.)
- Nails. Not too small as they won't penetrate the tin and are hard to hold. Not too large as the bigger holes ruin the design.

EMBELLISHMENTS

- Beads (multiple colors and sizes)
- Feathers
- Paint pencils/pens

SET UP

You will need one or more sturdy tables to be determined by the size of your group.

Lay out materials in an orderly fashion:

1. Newspaper pad
2. Tin
3. Masking tape
4. Duct tape
5. Designs
6. Nail
7. Hammer

After you have completed punching out your design, you may embellish your tin with:

8. Yarn
9. Waxed string
10. Beads, feathers, etc.

TO BEGIN

Have participants gather together the initial items they are going to need. Cut the piece of tin the size you want. Using the masking tape, tape the cut edges as they are rough. Select a design (or pattern) and using the masking tape, tape it to the piece of tin so it doesn't move. With hammer and nail, place nail on the lines and literally "trace" the pattern on the tin using light, even taps of the hammer.

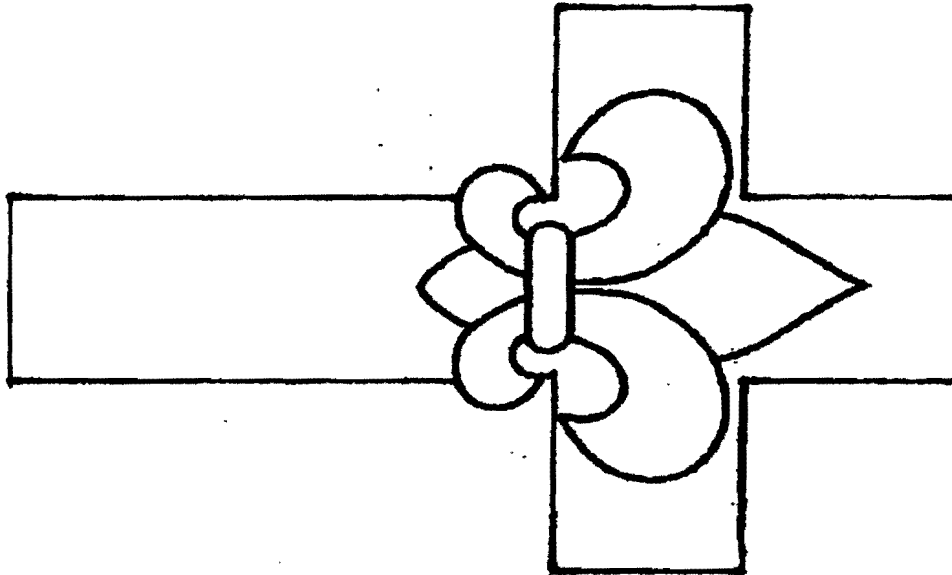
Upon completion of the "tracing" remove pattern piece and throw away. Now it's time to embellish! This can be done any way you wish. Using waxed string or yarn, you can punch a hole in the top of the tin and hang it. Punching holes along the sides of the tin allow you to tie it to something else. Whatever you decide is your choice. Remember, embellishing your tin makes it personal. Use beads, color markers, paints, etc., to create your own, personal design.

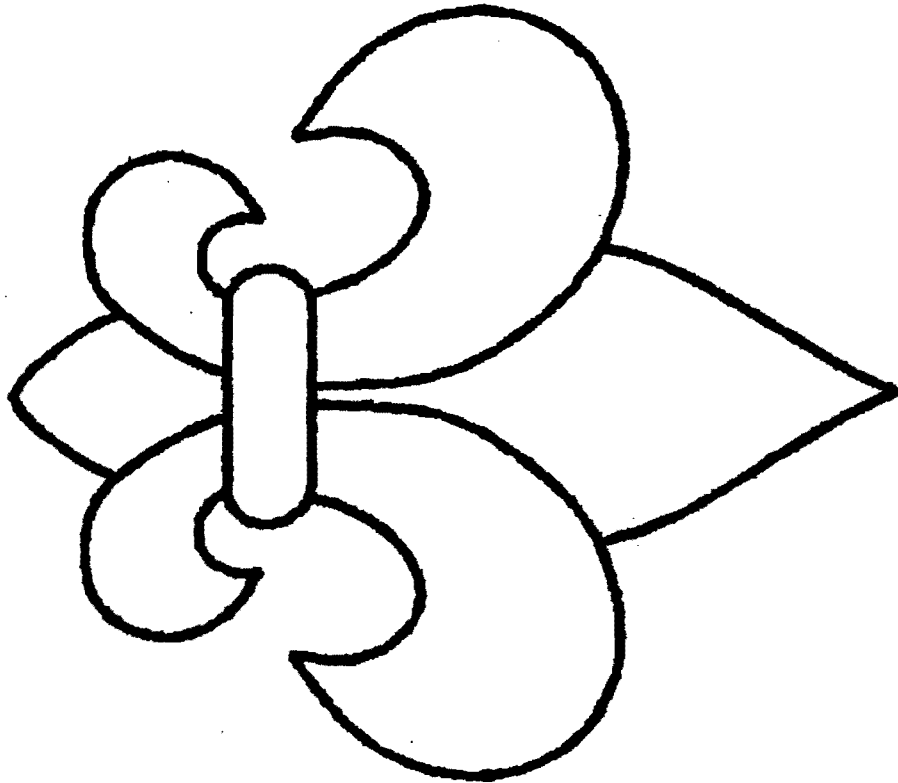
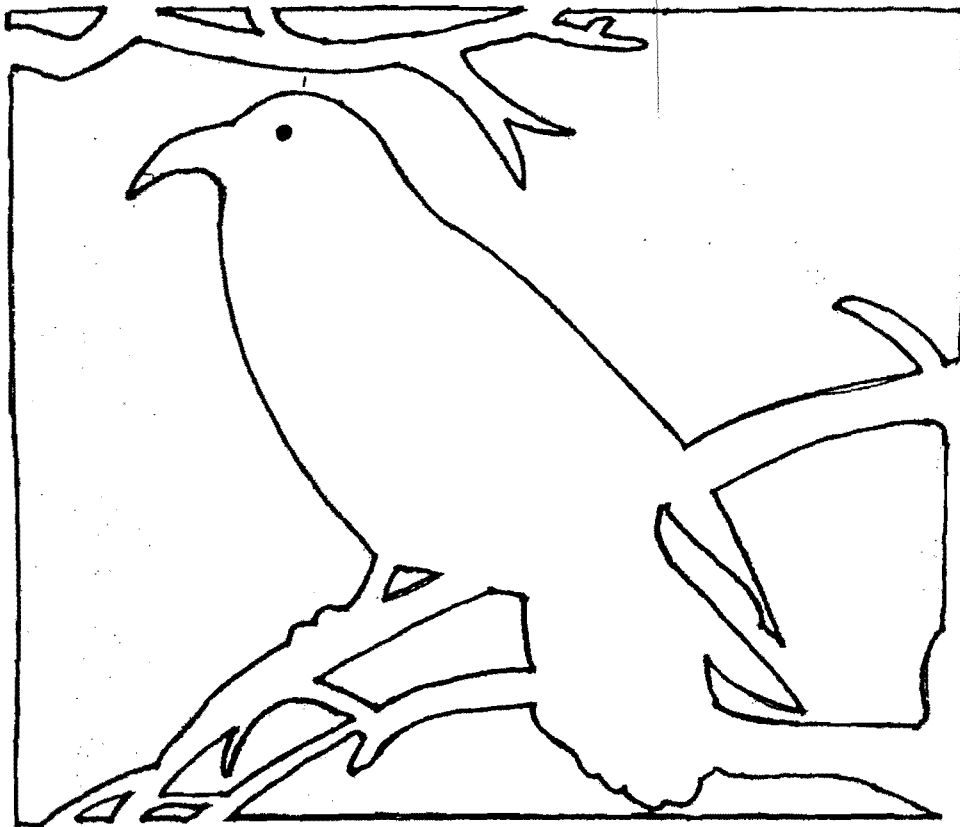
Enjoy and most of all...have FUN!

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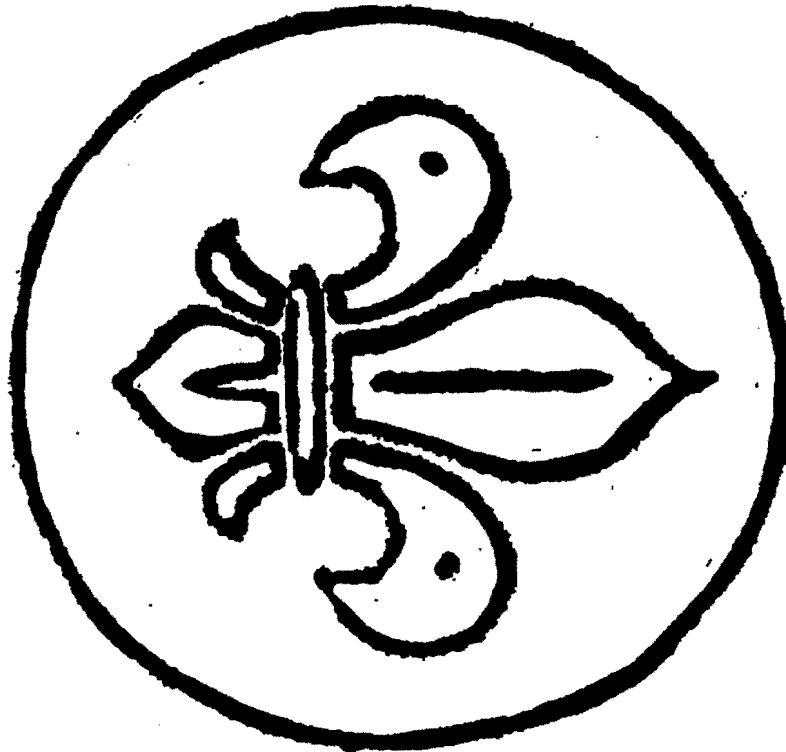
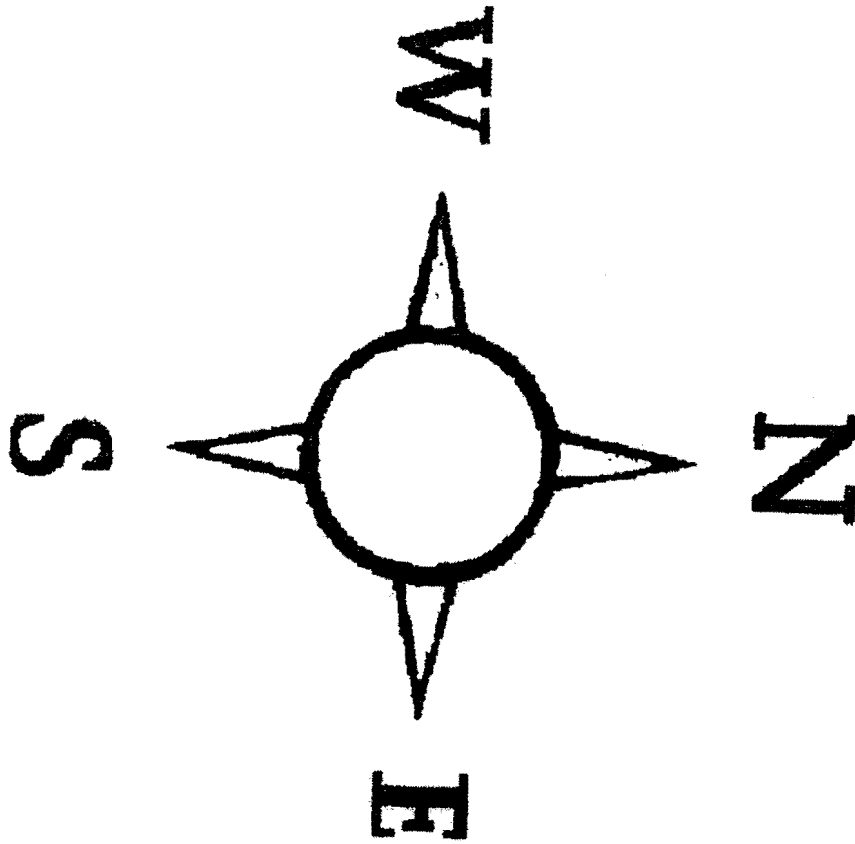
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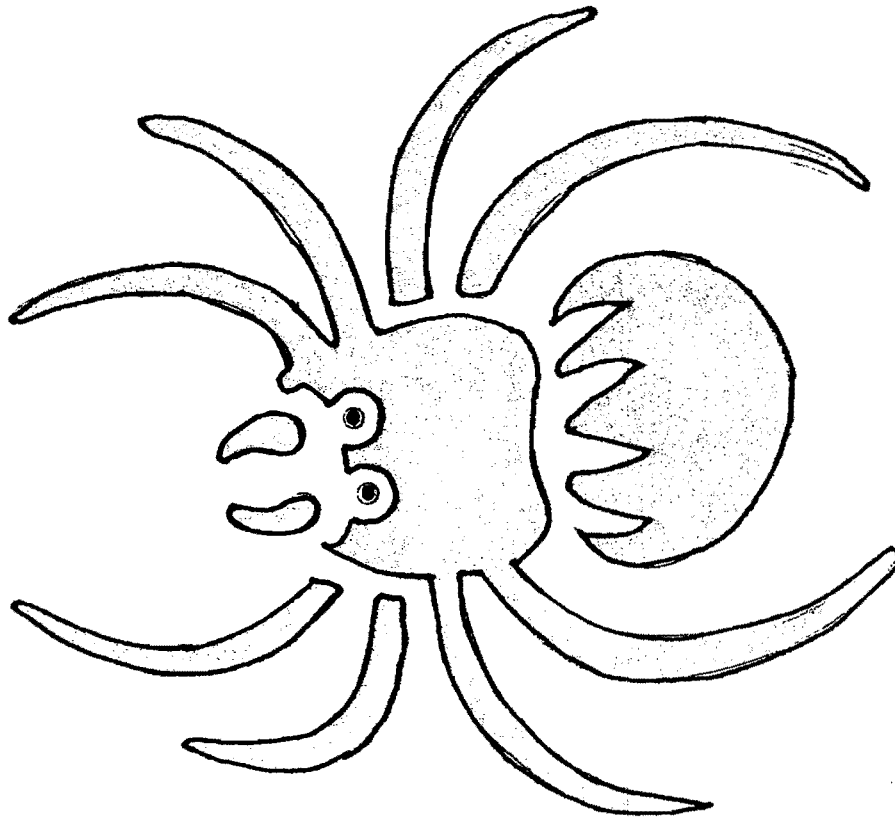
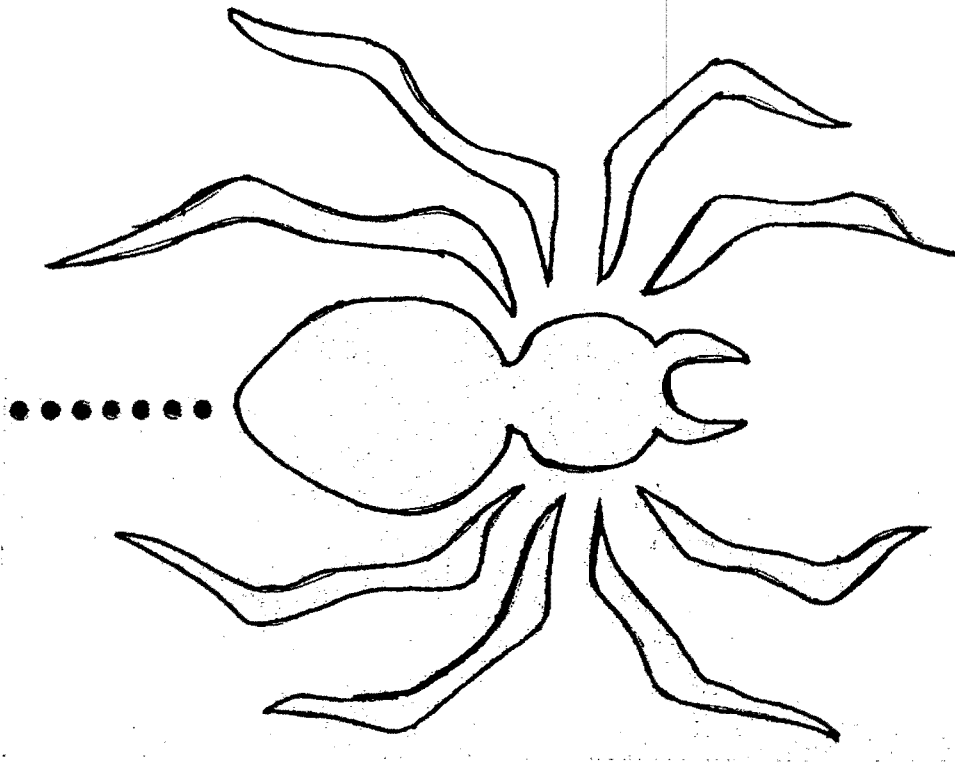
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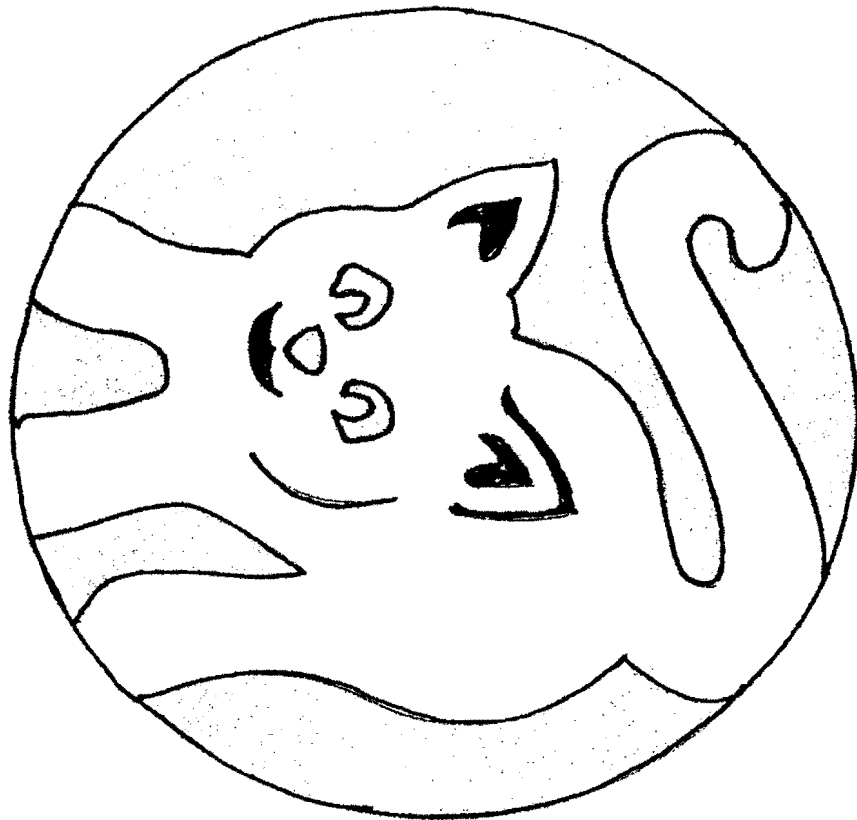


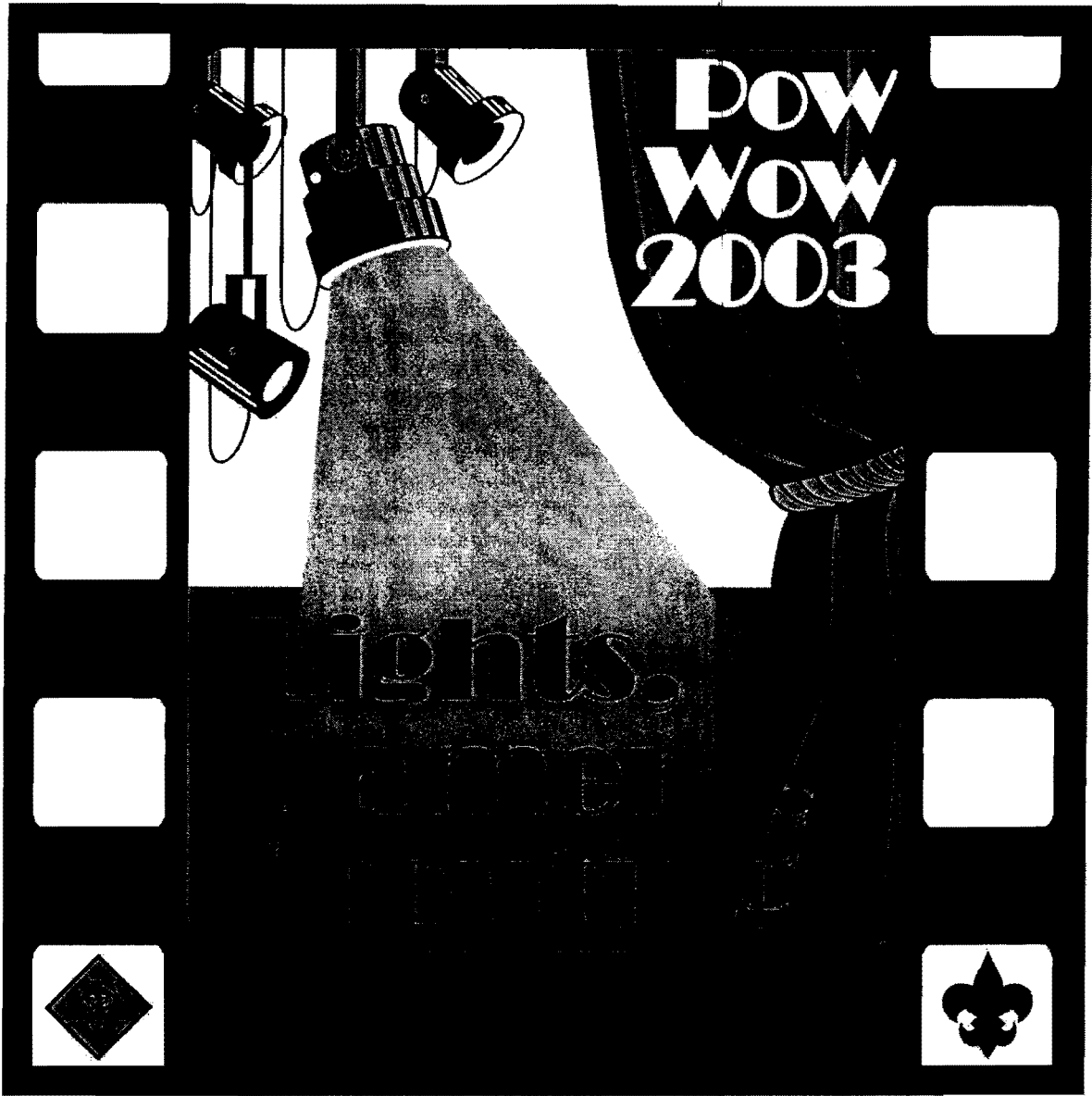
Tin and Metal Crafts





Tin and Metal Crafts

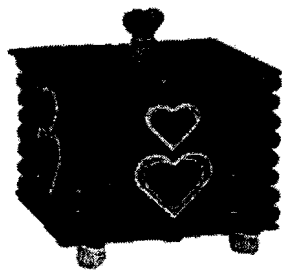




Holiday Crafts

Holiday Crafts

Skill Stick Valentine Box – Materials: 65 Skill Sticks, Heart shaped wood pieces, 5 Wooden Barrel Beads, Red, Pink and Light Pink Paint, Foam Brush, Tacky Glue. Line up twelve skill sticks. Glue three more skill sticks across to hold them in place. Repeat. One will be the top, the other will be the bottom. Make the sides by interlocking 7 rows of sticks together.

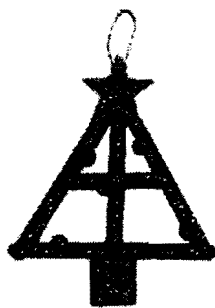


Run a bead of glue down along the inside of each corner. Let dry. Paint the top, the bottom and the sides red. Paint barrel beads light pink. Paint four large heart wood pieces and four medium heart-shaped wood pieces light pink. Paint five small and five medium heart wood pieces darker pink. Let dry. Glue four barrel beads to the bottom for the legs and one to the top. Glue the sides to the base and decorate by gluing on painted heart wood pieces.

Craft Stick Star of David – Materials: Six Craft Sticks, Nine Small Tear Drop Wood pieces, Blue & Yellow Paint, Silver & Gold Glitter, Tacky Glue, 6" of Cord Paint craft sticks blue. Paint wood pieces yellow. Let dry. Glue three of the craft sticks into a triangle. Repeat with the other three craft sticks. Glue one triangle upside down on top of the other to make a Star of David. Glue wood pieces along the top to make a Menorah. Run a bead of glue all around the star. Sprinkle on some silver glitter. Shake off extra. Dab a little glue onto each tear drop. Sprinkle on some gold glitter. Shake off extra. Glue cord in a loop to the back for a hanger.



Craft Stick Christmas Tree Ornament – Materials: Four Craft Sticks, One Mini Craft Stick, One Large Star Wood shape, Five Small Circle Wood pieces, One Medium Square Wood shape,



Green, Red & Yellow Paint, Red, Green & Gold Glitter, Tacky Glue, 6" of Cord Paint craft sticks and mini craft stick green. Paint star and square wood pieces yellow. Paint circle wood pieces red. Let dry. Glue three of the craft sticks into a triangle. Glue another craft stick down the middle of the triangle extending below the triangle. Glue the mini craft stick across the middle of the triangle. Glue star to the top and square to

the bottom where the vertical stick hangs down below the triangle. Glue on circles. Run a bead of glue all around the tree. Sprinkle on some green glitter. Shake off extra. Dab a little glue onto the star and square. Sprinkle on some gold glitter. Shake off extra. Dab a little glue onto the circles. Sprinkle on some red glitter. Shake off extra. Glue cord in a loop to the back for a hanger.

"He is Risen" Craft Stick Hanger – Materials:

One Craft Stick, Four Jumbo Craft Sticks, Ten Small Tear Drop Wood pieces, Fourteen Small Triangle Wood pieces, 12" of Yarn or Cord, White, Pink, Purple, Green, Yellow Paint or Paint Marker, Yellow Paper, Tacky Glue Paint all pieces as follows: Craft Sticks = White, Triangle Wood pieces = 7 Purple, 7 Pink, Teardrop Wood pieces = 6 Yellow, 4 Green. Assemble and glue painted pieces as shown.



Print "He is Risen" on a piece of yellow paper and glue in place.

Tie yarn on to both sides of craft stick for hanging.

Craft Stick Snowflakes (Ornaments) – Materials:

Mini Craft Sticks, Circle and Oval Wood pieces, Craft Sticks, White Paint, Tacky Glue, White Crystal Glitter, String for Hanging

To make the smaller snowflake: Paint six mini craft sticks and seven medium circles white.

Assemble as shown in photo. Coat with a thin even coating of glue and sprinkle on glitter. Shake off extra. Glue a loop of string on the back to hang.

To make the larger snowflake:

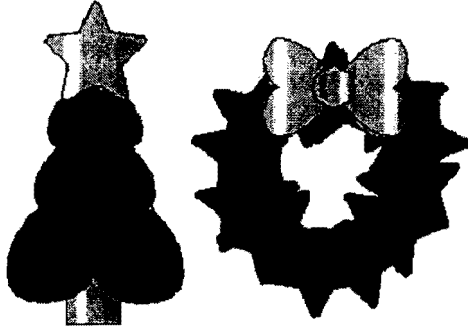
Paint six craft sticks, seven medium circles, and 12 small ovals white. Assemble as shown in photo. Coat with a thin even coating of glue and sprinkle on glitter. Shake off extra. Glue a loop of string on the back to hang.



Craft Wood Ornaments

For Christmas Tree you need: 1 Small Heart Wood piece, 1 Medium Heart Wood piece, 1 Large Heart Wood piece, 1 Small Star Wood piece, 1 Small Square Wood piece, Paint or Paint Markers,

Tacky Glue, Sequins or Hole Punches to Decorate, Cord to Make a Loop to Hang Ornament
For Christmas Wreath You need: 12 Small Star Wood pieces, 2 Small Heart Wood pieces, 1 Small Circle Wood piece, Paint or Paint Markers, Tacky Glue, Sequins or Hole Punches to Decorate, Cord to Make a Loop to Hang Ornament
 Paint Wood shape pieces. Assemble with tacky glue. Glue a piece of cord to make loop for hanging. (Loop not shown).



Egg Carton Cross – Materials: Egg Carton, Tacky Glue, Ribbon, Lace, Silk Flowers.
 Cut egg carton into a section of six cups and a section of five cups. Glue the middle cup of the five-section piece inside the second cut of the other piece to form a cross shape. Wrap the cross with lace or fabric strips. Decorate with ribbon and silk flowers.



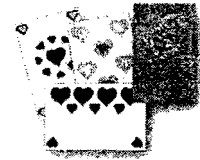
TV Remote Control Holder for Dad – Materials: Small Pringles Can, 24 Craft Sticks, Vinyl Letters Spelling "DAD", Tacky Glue, Vinyl Scraps, Rubber Band.
 Spread a thin layer of tacky glue all over the outside of a small Pringles can. Cover the can with craft sticks lining up the bottom of the sticks with the bottom of the Pringles can. Hold in place with a rubber band while drying. Glue on the vinyl letters spelling "DAD". Cut two strips of vinyl 3/4" x 12". Glue one around the bottom of the can and the other around the top of the can.



Valentine Cards – Materials: Sheets of 8-1/2 x 11 paper (1 per card), Colored papers, wallpaper samples, magazine pictures, wrapping paper, etc. (to cut heart shapes from) , Some light cardboard (like a cereal box) for making stencils, Glue.

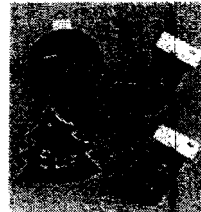
Fold sheet of 8-1/2 x 11 paper in half to form card (to a size of 4-1/4 x 5-1/2). Cut front panel of cereal box apart from rest of box. Trace heart shapes onto the piece you just cut out.

Cut heart shapes out of cereal box board to make stencils for cutting lots more hearts. Use your new cardboard stencil hearts to trace as many hearts



as desired on the back side of selected wallpaper samples, colored paper, or whatever and cut out. Glue hearts on card to form desired patterns and let dry. *You can also continue decorating on the inside of the card if you like.* Don't forget to add your Valentine greeting and message to your special card.

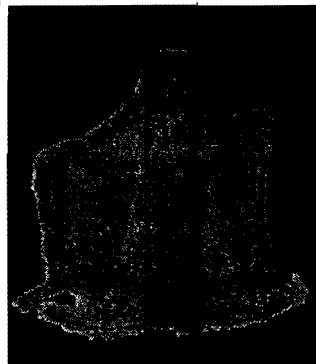
Gift Tags – Materials: Assorted colors of felt, hot glue or tacky glue for assembly (We don't recommend regular white glue for assembly as it tends to be absorbed by the felt and doesn't stick well.), Glitter glue pens - or - Glitter and regular white glue, Scissors, Gold or silver metallic cord, Hand hole punch.



Cut assorted Holiday shapes out of colored felt and hot glue (or tacky glue) together. (For the ornament tag, the rectangle extends down behind the circle to hold). Let dry/cool. Use a hole punch to create a hole for hanging. (For the ornament

tag, glue a length of folded metallic cord behind for hanging.) Write names with glitter glue pens or glue and glitter and allow to dry. Attach to gift with small length of coordinating ribbon.

Gauze Ghosts – Materials: liquid starch, tinfoil, cheesecloth or gauze, detergent bottles, juice bottles, or 1/2 gal. plastic milk bottles.
 Top bottle with ball of foil to create the head of the ghost. Twist a sturdy "snake" of tinfoil once around



the bottle to create the effect of arms. If necessary, tape in place. Cut a length of gauze to fit over bottle, just enough to slightly drag on ground. Dip gauze into the starch. Squeeze out gently making sure it is very saturated, but not drippy. Drape gauze over bottle and adjust

edges and wrinkles as you desire. Let dry

Holiday Crafts

overnight. Once dry, lift the ghost off the bottle and let it stand on its own.

Garbage Bag Ghost – Materials: large white garbage bag, permanent black marker, newspaper, strong string.



Stuff one corner of a large white garbage bag with crumpled newspaper to form a head. Twist shut, folding other corner down and secure with string. Draw a face on the ghost with permanent markers. Let face dry. Cut bottom part of bag into 3-4" wide strips. Attach string to top of head with wide tape; knotting string so it doesn't pull out. Make lots and hang them indoors or out.

Heart Necklace for Mom – Materials: Clear acrylic spray, Cookie sheet, tinfoil, Needle with large eye (the duller the needle the better), Non-toxic polymer modeling clay made to be dried (Ex. Fimo, Sculpey, etc.), Thin ribbon, string, or yarn, Toothpicks

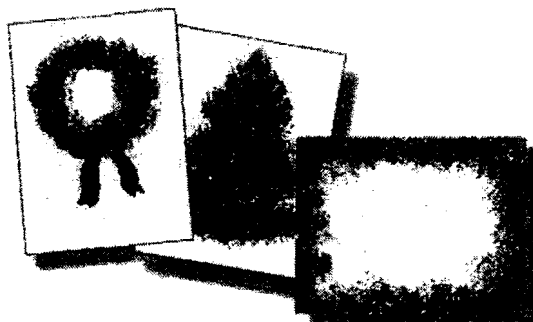
To use polymer clays like Fimo or Sculpey, first you must warm them up a bit in your hand and knead them a bit to soften up. To make the



beads, roll out as many uniform-size balls as you want beads. Take a toothpick and insert it gently through each bead to make a hole for the string to go through. Set them all on a foil-lined cookie sheet. Next roll a small amount of clay about 2" wide x 2" high x 1/4" diameter. Using a small heart cookie cutter (or clay cutter or cut freehand) shape of a small heart. Insert toothpick in one side and out the other of heart to create a hole for the string. (Place hole a little closer to the top of the heart to keep the heart from turning over on the string once made.) Place on foil-lined cookie sheet with beads. Heat in oven according to manufacturer's directions. Cool completely. Taking a small box press a bunch of holes in it to insert toothpicks in to set beads on to be sprayed. Make sure holes are far enough apart that beads will not be touching. Spray with acrylic spray according to manufacturer's directions. Let dry. Using needle with large eye, string beads on ribbon to desired length and tie with pretty bow.

Holiday Cards – Materials: White paper (8-1/2 x 11"), Green paint, Red paint, Glitter pens or white glue and loose glitter, Large (kindergarten-type) paint brush.

First, fold paper in half (8-1/2" side to 8-1/2" side). Then fold the other way to create a card (see illustration). Get some green paint onto brush and then first paint on scrap piece of paper to get rid of excess paint (you want a nice light effect). Then dabbing up and down (a lot like painting stencils) create your basic shape. For the wreath: create a circle. You may have to go over your basic shape a few times to get the right look. For the Christmas tree: create three triangles overlapping each other. And for the border, just dab all around the outside edge of card. Let dry. Next add decorations. With glitter pen or glue and loose glitter create berries, bows, and ornaments. Or, with a fresh, clean brush dab a light layer of glue (dab on scrap sheet a few



times first to get rid of excess) and sprinkle white or crystal glitter to create a sparkly, snowy look. For the pine branch make the snow on just the top-side of each branch piece. For the Christmas tree create an overall snowy look.

Dough Ornaments – Materials: 3 cups Flour, 3/4 cup Salt, 3/4 tsp. powdered Alum (find in spice section), 1-1/4 cups Water.



Mix all ingredients together. Dough will be very stiff. Knead until smooth, adding a little flour if dough's too sticky. Coat rolling pin with a little spray oil. Roll out on large board to 1/4" thick. Spray cookie cutters with oil. Cut into desired shapes. Use a straw to cut out a hole for hanging the ornament from. Spray glass baking dish with

oil. Dry ornaments on glass baking dish in microwave according to chart. In Microwave at 30% (5-10 minutes)
 sized 2-3" . . . 4 ornaments
 sized 3-4" . . . 3 ornaments
 Remove from baking dish, and let ornaments set for 24hrs. to finish drying. Decorate with acrylic paints, watercolors, tempera paints, or markers. Write or paint on back of ornament name, date or some other small inscription. Let dry. Coat with 1-2 layers of spray varnish or other clear protective coating. Let dry. Insert ribbon, yarn, cording or string through hole to hang on tree. Add ribbons, flowers or other decorations. Hang on tree or give as gifts.

Shamrock Wreath – Materials: Card stock, Foamie Shamrocks (or make your own from green fun foam), Foamie Heart shapes (or make your own), tacky glue, scissors, green cored, low tem glue gun.



Cut a heart shape out of card stock. Cut out. Glue foamie shamrocks randomly to cover the heart. Glue about seven small white foamie hearts

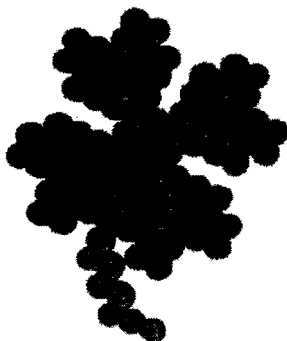
around the wreath. Make a double bow out of green satin cord and hot glue in place. Add a heart to knot. Glue a small loop on the back as a hanger.

Shamrock Shoe Decorations – Materials: Perler Beads and Small Square Pegboard, safety pin, iron, an adult to use the iron.

Set up the pegboards with Perler beads using picture as a guide.

Follow product directions and fuse beads. Let cool.

Remove from pegboard. String a safety pin through one of the top perler beads and pin onto clothing or sneakers.



Lemon Poppy Soap (for Mother's Day) – Mom won't believe you made it yourself (exfoliating soap with poppy for heightened awareness and lemon to stimulate and cool). Materials: 8 oz. Clear Glycerin, Soap Mold, Yellow Food Color, 6 tablespoons of Corn Meal, 2 tsps. of Poppy Seeds, Lemon Scent.



Melt 8 oz. of clear glycerin according to package directions. Add 2 drops of color and 2 drops of lemon scent. Add 6 tablespoons of corn meal 2 tsps. of poppy seeds. Mix well. Pour into mold. Let sit until firm. Remove from mold.



Half Hitch for attaching cord to lanyard hook for pony bead patterns – Use this sample for all of the key chains listed in this section of the Pow Wow book. In each case, you will loop the cording through the opening on the hook.

Leprechaun Hat Pony Bead Pattern – Materials: 24 Green Pony Beads, 4 Black Pony Beads, 2 Silver Pony Beads, 4 Feet Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook.

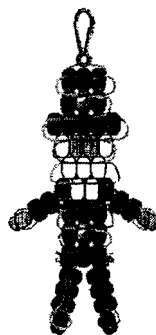
Fold your ribbon in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using the pattern above right as a guide.



Leprechaun Pony Bead Pattern – Materials: 26

Green Pony Beads, 4 Ivory Pony Beads, 7 White Pony Beads, 6 Black Pony Beads, 2 Silver Pony Beads, 4 Feet Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook.

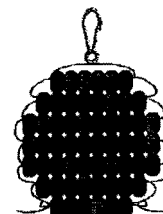
Fold your ribbon in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see detail above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using the pattern above right as a guide.



Earth Pony Bead Pattern (for Earth Day) –

Materials: 25 Green Pony Beads, 33 Blue Pony Beads, 2 Yards Satin Cord, 1 Lanyard Hook .

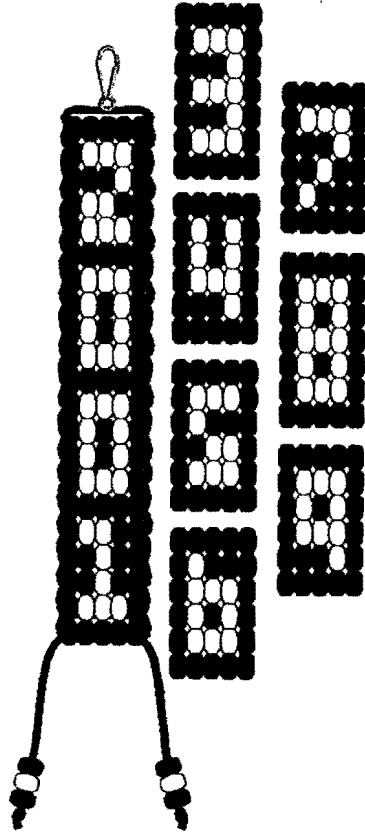
Fold your ribbon in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see detail below) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using the pattern above right as a guide.



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Class of... Bead Pattern – Make your graduating year in your school colors! Materials:

Pony Beads, Lanyard Hook, 2 Yards Satin Cord. Fold your ribbon in half to find the center. Use a half hitch (see above) to secure it to lanyard hook. Lace beads using pattern at right as a guide. Finish by tying off with a double knot on each side of the last row. Add beads to the end of each string. Double knot. Trim.



Bath Salts –

Materials: 1 cup Epsom salt, ½ cup baking soda, 10 drops essential oil. Mix ingredients thoroughly together. Use measuring cup or funnel to pour into a decorative bottle. Pour 2 or 3 tablespoons into running water for a soothing bath that leaves skin feeling soft.

Plaster Book Ends – A terrific gift for anyone in the family. Don't forget to make a set for yourself! Materials: 2 Round Cardboard Containers with lids (Oatmeal, Stuffing, or Bread Crumb Containers Work Well), Plaster of Paris, Masking Tape, Disposable Mixing Bucket, Sponge, Paint.

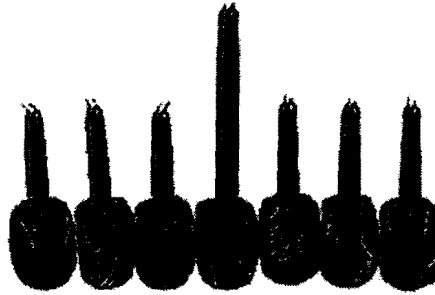
Make sure containers are clean. Mix a large batch of plaster of paris according to the directions on the package. Pour into both containers, filling about ¾ of the way. Place lid securely in place and tape around edges. Lay both containers on their side in an out-of-the-way place where they won't be disturbed or roll around. Let dry overnight. Peel cardboard from plaster. Smooth



imperfections with a damp sponge. Let dry for at least a day before painting.

Kawanzaa Candle Holders – Materials: 1 Yard Kente Cloth, Liquid Starch, 7 Large Baby Food

Jars, 3 Red Candle, 3 Green Candles, 1 Black Candle, Scissors, Wax Paper. Cut 7 14" circles of fabric. Pour Liquid Starch



into a bowl and submerge a circle of fabric in starch until it is saturated. Squeeze out excess liquid. Smooth fabric face down over wax paper. Center baby food jar on fabric. Pull fabric ends up and tuck into the top of the jar adjusting pleats. Repeat for rest of the jars. Let dry over night, turning upside down half way through drying time. Secure candles with melted wax in the bottom of each jar.

Reindeer Pin – Materials: Baby Flat Slotted Clothespins, 5mm Wiggle Eyes, Jewelry Craft Pins, Low Temp Glue Gun, Gold Cord, Scissors, 1/4" Red Pompom.

Turn a baby flat slotted clothespin upside down. Glue on two 5mm wiggle eyes and a red pompom for nose. Tie a small bow of gold cord to one antler. Glue a craft pin on the back.



Pumpkin Centerpiece – Materials: 6" Styrofoam Ball, 18" Square of Fall Fabric, 2 Green Pipe Cleaners, 2' Raffia, Rubber Band, Scissors.

Use a serrated knife to slice the end off a Styrofoam ball so it will stand flat without rolling. Wrap your ball with fabric, gathering the ends at the top of the ball. Secure fabric with rubber band. Twist two pipe cleaners together. Wrap it around the rubber banded fabric, twist to keep in place. Twirl ends around a pencil. Finish off the pumpkin with a raffia bow.

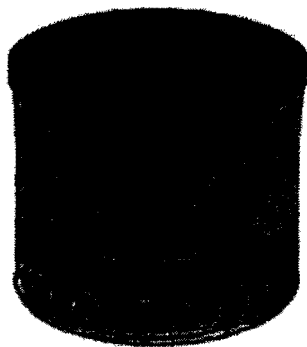


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Bubble Bath – Materials: ½ cup shampoo, ¾ cup water, ¼ tsp. Table salt.
Pour shampoo and water into a bowl. Gently stir until blended. Add salt. Stir until mixture thickens.

Bath Fizzies – Materials: 2 tbsp. Citric Acid, 2 tbsp. Cornstarch, ½ cup baking soda, 3 tbsp. Coconut oil, ¼ tsp. Essential Oil, Liquid Food Coloring (optional).
Mix Citric Acid, cornstarch, and baking soda together. Set aside. Melt coconut oil in a small glass bowl in the microwave. Add fragrance and color. Slowly add to dry ingredients, blending well. Shape into 1" balls and allow to dry overnight on waxed paper. Store in covered container.

Tzedakah Box – Make a Tzedakah Box to remember the needy during the holiday season.



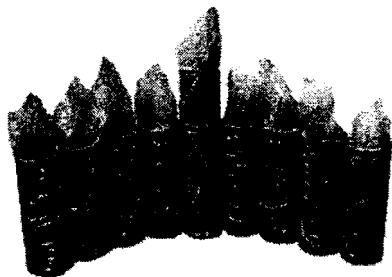
Materials: Empty, Clean Nut Container, Silver Paint and Foam Brush, Sequins, Tacky Glue and Toothpick, Small Craft or Shiny Blue Wrapping Paper, Craft Knife and Adult, Scissors.

Remove lid. Remove label from container and paint it with silver

paint. Let dry. Use dabs of tacky glue to attach blue sequins in rows along the top and bottom. Cut two stars of David out of blue wrapping paper and glue them on each side of the box. Have an adult cut the slit on the lid of the can.

Cardboard Tube Menorah – Materials: 8 Empty Toilet Paper Tubes, One Empty Paper Towel Tube, Holiday Wrapping Paper, Yellow Tissue Paper, Silver Glitter Glue, White Glue.

Cover tubes with wrapping paper. Decorate with Silver Glitter Glue. Glue tubes together, side-by-side with the large one in the middle.



Cut 6" squares of yellow tissue paper. "Light" your candle by bunching up a piece of tissue paper and placing it in the top of the cardboard tube.

Handprint Rainbow for St. Patrick's Day –

Materials: Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple construction paper, A large piece of neutral-colored paper (about 2 1/2 feet by 1 1/2 ft long), Scissors, A pencil and a marker, Glue.

Using the colored construction paper, have the children trace their hands. Make about 10 handprints of each of the colors of the rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple). Cut out the hand prints and put the child's name on his print. Glue the handprints onto the paper (or staple on a bulletin board) in a rainbow shape.



Paper Bag Monster Pinata Craft – Materials: A large paper bag, String, Tissue paper, Glue, Scissors, Crepe paper streamers, Optional: Googly eyes, paint.

Fill a paper bag about half way with goodies (like candies and small toys).

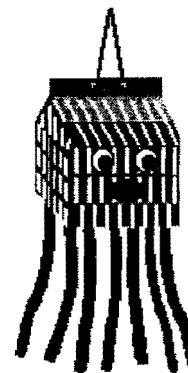
Roll the top of the bag down, staple the folded top shut, and punch two holes along the top.



Cut strips of tissue paper and cut fringes in them.

Glue the fringes of

tissue paper to the bag (glue along the top of the fringes). Cover the bag with tissue paper. Decorate with paper cut-outs, markers, paint, and/or googly eyes. Tie a long string through the holes. You will eventually hang the pinata up using this string. Glue long crepe paper streamers from the bottom of the pinata. Hang up your pinata and break it open with a soft bat (like a Nerf bat or a tightly-rolled-up and taped newspaper).



Easter Baskets – Materials: Sheets of wallpaper samples* (see instructions for specifications), Paperboard (board from cereal boxes and shirt

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boxes), Glue (glue stick or tacky glue - *other glues dry too fast or slow*).

Preparation - Cutting: First, cut two 6-1/2" circles



from the paperboard; we used a cereal bowl as a template. Draw your circle on the printed side so it won't show when assembled. Select your wallpaper samples. (Stay away from extra thick wallpapers). You will need 18 pieces that are 2-1/2" x 8" (these are the up and down

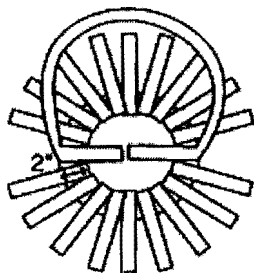
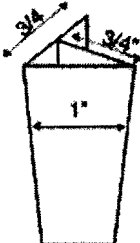
spines). You will need 6 pieces 2-1/2" x 14" (these are the bands that will be woven around; we tried to make these all the same pattern). You will need two pieces that are 2-1/2 x 16-1/2 (these are for the handle). You also need to cut a 6-1/2" wallpaper circle.

Preparation - Folding and Gluing strips: Fold the (18) 2-1/2 x 8" pcs. in thirds (see illustration) and glue shut. Take the (6) 2-1/2

x 14" pcs. and glue two pieces end to end overlapping about 1" (making 3 strips 2-1/2 x 27").

Then fold in thirds and glue shut. Glue the two pieces that are 2-1/2" x 16-1/2" end to end overlapping about 2"

(making one long strip for the handle) fold in thirds and glue shut. Let strips dry.



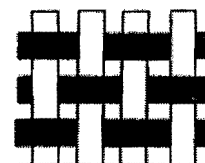
later). The handle pieces should meet in the center (see illustration). Next, glue the 8" strips to the

Assembly - Gluing: First, put a piece of paperboard with the clean blank side FACE DOWN. Then, glue the ends of the long handle strip to the center of the paperboard circle (you will be gluing your handle to the ugly printed side of the paperboard but this will be covered up

circle (2" on the circle 6" extending beyond the circle). Glue 9 strips on each side of the circle overlapping a bit; spacing out to be even. Do the same on the other side of the circle with the other 9 strips. Glue the second cardboard circle on top of the strips and the first circle. Next glue the wallpaper circle on top of these. Let dry.

Assembly - Weaving: Now, you'll need to first gently bend up (right at the point where the circle ends) each of the 18 strips to crease them for easier weaving. Glue the first 27" strip to the inside of the handle, then bring it in front of the first 8" strip; behind the next; in front of the next and so on until you get to the next handle strip. (Pull the strip a little to tighten up the basket and make sure it is meeting the base of the basket). Glue it to the inside of the handle and continue weaving starting with outside the next strip and so on until you get all the way around the basket to the starting point. (Again, pull the strip to tighten making sure it meets the base). Glue the strip to the starting point and trim away any excess. Glue the second 27" strip to the outside of the handle, then weave behind the first strip, in front of the next, etc.

opposite of what you did with the first strip (see illustration) until you get to the handle on the other side (make sure to do your tightening and push down a little on the strip to make sure it meets the first strip). Then, put a little glue on the handle where the strip will go. Weave your strip behind the next 8" strip, etc. till you get back to the outside of the first handle /starting point (tighten it up). Glue the strip in place and trim. The third strip goes exactly like the first one did. (except it tightens down to the second strip, of course, not the base of the basket)



Trimming: Trim all the strips on the outside to 1". Trim all the inside strips even with the basket. Fold over the outside strips to the inside and glue down. Glue the inside strip in place too. If the centers of the strips tend to open up. Insert a little glue inside them and press down. Let your basket dry.

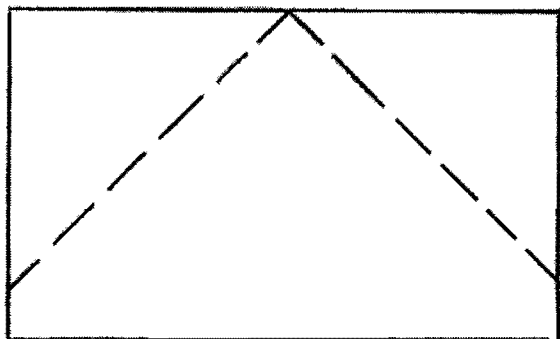


Cinnamon Stick Log Cabin (to celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Birthday) – Materials: Square tissue box, 2 Pkg. cinnamon sticks, White craft paper, Acrylic paint – brown and gray, Glue, Texture medium, Two 1" foam brushes, Scissors, Pencil, Ruler. Cut top off of box. Turn upside

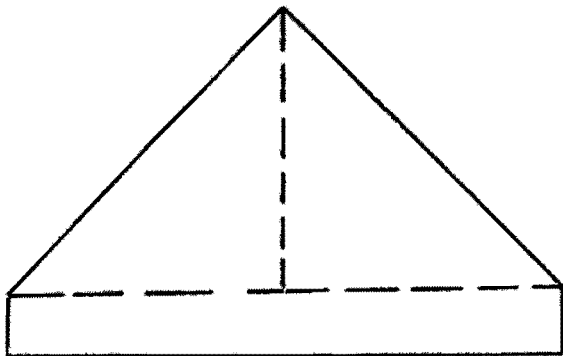
down and cut doors and windows as shown. Leave

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door attached at one side so that it can close. Measure and cut a 5" x 9" piece of white craft paper for rooftop. Trace and cut 2 side roof sections from white craft paper. Mark dotted lines on side roof pieces. Fold roof top in half. Bend flaps on side roof pieces inward at dotted lines and glue to inside of roof top. Glue completed roof to the edge of tissue box. Let dry. Apply one coat of texture medium to roof, making rough lines to represent shingles. Let dry. Paint box gray, using straight strokes so that it resembles wood grain. Paint roof and door gray with a little brown paint swirled in to add texture. Let dry. Lay the cabin on its side. Break or cut cinnamon stick to sizes needed as you work around the cabin. Apply small pieces of cinnamon stick around windows and doors for trim, and then fill in all sides. Do one side at a time and let dry before turning cabin to next side. Add a small piece of cinnamon to door for handle.



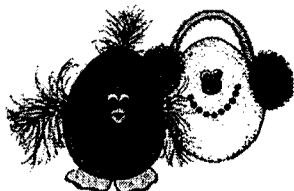
Cut 2 Roof Sides



Fold roof sides along dotted lines

Egg Shaped Snowman & Cardinal – Materials: 3" Styrofoam eggs, 3 Slices white bread, Glitter gel, School glue, Craft sticks, Disposable dish, Paper clip.

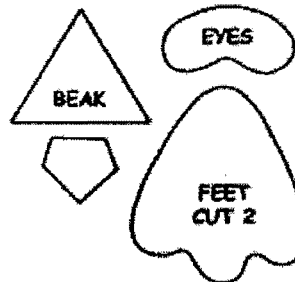
Snowman: Silver chenille stem, Two 1" tinsel pompoms, Two 1/4" wiggle eyes, 1/2" orange pompom, 10



black "E" beads. **Cardinal:** Red acrylic paint, Red feathers, Black and Yellow foam, Two 1/4" wiggle eyes .

Snowman - Finely crumble 3 slices of white bread (with crust removed). Add 2 tablespoons glitter gel and 1 tablespoon water. Mix together with a craft stick. Spread mixture on styrofoam with the craft stick. The dough may be sticky. Wet your hands under a faucet, then smooth the dough around the egg. Unbend a paper clip and insert end into top of egg to make a temporary hanger. Hang egg to dry, then remove paper clip. Glue wiggle eyes, pompom nose and E-bead mouth into place. Cut a 5 1/2" length silver chenille stem. Bend into a U-shape. Glue chenille stem and 1" royal tinsel pompoms on sides of head for ear muffs. Spray with clear acrylic finish or paint with a coat of glitter gel and water.

Cardinal - Repeat Snowman steps 1 through 3, using the following recipe: 3 slices white bread, 2 tablespoons red paint, 2 tablespoons school glue



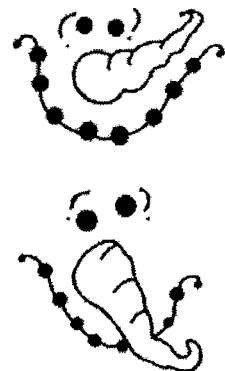
and 2 teaspoons water. Allow shape to harden for 30 minutes. Make toothpick holes at wing, tail and top feather placement. Press a pencil eraser in to the mouth to make a 3/8" hole.

Allow to dry completely. Cut beak, feet and eye pieces from foam. Glue beak in mouth opening. Glue on eye piece and feet. Glue red feathers on body. Glue wiggle eyes on eye piece.

Winter Candle Holder – Materials: Surface conditioner and gloss glaze, Brushes- #5 Round, #12 Flat, 18/0 Liner and 3/4" Flat,



Tracing and transfer paper, 2 1/2" Terra cotta pot, Glass votive, Glass paint - White, Black, Tangerine,



Red and Shimmering Blue, Assorted glass paints.

Apply surface conditioner to entire surface of pot.

Snowman Candle Holder: Paint bottom of pot white and top edge black. Mix a small amount of red with white and paint cheeks pink. Paint nose tangerine.

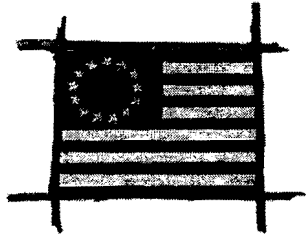
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Add black dots for eyes and mouth. Use a liner brush dipped in black to add line to mouth and nose. Let dry. Apply a thin layer of gloss glaze to seal.



Snowflake Candle Holder: Paint pot with two coats of blue glass paint. Paint snowflakes white with a liner brush. Apply a coat of gloss glaze. Let dry.

Twig Flags – Materials: Twigs, Hot glue gun / sticks or tacky glue, Jute or yarn, Twine, Flag design (make your own or use a small fabric one). Shape and hot glue twigs into a rectangle. Secure flag to twig



frame with glue or by lacing twine through flag and frame. Add twine hanger.

Twig Star – Materials: Twigs, Blue twine, Jute, Small wooden star, Red acrylic paint, White paint pen, Small piece of burlap, Hot glue gun per sticks, Scissors.

Shape and hot glue twigs into a star. Wrap star tips with colored twine. Paint small, wooden star red with white stripes, and glue burlap to the back. Dangle star from center of the twig star and add twine hanger.



Uncle Sam – Materials: • Wooden clothespin, Paper - white, blue, Scissors, Glue, Acrylic paint - red, white, blue, Gel pen – white, Markers, Ribbon.
Hat: Cut stiff white paper into a 1 3/8" x 1 1/4" rectangle. Fold up 3/8th" along bottom, paint this area blue, cut like "fringe". Paint red stripes, then roll into cylinder & glue side edge, leaving "fringe" sticking out around bottom. Cut a 3/4" circle & paint blue. Cut a small hole in the center of circle to pull hanger through. Cut a 1/8" strip, paint blue & add white stars with white gel pen. Glue cylinder to circle & wrap blue hat band around bottom of cylinder.

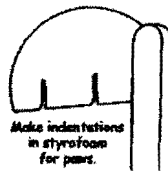
Uncle Sam: Cut a 10" length of ribbon, fold in half & glue ends to top of clothespin. Draw face, hands, feet, and coat on clothespin with marker and paint.



Pull ribbon hanger through center of hat and glue to clothespin.

Rabbit and Eggs – Materials: 3" Styrofoam eggs, Two 2" Styrofoam eggs, Ass'd. colors of non-bleeding tissue paper, White tissue paper, 2 White bumpy chenille stems, Pink bumpy chenille stem, White foam, Tacky glue, Glitter glue, Paintbrush, 6" of 1/4" Ribbon, Paper clip, Scissors, 1/2" Pink pompom for nose, Wiggle eyes.

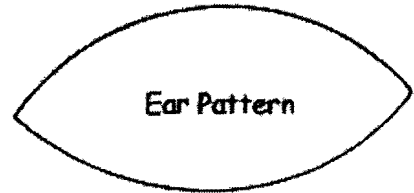
Mosaic Egg – Choose 4-6 colors of tissue in pastel or bright colors. Tear three or four 1" wide strips from the end of the tissue sheets. Choose the lightest color and tear these strips into 1" pieces. Tear or cut the remaining strips into smaller pieces.



Push a pencil into the bottom of the egg to use for a handle. Squeeze tacky glue onto a paper plate. Wet the paintbrush with water and working with a small area at a time, spread glue over the surface of the egg. Place 1" squares of tissue on the egg, smoothing in place with the paintbrush and glue.

Continue until the egg is completely covered with the lightest color. Add smaller pieces

of different colors of tissue on top of the base color, smoothing in place with the paintbrush and glue. Place randomly around the egg or arrange in a pattern. Let dry. Re-coat the surface of the egg with glitter glue. Unbend the paper clip to make a hook as shown. Push the narrow end into the top of the egg. Tie a bow around the top if desired.



Rabbit – Cut two, 2" styrofoam eggs in half for feet and hands. Use a craft stick to make indentations on from of each piece for paws. Cover each piece and a 3" egg with small pieces of white tissue paper. Let the tissue paper dry. Bend one white chenille stem in half.



Twist at fold then push twisted end into base of egg. Push half a styrofoam egg onto opposite ends for feet. Cut a second chenille stem in half. Push on end into each side of the egg for arms. Glue remaining half eggs to opposite ends for paws. Cut two ears from white foam. Glue a white (or pink) chenille "bump" to the center of each ear then glue the opposite end of the chenille into the head. Glue eyes and nose in place to finish.

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Art for the Yard

Two great family projects that bring beauty into your backyard • By Leslie Garisto Pfaff

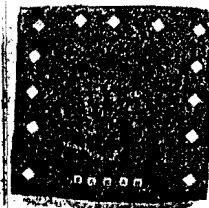
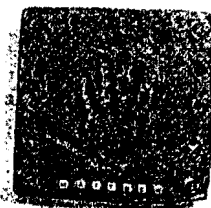
THE GREAT AMERICAN BACKYARD serves a multitude of functions — outdoor playroom, private picnic ground, instant vacation destination. We'd like to add one more: open-air museum. All that green is, after all, the perfect backdrop to set off your family's works of art. We're not talking about the kind you pick up at a gallery, but about art that's made closer to home, by and for your family. And in case you need some artistic inspiration, we offer two nifty projects that you can pull off in a weekend or less. They require a minimum of artistic ability and the most basic of materials — and the only frame you'll need is the great outdoors.

GREAT IDEA

Walk of Fame Stepping-stones

Who'd have thought stardom could be so simple? This project lets your family create a star-spangled pathway — the stars in this case being you and your kids — just like at Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood. Don't be daunted by the fact that the directions call for concrete. It's surprisingly easy to use, as well as durable and weather resistant.

Stepping-stone decor, from left to right: aquarium gravel, marbles, broken crockery, square mirrors, and a hand- and foot-print. Names are in alphabet beads.







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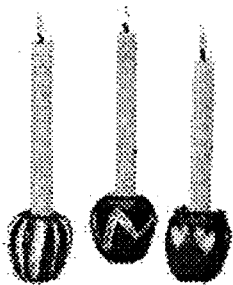
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Apple Candlesticks

★★★★

[Read Comments](#)

This unusual table centerpiece is ephemeral -- but it's beautiful while it lasts.



Step 1:

Using an apple corer, make a hole about halfway through the middle of an apple. Make the hole as straight as possible and remove the core piece.

Step 2:

Insert a candle into the hole. It should fit tightly; if the hole is too large, wrap waxed paper around the candle's end.

Step 3:

Older kids can decorate the apples by carefully carving designs in the skins with the tip of a potato peeler (to prevent the designs from turning brown, rub them with lemon juice).

Step 4:

Arrange the candleholders in a circle on a plate or cutting board.

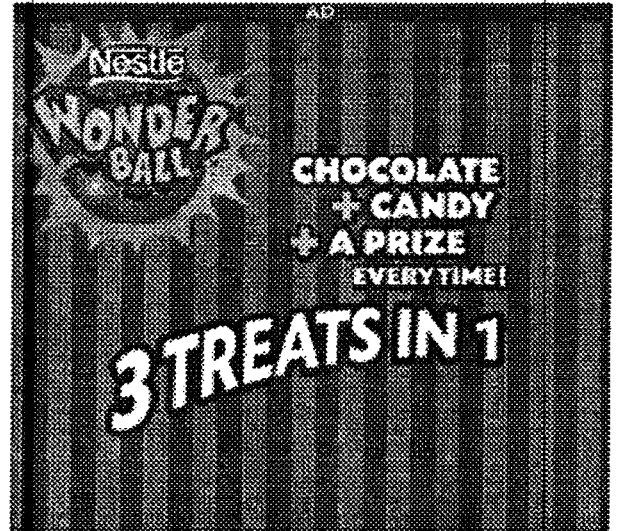
Crafters' Comments: [Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

Great idea for Thanksgiving table!

- Nanora O ★★★★★

- Jessica H ★★★

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Large Rome Beauty apples (that will stand straight on the table)
- Candles
- Waxed paper
- Potato peeler
- Lemon juice

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

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Corn-Print Place Mats

[Read Comments](#)

Reserve an ear from your cook pot to print a colorful set of these holiday place mats.



AD

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Ear of corn
- Kitchen knife
- Plastic corn cob holders
- Fabric paints
- Paper plates
- Cloth place mats

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Step 1:

Break an uncooked ear of corn into 2 1/2-inch lengths, coaxing the breaks with a kitchen knife if necessary (adults only). Firmly attach plastic corn cob holders to the ends.

Step 2:

Next, pour a few shades of fabric paint onto paper plates. Roll the corn in the paint and then across a cloth place mat (you may want to practice on newspaper or fabric scraps first). Repeat, overlapping patterns and hues.

Step 3:

Heat-set the painted place mats according to the manufacturer's directions.

Crafters' Comments: [Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

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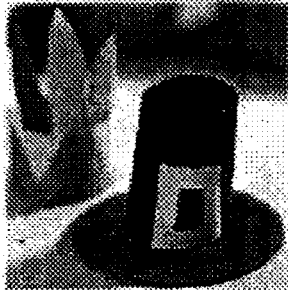
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Hatband Napkin Rings

★★★★

[Read Comments](#)

These miniature toppers are both functional and stylish -- they'll organize your napkins and brighten your table.



Step 1:



To make a pilgrim hat, cut a 3-inch-tall piece from a cardboard tissue tube. Along the bottom, make a series of 1-inch snips, spaced 1/2 inch apart, and bend out the tabs.

Step 2:

Cut a straight line down one side of the tube, overlap the upper corners and tape them in place.

Step 3:

Set the remaining portion of the tissue tube on end in the center of a cardboard circle and trace around it. Cut out the inner circle and fit the doughnut shape over the tube so that it rests on top of the tabs. Glue the tabs to the rim.

Step 4:

Paint the hat and glue on a paper buckle.

Step 5:

To make a feather headdress, cut a 1 1/4-inch-wide ring from a tissue tube and paint it. Glue construction paper feathers to the inside of the tube.

Crafters' Comments:

[Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

What a great little Thanksgiving craft! The kids loved painting and putting the hats together. They looked so cute when they were finished too!

- Lori B ★★★★★

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Cardboard tissue tubes
- Cardboard
- Glue stick
- Masking tape
- Tempera paint
- Construction paper
- Scissors

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

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Harvest Linens

[Read Comments](#)

Stamped with potato-print acorns and leaves, these linens lend a child's imprint to an Autumn table or a holiday feast.



Step 1:

To make the leaf, cut a potato in half lengthwise (a parent's job). Using an X-Acto knife, cut three wedges out of each side of the potato and a stem at the bottom. Cut veins out of the leaf's center.

Step 2:

For the acorn, cut a piece of a potato into a 1-inch square, round the edges leaving a stem, and cut a line that separates the top one third from the bottom two thirds.

Step 3:

Lay the napkins and runner flat. Pour a few nearly overlapping lines of orange and yellow paint onto a paper plate.

Step 4:

Press each potato stencil into the paints, then press onto the fabric. Continue until you've finished your pattern. Let dry at least overnight, then put in a hot dryer for about 30 minutes (this sets the paint so it's machine-washable).

Crafters' Comments:

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Potatoes
- X-Acto knife
- White cloth napkins and table runner
- Paper plate
- Yellow and orange acrylic paints

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

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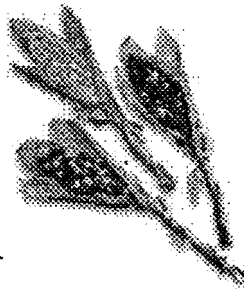
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Paper Indian Corn

★★★★

[Read Comments](#)

Add a festive touch to your holiday table by filling a vase with colorful paper cornstalks.



Step 1:

To make each stalk, cut three 18-inch lengths of natural-colored paper twist (sometimes called raffia paper). Untwist them, then trim the edges to resemble corn husks.

Step 2:

Fan out the husks so that they overlap and use a few drops of glue to hold them together.

Step 3:

From yellow poster board, cut out an ear of corn (about 10 inches long and 3 inches wide) and glue it atop the husks.

Step 4:

Now crumple a bunch of 3-inch colored tissue paper squares to create rounded kernels and glue them to the ear. Lastly, gather the husk bottoms and tie them together with a strip of raffia.

Crafters' Comments:

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- Erin K ★★★★★

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Natural-colored raffia paper
- Scissors
- Glue
- Yellow poster board
- Colored tissue paper

Time needed: Under 1 Hour



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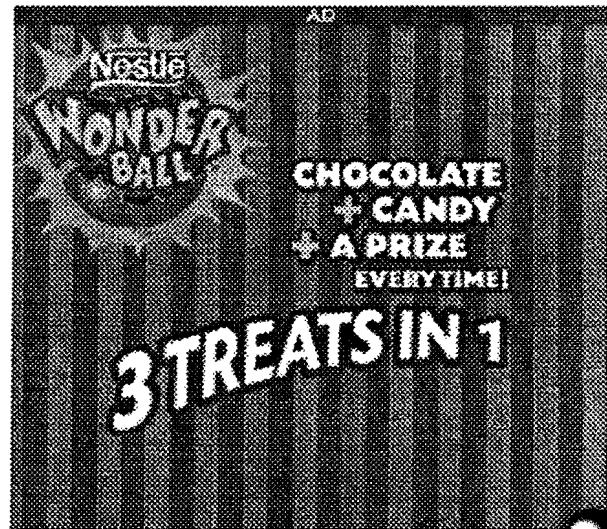
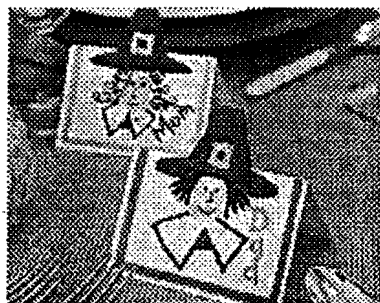
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Pilgrim Place Cards

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Here's a pop-up card design your kids can use to transform their thumbprints into Pilgrim portraits that resemble your dinner guests. Then everyone can find his or her place, and face, at the dinner table.



WHAT YOU NEED

- Card stock
- Scissors
- Pencil
- Tempera paint
- Colored markers
- Gold glitter glue
- Craft knife

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Step 1:

Cut out a 5-by-4-inch rectangle from the card stock for each place card, plus one extra. Fold each card in half so that the 4-inch edges meet, and flatten the crease. Then reopen all of the cards.

Step 2:

In the center of the extra card, draw a Pilgrim hat, positioning it so that the top is above the fold and the brim is just below it, as shown. Cut it out and use it as a template, tracing it in pencil onto the centers of the remaining cards (again, trace the top of each hat above the fold and the brim just below it).

Step 3:

Once all of the hats are drawn, have your child lightly coat her thumb with skin-toned tempera paint and print a Pilgrim's head below each hat (have her practice a few times on scrap paper first).

Step 4:

When the paint is dry, your child can use the markers to color in the hats, draw on collars, add facial features and hairdos that resemble those of specific family members, and print their names. Then she can adorn each hat with a glitter-glue buckle.

Step 5:

Finally, use the craft knife (this is a parent's job) to cut along the outer edge of each hat top but not around the brim. Refold the cards, gently pulling up the hat tops to stand upright, as shown, and they're ready to set in place on the dinner table.

Crafters' Comments:

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Ship-Shaped Favors

[Read Comments](#)

These miniature clay vessels, filled with a tasty cargo of nuts and dried berries, make the perfect favors for young dinner guests.



Step 1:

For each boat, use 1/3 of a block of polymer clay (Sculpey III or Fimo works well) to form a rectangular pinch pot and then shape one end into a pointed bow.

Step 2:

Stick a tiny ball of clay to the center of the boat's floor. Push one end of a wooden toothpick into the clay ball for a mast.

Step 3:

Bake the molded clay according to the directions on the package. When the clay has cooled, cut a four-sided sail from a paper plate. With a pushpin, pierce holes through the top and bottom of the sail and slip it onto the mast.

Step 4:

Place a cupcake liner inside the hull before filling it with a sweet and crunchy treat.

Crafters' Comments:

[Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

This is great craft project to do on the weekend. This little ship can go nicely with all of our other creations from the sea.

- vinyl4ever *****

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Polymer clay
- Wooden toothpick
- Paper plate
- Pushpin
- Paper cupcake liners
- Nuts and dried berries

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

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Sugar-Cone Cornucopia

★★★★ [Read Comments](#)

These miniature horns of plenty -- which double as edible name cards -- make striking party favors for a Thanksgiving table.



Looking for crafty ideas for Thanksgiving?

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Sugar cones
- Ribbon
- Store-bought decorator's icing
- Fruit-shaped candies or cereal
- Doilies (optional)

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Step 1:

For each place setting, tie a ribbon around the opening of a sugar cone.

Step 2:

With a tube of store-bought decorator's icing and a steady hand, squirt the name of a guest along the side of the cone.

Step 3:

Place the cone on a doily-covered saucer. Then fill it with candies, such as raspberry jellies, fruit-shaped sweets, marzipan fruits, candy corn and citrus slices. For an inexpensive alternative, use fruit-shaped cereal. Let the goodies spill out over the opening and around the cone.

Crafters' Comments: [Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

I have seen a similar craft that's more like a snack, with popcorn, candy corn, M&M's or Reeses pieces and had planned to try it. Dressing up the outside will be a nice touch! If you want something larger, waffle cones work too.

- Mary A ★★★★★

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Thankful Tree

[Read Comments](#)

This project makes a wonderful annual tradition that your family can really grow into.



Step 1:

Fill a flowerpot with sand and set in a shapely bare tree branch.

Step 2:

Next, cut a pile of leaf shapes from colored craft foam.

Step 3:

As your guests arrive, have them take a leaf and, with a permanent marker, write their name and the date on one side and something they're grateful for on the other.

Step 4:

To decorate your tree, push a large ornament hanger or straightened paper clip through the stem of each leaf and hang it in place.

Crafters' Comments:

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Flowerpot
- Art sand (sold at craft supply stores)
- Bare tree branch
- Colored craft foam
- Scissors
- Permanent marker
- Large ornament hanger or straightened paper clip

Time needed: Under 1 Hour



Relax...

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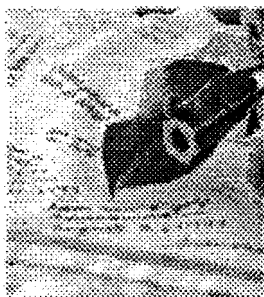
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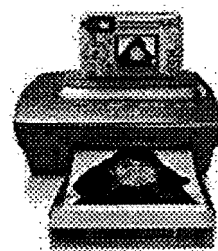
Thanksgiving Tablecloth

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Hand-decorate a table runner with penned expressions of thanks.



Kodak EasyShare system



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WHAT YOU NEED

- Cotton table runner
- Fabric markers

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Step 1:

The week before Thanksgiving, set the table runner and markers in a central location and encourage everyone to write a fond memory or sentiment from the current year (younger kids can draw pictures to depict their message). Perhaps it's a birth or marriage, a sports accomplishment or even bringing home a new puppy. Be sure to include the date.

Step 2:

After displaying your handiwork at the big feast, store the table runner away until the same time next year when everyone can add a new round of thanks.

Tips:

For fabric pens, we recommend the nontoxic Marvy brand, which is permanent, water and chlorine resistant, and dries instantly.

Crafters' Comments:

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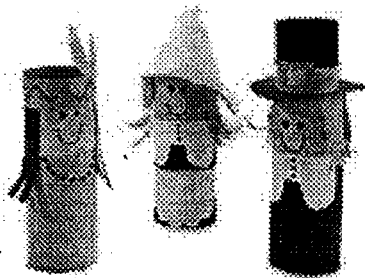
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Village People

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Decorate the table with paper Pilgrims and Native Americans.



Step 1:

For each figure, wrap a cardboard tissue tube with a 4- by 6-inch rectangle of colored paper and glue the paper in place.

Step 2:

Draw the facial features on a 2- by 3-inch piece of paper with markers. Glue the face onto the tube.

Step 3:

For the hair, cut fringe along one side of a small paper rectangle. Roll the hair around a pen to make curls, trim it, and glue it into place.

Step 4:

Cut and decorate headbands and feathers for the Native Americans and collars for the Pilgrims.

Step 5:

For the Pilgrim girl's bonnet, wrap a 2- by 5-inch paper rectangle around the top of the tube with the ends overlapping and glue at the back.

Step 6:

For the Pilgrim boy's hat, cut out a black circle 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Roll and glue a black, 2- by 5-inch paper rectangle into a tube shape. Cut slits along one end, fold in the tabs, and glue them to the center of the paper circle. Add a 1/2-inch band and square buckle and glue the hat to the boy's head.

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Scissors
- Cardboard tissue tubes
- Colored paper
- Fine-tipped markers
- Glue

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

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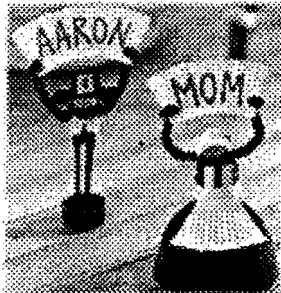
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Pilgrim Place Cards

Read Comments

Had the pilgrim children made place cards like these for their feast, names like Peregrine, Remember, Love, and Humility would have graced the table.



Step 1:

To make a pair of pilgrim place cards, use colored markers to draw faces on the heads of two straight wooden clothespins. Color the rest of the clothespins black. Wrap a pipe cleaner around each clothespin just below the head to create arms.

Step 2:

With a craft knife, cut the top off a plastic 1-liter bottle, 3 1/4 inches down from the cap (a parent's job) and discard the bottom. Remove the bottle cap and color it and the bottle top black.

Step 3:

For the pilgrim man, wrap a pipe cleaner around his feet and stand him up in the bottle cap. Cut out and glue on a paper hat and vest.

Step 4:

To finish the woman, wrap a pipe cleaner around her waist and fit her into the bottle top. Glue on a paper apron and bonnet.

Step 5:

Lastly, cut name tags from a paper plate rim and attach them to the pilgrims' arms.

Crafters' Comments:

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Permanent colored markers
- Straight wooden clothespins
- Black pipe cleaners
- Craft knife
- 1-liter plastic bottle with cap
- Construction paper
- Glue
- Paper plate

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

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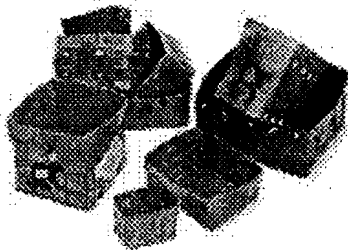
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Paper Baskets

Read Comments

Native Americans used baskets to store seed, gather crops and sift meal. Follow the lead of these resourceful crafters by weaving a basket out of newspaper "reeds."



Step 1:

Make a reed out of a 13 1/2- by 22-inch sheet of newspaper. Starting with a long edge, tightly roll the sheet into a tube. Flatten the tube and use a glue stick to secure the open edge. Assemble seven more reeds.

Step 2:

Lay four of the reeds side by side on a flat surface and weave in the remaining four. Slide the strips together to make the bottom of the basket. Fold the ends of the reeds up to form the side spokes.

Step 3:

Now, cut newspaper sheets into four 11- by 27-inch rectangles. Using the same method as before, roll four more reeds. Tape the end of a reed to the base of a spoke. Weave the reed in and out of the spokes, around the basket.

Step 4:

Tuck the end behind a spoke. Weave in the other reeds, one above the other. Fold the tops of the spokes into the basket and tuck them behind a reed.

Step 5:

Use craft paints to coat the finished basket inside and out, then add decorative symbols.

Crafters' Comments:

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Newspaper
- Scissors
- Glue stick
- Tape
- Craft paints and brushes

Time needed: Under 1 Hour



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Pilgrim Pal

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This year, make room for a new Thanksgiving friend. With a few simple materials, you and your child can create a dashing Pilgrim guest for the holiday.



Step 1:

Body and Head: Glue the tan paper around the cardboard tube, then glue a piece of black felt (ours is 2 1/2 inches wide) around the lower portion of the tube for a jacket. Next, glue on a notched 6 1/4- by 1-inch strip of white felt for a collar and yarn pieces for hair, then use the markers to draw on facial features.

Step 2:

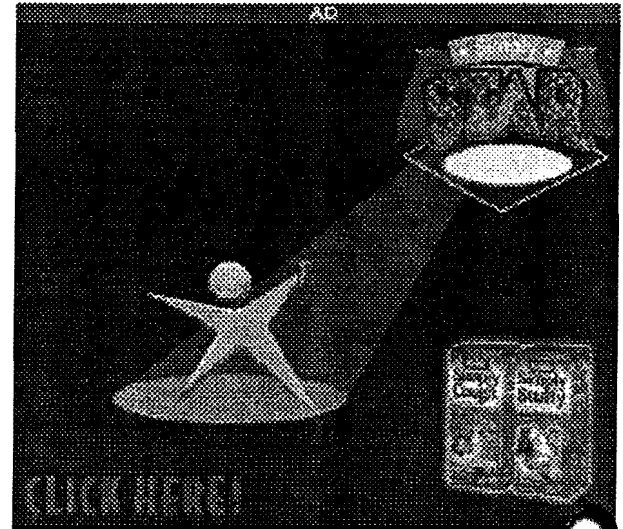
Arms: Cut the pipe cleaner in two, then trim 1 inch from each half. Set aside these smaller pieces. Glue each of the large pipe cleaner pieces between two 3 1/2-inch strips of black felt, letting the end of the pipe cleaner extend past the edge of the felt. Bend each pipe cleaner end into a hand shape, then glue the arms in place on each side of the tube.

Step 3:

Legs: Place each of the 1-inch pipe cleaner pieces at the end of a long strip of black felt, as shown at left. Top with a matching felt strip and glue the strips together. Glue two felt boot shapes together over the end of the pipe cleaner foot, then glue the top of each leg inside the cardboard tube.

Step 4:

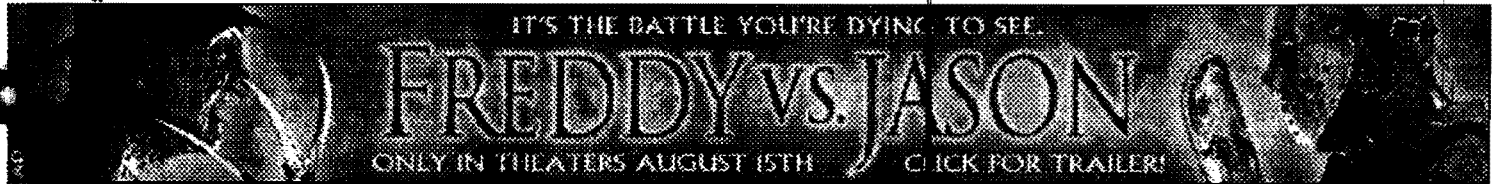
Hat: Glue a 1-inch-wide strip of black felt around the top of the cardboard tube. For a brim, cut out a 3-inch circle of black felt, then cut a 1 3/4-inch circle from its center. Slide the brim down to the bottom edge of the felt strip and glue it in place. Then glue the smaller felt circle to the top of the tube. Finally, cut three small buckles from the silver paper and glue them to your Pilgrim Pal's hat and shoes.



WHAT YOU NEED

- Craft glue
- 4 1/2- by 6-inch rectangle of tan paper
- Cardboard toilet tissue tube
- Black and white felt
- 1-inch pieces of yarn
- Markers
- A pipe cleaner
- Silver paper
- Scissors

Time needed: About 2 to 3 Hours



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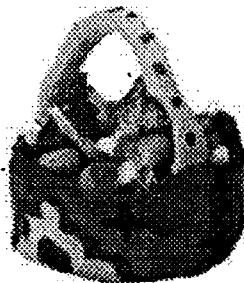
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Pinch Pot Favors

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Native Americans and Pilgrims alike made pinch pots out of clay to use for everything from storing grains to cooking over a fire. This Thanksgiving, they serve a more decorative purpose -- as place markers filled with sweet treats.



Step 1:

Since clay can be hard for little hands to mold, an adult can make each pinch pot base by pressing her thumbs into a plum-size ball of clay.

Step 2:

Roll some clay snakes and mold them around the formed bases to build up the pots. Once each pot has reached satisfactory height, wet the clay with water and smooth the sides, kneading the clay so that there are no gaping holes.

Step 3:

When the clay has air-dried (this takes about twenty-four hours), decorate the outside of the pots with acrylic paints.

Step 4:

Line the bowls with cupcake liners and then fill them with candy corn, chocolates and messages to tell your guests why you're thankful to know them.

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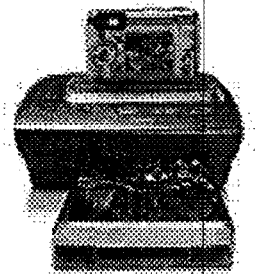
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the finish line

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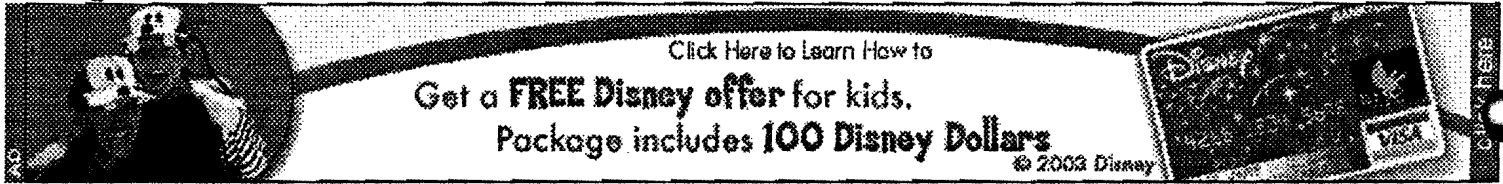


Just press

WHAT YOU NEED

- Self-hardening clay in moist form (available at crafts stores)
- Bowl of water
- Nontoxic acrylic paints
- Paper cupcake liners
- Candies

Time needed: Weekend Project



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Pilgrim Hats

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To shield themselves from the sun and rain, the Pilgrims wore broad-brimmed hats. Outfitting your dinner crowd with this popularized version is a fun way to top off your family's holiday celebration.

AD

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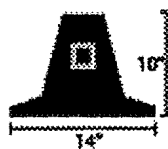
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WHAT YOU NEED

- Poster board (black, gold)
- Staple
- Markers
- Glue
- Paper clips

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Step 1:



On the black poster board, mark the dimensions of the Pilgrim hat shape and the separate headband, as shown in the diagram. Cut out both pieces and use them as templates to trace and cut each additional hat you plan to make.

Step 2:



Center each hat shape atop a headband so that the hat brim extends below the band, as shown. Staple the hat to the band, then fold the brim upward so that the crease is flush with the bottom edge of the band.

Step 3:

For each hat, cut a basic buckle shape out of gold poster board and use a glue stick to attach it to the Pilgrim hat Step 4:

Secure the headband with 2 paper clips around the head of each "Pilgrim."

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Quill Pen and Place Cards

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Practice pilgrim-like penmanship with ink-dipped feather pens.

WHAT YOU NEED

- Large feather (available at craft stores)
- Craft knife
- Washable ink
- Paper or place cards

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Step 1:

To make the quill, use a pen to outline a triangle, with a sharp tip, on the base of the feather.

Step 2:

Use the craft knife to cut along the triangle so as to form a sharp point (a parent's job).

Step 3:

To use the pen, dip the tip into a jar of ink and then dab it onto a piece of paper towel before writing. Practice writing on paper or script place cards for table toppers with an authentic touch.

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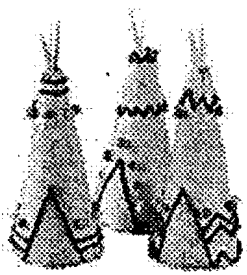
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Tepee Treats

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Historically, an Indian tepee was made from a cone of long poles and a hide covering that appeared shiny white until the hearth fire cured it. Construct a village of similarly handsome -- though edible -- tepees with this food craft.



AD

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Sugar cones
- Confectioners' sugar
- Unsalted butter
- Vanilla extract
- Cake-decorating icing
- Decorative candies
- Toothpicks

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Step 1:

In a mixing bowl with an electric beater set at low speed, mix 2 cups of sifted confectioners' sugar, 1/4 cup of softened, unsalted butter, and 1/2 teaspoon of vanilla extract until smooth and spreadable. Stir in a bit of milk, if needed.

Step 2:

Use the icing to lightly frost eight ice cream sugar cones, then place them in the freezer for a few minutes until the icing hardens.

Step 3:

Now use tubes of cake-decorating icing to draw linear patterns and images and glue on decorative candies. For lodgepoles, insert toothpicks into the tip of each cone.

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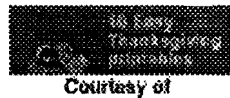
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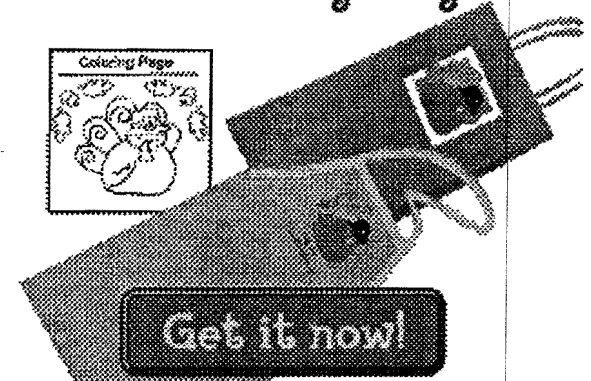
Toy Canoe

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Like the birch bark canoes built centuries ago by the Indian tribes in New England, this lightweight toy craft cuts quickly and smoothly through water.



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WHAT YOU NEED

- Cardboard
- Scissors
- Darning needle
- String
- Acrylic paints and brushes
- Box of paraffin wax
- Tall tin can
- Metal tongs

Time needed: Afternoon or Evening

Step 1:

Fold a 6- by 12-inch piece of cardboard in half so that the long ends match up. Draw a side view of a canoe on one side of the cardboard, using the fold for the bottom of the boat.

Step 2:

With scissors, cut through both layers along the sides and top of the canoe, but not the bottom. Then, use the needle and string to sew together the curved ends.

Step 3:

For seats, cut two 3 1/2- by 1 1/2-inch strips out of cardboard scraps. Fold in the sides of each strip 1 inch from the short edges and wedge the seats inside the boat. Next, paint the canoe and let it dry thoroughly.

Step 4:

To waterproof the canoe, put the wax in the can and set the can in a saucepan filled with a couple inches of water. Heat slowly until the wax melts (parents only). Now, use a pot holder to set the can on newspaper.

Step 5:

With tongs, dip the boat, an end at a time, into the wax. (You may have to tilt the can.) When the wax hardens, place a few pebbles in the hull to prevent tipping, and the boat is ready to float in a backyard stream or bathtub.

Crafters' Comments:

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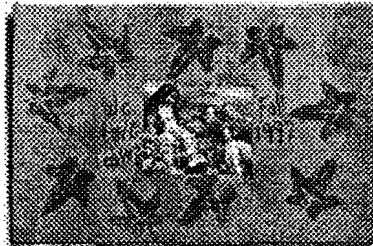
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Autumn Place Mats

★★★★★ [Read Comments](#)

Bring Autumn's beauty indoors with leaf-printed place mats.



Step 1:

Start with a pile of leaves, some energetic kids and a camera. After the pictures are developed, pick one that captures the spirit of the day and glue it onto a place mat-sized piece of paper.

Step 2:

Decorate the border with drawings or leaf prints (lightly paint the back of a leaf with acrylic paint, then press on the paper).

Step 3:

Once dry, laminate with clear Con-Tact paper or, for about \$3 each, splurge and have the place mats professionally laminated at a copy shop.

Crafters' Comments: [Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

I used my digital camera and printed the pictures centered on each sheet and let my 3- and 4-year-olds put the leaves with glue on the paper. Then I used contact paper to seal it. They love it! I also used pictures of objects for summer things (sand castle we made) and rocks they have collected. So I have a collection of placemats for all year.

- Cindy J ★★★★★

You can also use a brown paper bag from your local grocery store as a placemat.

- jackie ★★★★★

Many scrapbooking stores allow you to use their paper punches for free or a small fee per hour. I went with a range of fall colored papers and cut a bunch of leaves of various sizes for my son's class to use in this project.

- Amy D ★★★★★

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Glue or glue stick
- Construction paper
- Acrylic paint and brushes
- Con-Tact paper
- Scissors
- Leaves
- Camera

Time needed: Under 1 Hour



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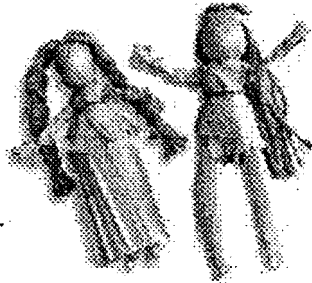
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Corn Husk Dolls

★★★★★

[Read Comments](#)

Next time you're shucking corn for dinner, don't throw away the husks -- dry them in the sun for one to three days, and you'll have the makings for a corn-husk doll.



Step 1:

Soak the dried corn husks (approximately 20 per doll) in warm water for about 10 minutes to soften them, then blot them dry. Next, gather twenty 10-inch lengths of twine and tie an overhand knot at one end.

Step 2:

Trim the husks so that they are each about 8 inches long. Then sandwich the knotted twine between 4 or so husks and tightly tie another piece of twine around the bundle just above the overhand knot.

Step 3:

Make the doll's arms by rolling up a pipe cleaner in a husk (this will make the arms posable). Roll up 2 more husks (without pipe cleaners). Then braid the three together and tie the ends with twine.

Step 4:

Take the bundle from Step 2 and peel down the husks (as you would a banana) to create a head and expose the hair. Tightly tie the bundle where the neck should be, then insert the arms.

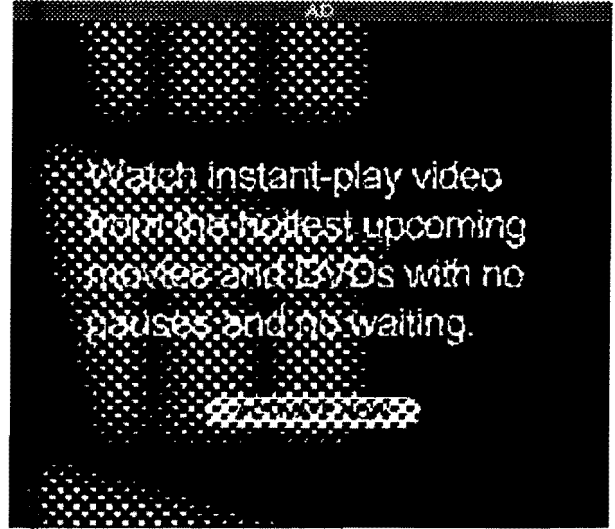
Step 5:

Braid together 3 rolled husks (without a pipecleaner) for each leg. Then use 2 of the inner husk ends to tie the tops of the legs to the dolls. Trim the remaining husk ends an inch below where the legs are attached.

Step 6:

Snugly wrap a single husk around the doll's hips, tying the ends together to secure it. Trim the knot tails.

Step 7:



WHAT YOU NEED

- Dried corn husks or tamale wrappers (available at grocery stores)
- Twine or string
- Scissors
- Pipecleaners

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Now it's time to dress the doll. If making a girl, go right to Step 8. For a boy, create leggings by wrapping a single husk around each leg and tightly tying twine around the very top. Then fringe the leggings by making a series of short snips along the outer sides.

Step 8:

For a skirt, sandwich the doll's body from the hips up with a few husks and secure them to the waist with twine. Then peel down the husks. For a girl doll, leave the skirt long; for a boy, trim 1 1/2 inches from the waist. Finally, drape husks over the shoulders. Crisscross the ends in front and in back of the doll and sash them around the waist with twine.

Crafters' Comments:

[Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

I made these when I was a little girl and I was truly excited when I found this craft. Thank you so much!
- Hillary B ❄❄❄❄❄

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Corn Husk Puppet Stage

[Read Comments](#)

Set the stage for a Thanksgiving (or any time of year) puppet production with this colorful box backdrop.



Step 1:

Remove the flaps from the top of the box. Cut sheets of construction paper to the same sizes as the box's back, sides and bottom.

Step 2:

Using paint and markers, decorate the paper to make a backdrop scene. Glue the backdrop pieces in place.

Step 3:

Cut a 2-inch slot across the width of the box top. Insert the wooden stick, then tape or tie the corn husk puppet to the end of it so that it can be manipulated from the top by the stage director.

Crafters' Comments: [Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Large cardboard box
- Construction paper
- Scissors
- Paintbrushes and paint
- Markers
- White glue
- Dowel or stick
- Tape or string

Time needed: Under 1 Hour



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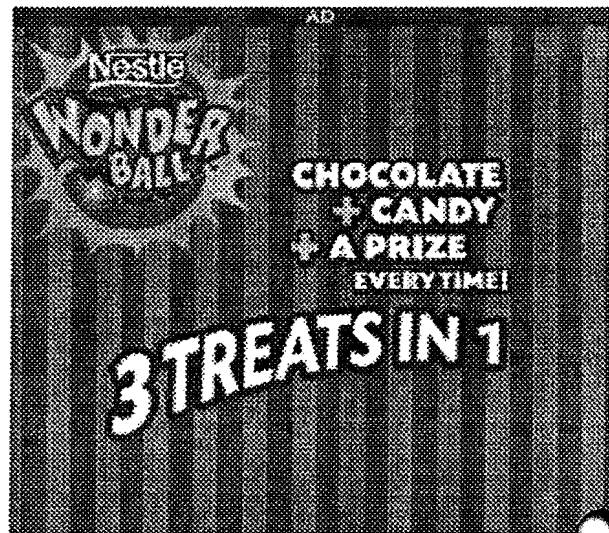
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Corn Husk Puppets

[Read Comments](#)

Even if your kids have never been very interested in puppets, they'll like the idea of making their own -- from corn husks no less.



WHAT YOU NEED

- Corn husks
- Large bowl of water
- Twine or string
- Scissors
- Construction paper
- Watercolors or markers
- Glue

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

Step 1:

Soak the corn husks in warm water for about an hour until they become pliable. Then gather several damp husks and tie them together tightly with twine, about 1/2 inch from one end.

Step 2:

To make the head, hold the knotted end in one fist, then fold the husks down (as though peeling a banana) so that they cover the knotted end. Smooth out the husks to make a face, then secure them with a piece of twine around the doll's neck.

Step 3:

To make the arms, roll up a single husk and tie it off at both ends. Position the arms up between the husks, under the doll's neck. Smooth the husks over the arms to form the chest and back, then cinch in the waist with twine.

Step 4:

For a skirt or legs, arrange several husks, inverted (like a skirt that has blown up over the doll's head) around the waist. Secure with twine, then fold the skirt down. For legs, divide the husks into two parts, tying each bunch at the knees and ankles.

Step 5:

Use construction paper to fashion outfits or use markers and watercolors to give the illusion of clothes or to add on facial features. To make hair, hats or headdresses, glue on little strips of construction paper.

Step 6:

Attach sticks to the backs of the dolls for mobility. For additional fun, build a [doll stage](#) and put on a special Thanksgiving puppet production.

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Gourd Turkey

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At the first Thanksgiving, turkey was actually a side dish, taking second billing to venison. But set this pretty bird center table and it's guaranteed to steal the show.



Step 1:

To create the turkey's face, push a few toothpicks halfway into one side of the gourd, then attach it to the pumpkin by pushing the protruding toothpick ends through the pumpkin shell. Use the same method to attach the chili-pepper wattle.

Step 2:

For eyes, use two orange-rind circles. Push a clove through the center of each one and into the gourd.

Step 3:

Next, tint the corn husk feathers by dipping them into diluted tempera paints (2 parts water to 1 part paint) and attach them to the pumpkin with toothpicks.

Step 4:

Set the completed pumpkin atop the red gloves so that the fingers resemble turkey feet.

Crafters' Comments:

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Gourd
- Round toothpicks
- Pumpkin
- Red chili pepper
- Orange rind
- Cloves
- Corn husks or tamale wrappers
- Tempera paints
- Pair of red gloves

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

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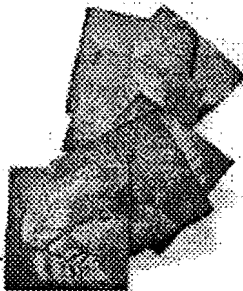
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Leaf-Imprinted Coasters

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Create lasting impressions with coasters made from clay and materials supplied by Mother Nature.



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WHAT YOU NEED

- Self-hardening pottery clay
- Waxed paper
- Cardboard
- Scissors
- Nature objects
- Butter knife
- Matte acrylic varnish
- Paintbrush
- White tempera paint
- Sponge

Time needed: Afternoon or Evening

Step 1:

Create a template by cutting a 4-inch square out of cardboard. Cover the work area with a piece of waxed paper and use a rolling pin to flatten a 2 1/2-inch ball of clay to 1/4-inch thickness for each coaster

Step 2:

Arrange a pattern of leaves or pine needles atop the clay and gently press them into the clay with the rolling pin, leaving distinct but fairly shallow impressions. Make pinecone images by gently pressing in the cones by hand.

Step 3:

Remove the foliage and place the cardboard template on top of the clay. Use a butter knife to cut around the cardboard, then lift away the excess clay.

Step 4:

Place the coasters on a clean piece of waxed paper and set aside to dry according to the package directions; this can take a day or so.

Step 5:

Once the coasters have dried completely, cover with a thin layer of matte acrylic varnish. Let dry for 45 minutes, then accent the designs using a damp sponge to apply a light layer of white paint to the raised area of the coaster and dab a little more into the impressions to highlight them. Let the paint dry thoroughly before adding a last coat of varnish.

Crafters' Comments:

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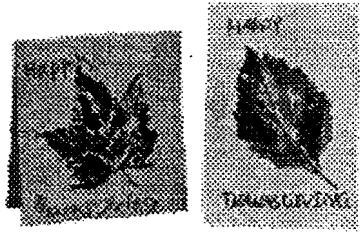
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Thanksgiving Cards

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Remember absent relatives with these one-of-a-kind holiday leaf cards.



Step 1:

To make leaf rubbing cards, start by folding a sheet of paper in half widthwise and place a leaf, vein side up, inside the folded sheet. You will now have a card with a leaf hidden inside.

Step 2:

Use colored pencils or crayons to gently rub over the leaf so that the shape becomes visible on the cover of the card (switch colors midway to create a variegated leaf). Remove the leaf, then repeat with other leaves and colors.

Step 3:

To make painted leaf prints, first cover the work area with newspaper. Place a leaf vein side up on the newspaper and dab paint onto the leaf. (To create a multicolored effect, dab other colors onto the same leaf.) Carefully picking up the leaf, place it paint side down on the front of the card and press down on it to make a print (try a few test prints to figure out the right amount of paint.) Repeat with other leaves.

Step 4:

Finally, add a holiday message on the cover of the card.

Tips:

For both crafts, pick leaves while they're still on the tree. The dried-out variety will crumble if the artist gets too enthusiastic.

Variations:

Use this craft technique to make colorful place cards for the Thanksgiving table.

Crafters' Comments: [Rate Craft/Add Comments](#)

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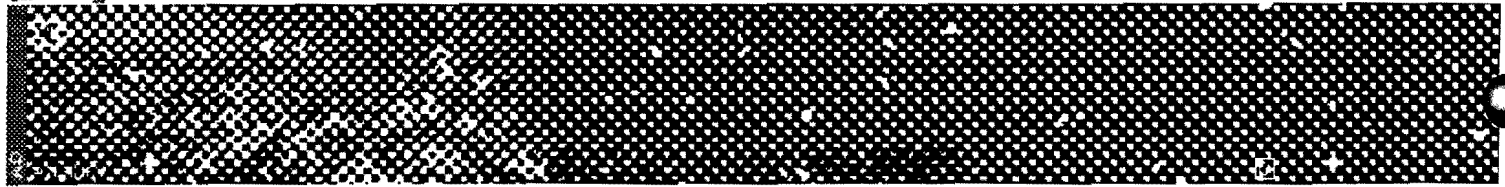
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WHAT YOU NEED

- Paper
- Autumn leaves
- Colored pencils or crayons
- Poster paint and brushes

Time needed: Under 1 Hour



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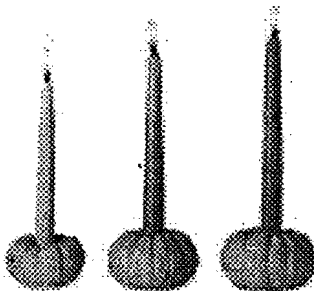
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Pumpkin Candleholders

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Light up the dinner table with these autumn-inspired candleholders.



Step 1:

Cut the top off a mini pumpkin, making sure the hole is no bigger than a quarter.

Step 2:

Remove the seeds with a small spoon.

Step 3:

Stick a candle into the hole and enjoy dinner by candlelight.

Crafters' Comments:

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WHAT YOU NEED

- Mini pumpkins
- Carving knife
- Small spoon
- Tapered candles

Time needed: Under 1 Hour

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Put together and taught by:

Howard and Kathie Thorson
Sycamore District, BSA
(815) 455-1325



Suggested month: February

Heart Neckerchief Slide

Materials: Cardboard Circle - approx. 2" in diameter; white felt circle - slightly larger in diameter than cardboard circle; 6" red chenille; heart shaped decorations - sponge, wood, etc.; tacky glue, hole punch.

Directions: Punch 2 holes in cardboard circle; lace red chenille through the holes, making sure both sides are even; one-half way down remaining chenille twist in center to form a circle, bringing ends of chenille back to holes in cardboard. Glue white felt circle to front of cardboard circle, then glue heart shape(s) to center of white felt circle.

.....

Suggested month: March

Four-Leaf Clover Refrigerator Magnet

Materials: 1 3/4" wood clothespins; green chenille; magnet strips cut into 1 1/2" pieces; wood glue; green chenille cut into 1 1/2" pieces (2 each).

Directions: Form full strips of green chenille into four-leaf clover, leaving a short stem at the bottom; using wood glue, glue the four-leaf clover to the front of the wood clothespin; on the back of the clothespin glue magnet strip; glue short pieces of chenille to the top and bottom of magnet strip, facing front, where magnet overlaps the clothespin.

.....

Suggested month: May

Picture Frame

Materials: 8 craft sticks (single frame) or 9 craft sticks (double frame); wood glue; various shapes and sizes wood or sponge decorations; glitter glue sticks, crayons, markers, or stickers for decorating.

Directions: Form frame, using double sticks on all four sides for single frame, double sticks on outside ends of double frame and single sticks for top, bottom and center. Write message on glue sticks using glitter glue, crayons or markers prior to gluing in place with wood glue. Use wood glue to add additional decorations (or use stickers) to front of picture frame. If using wood decorations, use crayons or markers to color decorations prior to gluing to frame with wood glue - or use glitter glue after gluing pieces to outside of frame, (can also decorate with stickers).

.....

Suggested month: June

(Good for use on Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day and Flag Day)

Patriotic Windsock

Materials: Wire hangers formed into a circle for top of windsock; patriotic material (preferably silk, but cotton will do) cut to fit the circle make from wire hanger; heavy yarn (preferably super-heavy craft yarn) cut in 18-24" pieces (3 each); "OK To Wash-It" permanent fabric bond; small rings to hang windsock; scissors; and hole punch.

Directions: Using permanent fabric bond, make hem at top of fabric to hold onto wire hanger circle, as well as seam to form the circle of the windsock. Using scissors, cut strips approximately halfway up material, forming the flowing strips of windsock. Using hole punch or scissors, place three holes at the top hem of material and attach yarn. Take the three remaining ends of yarn, place ring thru all three pieces of yard, forming an overhand knot to hold the ring in place.

.....
Suggested month: September

Door Knob Hanger

Materials: Wooden door knob hanger; spray paint; markers; wooden decorations (or stickers); wood glue.

Directions: Spray paint the wooden door knob hangers; use markers to write on hanger (_____'s Room, Do Not Disturb!, Studying!!); using wood glue, glue decorations on completed door knob hanger.

.....
Suggested month: October

Fall Door Decoration

Material: Wood door decoration, with or without metal decorations; silk leaves; spray paint; and wood glue.

Directions: Spray paint the main wood decoration; with wood glue, glue the silk leaves to the outside of wood door decoration.

Suggested month: November

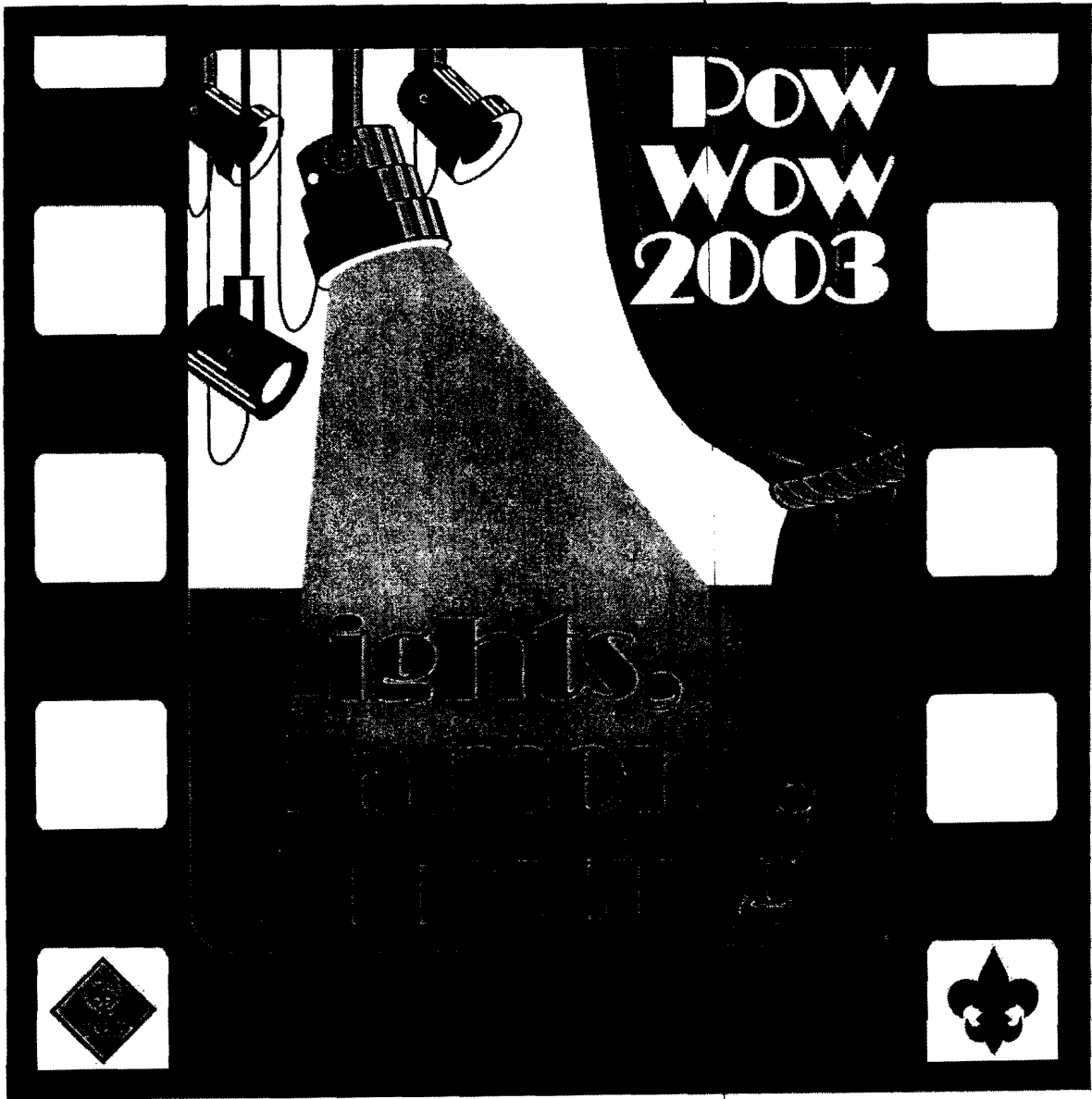
Thanksgiving Name Place Setting

Material: Tuna cans (washed well); fall decorating ribbon (size of tuna can used); tacky glue; yellow (or cream colored) construction paper; feathers; craft eyes, red chenille (cut in 1/2" pieces); and either glitter glue pen, crayons, or markers; fall-type candy, scissors.

Directions: Cover outside of tuna can with decorating ribbon, cutting ribbon slightly larger than the outside dimensions of can in order to provide a "hem" so the material can be glued, using tacky glue. Trace hand on construction paper, leaving a 'stem' the size of the tuna can height. Cut out the traced hand and decorate so it looks like a turkey, using feathers, markers, glitter glue sticks, crayons, craft eye and red chenille (or gobbler). Make one for each person attending dinner, and place each person's name on one of the "turkeys". Glue the turkey stem to the front of the tuna can, with the decorations facing out, and fill the can with your fall-type candy pieces.

This name place setting not only tells people where they are expected to sit for dinner, but gives them their dessert at the same time!

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These are just a few ideas to make with your Cub Scouts. There are many more suggestions which follow in your folder, some of which can also be found in the Pow Wow Book.



Neckerchief Slides

Neckerchief Slides

Ghost Slide – Use cotton batting and glue it to a flexible PVC pipe. It looked great at Halloween. This is how it looks a year later after being worn and frequently rescued from the laundry basket.



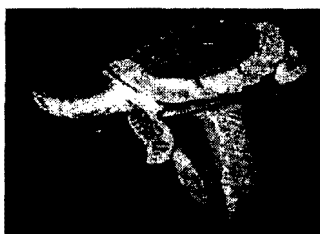
Band Aid Slide – Materials: Thin piece of wood or tongue depressor, Pipe cleaner, Band-Aid, Clear contact paper

1. Cut a thin piece of wood or tongue depressor the shape of a Band-Aid.
2. Make 2 holes in the middle and make a pipe cleaner ring.
3. Then stick on a real Band-Aid and cover.

Blue And Gold Tie Slide – Materials: 1/2 blue chenille, 6 blue pony beads, 6 yellow pony beads. Directions: Thread chenille stem through pony beads, alternating blue and yellow. Bend into circle and twist chenille stem tightly. Trim ends of chenille stem and shape into circle.

Purchased Items – You can purchase a variety of items at your local craft store that can easily be adapted to become a tie slide. Here is a sample of a tie slide that was made from a wooden bucket. Basically, the person who made the slide cut a hole in the

bottom for the neckerchief to go through. Another version is this toy turtle. You can use just about any plastic toy to make a cute slide.



Candy Mold Slides – Use plaster of Paris and candy molds. Pour the plaster of Paris into the mold and used a heavy wire shaped in a "U" shape to make the backing. This was inserted after the mixture began to harden a little. The next meeting the boys can paint them.

Barbell Slide Version 1 – Materials: 2 small 1" styrene balls, 1/2 of a black pipe cleaner, black paint, white paint, paint marker, or vinyl stick-on letters

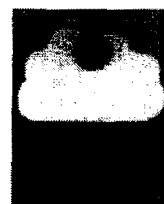
Directions: Paint the two balls black. Cut the pipe cleaner into 2 equal pieces. Push the pieces into the ball about 1/4" apart. Pull the pieces apart

slightly, curving them outward. With the white paint put the lbs. on the two balls. You can use 5 lbs., the Pack number, or some outrageous amount of weight.

Barbell Slide Version 2 – Materials: Two 20mm wooden beads, 5/16" dowel (or size to fit inside the beads), hot glue, black silver, and white paint, thin strip of vinyl for the slide itself.

Directions: Measure and cut the dowel rod about 2 1/4" long. Paint it silver. Paint beads black. Put a dab of glue in the bead and insert the dowel. Paint the ends to match the bead. Paint a weight number on each barbell with white paint. Hot glue a narrow strip of vinyl to the back of each barbell to make the loop.

Fun Foam Slide – The cupcake slide was made with fun foam and secured with a pipe cleaner hot glued to the back. Fun foam is great stuff. It comes in many colors and can be cut into any shape.

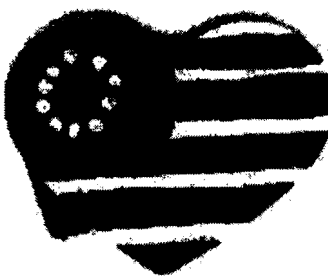


Dog Biscuit Rudolph Neckerchief Slide – Materials One dog biscuit, Clear sealer, Brown paper, Red pompom, Wiggle eyes, Aluminum foil, Scissors, Glue, A section of 1/2" PVC pipe or neck piece from a plastic bottle.

Place biscuit on foil to prevent sticking. Spray with several coats of clear sealer. Do this ahead of time and let dry between coats. Cut antlers from brown paper, glue to back of biscuit. Glue wiggle eyes to brown felt circles, glue to face. Glue on pompom nose. Glue PVC piece or plastic bottle neck piece to the back.

Flag Heart Slide – This slide might be a nice gift to give to your Cubs. The wooden hearts and paint can be found at craft stores. The pictured wooden heart is 2 inches at the widest point. Directions: Base coat the heart with

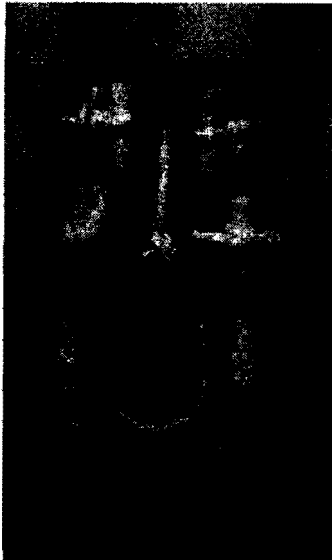
white paint. Then paint red stripes approximately 1/4 inch wide. Paint the left upper corner of the heart blue. Use the rounded tip of a paint brush to make the *stars* in the field of blue. This slide has a red piece of heavy suede as the backing. Although PVC pipe can be used as the backing for this slide.



Neckerchief Slides

Campfire Neckerchief Slide – Materials: Coffee can lids, twist ties, red or orange felt, small twigs, glue. Cut out campfire shape from lid, cut flame from felt. Cut slits for tie to slip through. Glue on felt and twigs to make campfire.

Display Of Knots Slide – This slide was as easy as tying a square knot! Simply cut yourself a piece



of 1/8" bass wood, about 2 1/2" x 3 1/2". Sand and round the edges. Stain with shoe polish or wood stain. Using thin hemp rope or thin strand rope, tie each of the basic scout knots in miniature. Use a 1/8" dowel cut into short 1/2" pieces for tying the Clove Hitch, Timber Hitch, Two Half-hitch,

and Tautline. The Bowline, Sheet Bend, and the Square Knot can all be tied without dowels. Trim ends for more presentable looking knots. Using wood glue, dab each knot with glue and hold in position until it sets up, then set aside and let dry. Whittle a wood loop, attach a leather strip, or glue a slide ring to the back of your board. You can also drill two small holes on each side and use the same knot material to form a loop in the back. After all knots are affixed to the board, varnish the entire slide.

Sculpty Modeling Clay Slide –



Two of the many slides that have been made using Sculpty modeling clay. The stuff comes in a ton of colors and bakes quickly in the oven. The

snakes can be made from assorted leftover clay, baked, then painted with standard hobby paint. Spray on 2 coats of craft varnish to protect the finish.

First Aid Kit (Great for Webelos Readyman) – Paint a film canister white with a red cross on the front. (or use white film cans and colored tape) Attach a curtain ring to the back side of the canister, or poke 2 holes in the back and use a chenille stem for the loop. Fill the canister with useful first aid items:

- 1 adhesive bandage
- 1 alcohol wipe
- 1 tube antiseptic ointment
- 2 safety pins
- coins for telephone call
- emergency phone numbers

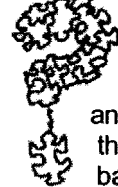
Basic First Aid instructions reduced to small laminated card, rolled up inside

Octopus Slide Version 1 – On plywood circle, draw eyes and mouth. Also drill holes for legs. Tie colored pipe cleaners (2 colors) or strings for legs. Glue PVC pipe to the back and let dry.

Octopus Slide Version 2 – Materials: green yarn, matching color thread, wobble eyes, hot glue, plastic curtain ring for the slide.

Cut twelve 6" long strands of yarn for each slide. Fold in half and tie at the neck area, leaving about two inches for the tentacles. Next divide the strands into sections of three. (There will be eight sections) Braid each section, and tie off with thread. Hot glue on the wobble eyes. Put octopus down over the curtain ring with a few tentacles inside the ring and rest over the front to cover it. Hot glue in place.

Question Mark Slide – Cut out a question mark from cardboard. Don't cut out the dot.



Glue puzzle pieces to the cardboard. Cut a short piece of craft wire and twist. Glue to the bottom of the mark and then glue a puzzle piece for the dot at the end of the wire. Attach a slide backing.

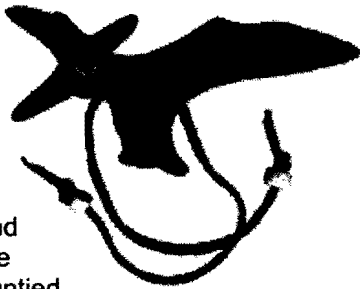
Oscar the Grouch – Take a film canister, hot glue a green fuzzy ball into the open end, hot glue the cap to the top of the ball a la Oscar the

Neckerchief Slides

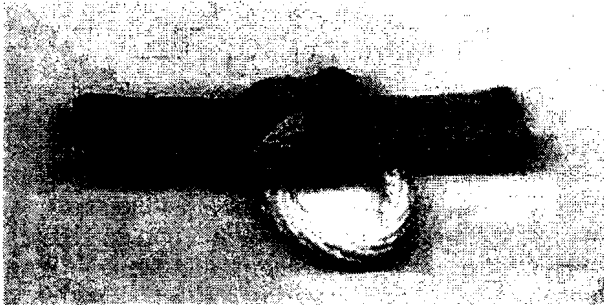
Grouch. A couple of small craft shop eyes. Add a loop on the back.

Precut Simple Slides – Precut figures can be found at a local craft store. Cut two holes in the front and insert a 12 inch piece of leather rope to secure the slide to they neckerchief. The beads keep the rope from slipping out of the slide. To secure the slide, hold it in place against the neckerchief tails and tie 1/2 of a knot behind the tails. The

tighter the better for this first 1/2 of the knot. The pinching of the tails and the grip of the leather rope keep the slide in place. Tie the second 1/2 of the knot a little looser so it can be untied later.



Square Knot Slide – Simply dye cotton rope in appropriate colors, tie the knot, and use a little glue to hold it together. Attach a loop and you're set! If you're using nylon rope, you'll need to melt the rope ends a bit to prevent fraying.



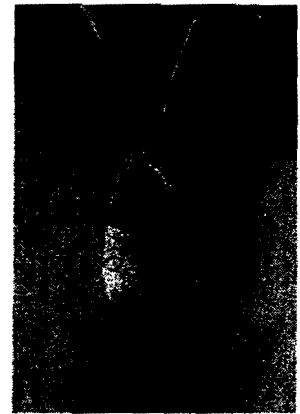
We used clothesline cut into 4 inch strips. We had to melt the ends to keep from fraying. Since most cheap clothesline is made from nylon, this step should be done by the adults so that the scouts do not get burnt by the melted nylon. We then painted one strip blue and one strip yellow. After the paint dried, we assembled a square knot and fused a strip of clothesline on the back for the "slider part".

Stress Indicator Neckerchief Slide – Materials: several 12-inch pieces of telephone wire, various colors.

Put two or more pieces of wire next to each other. Make a 1-inch loop near the center by twisting them together. (It's like putting a twist tie on a bread wrapper.) Or tie a square knot. Wrap each piece of wire around a pencil until you get to the end of the wire. Remove the pencil. The loop is now the part that goes around your neckerchief; you can adjust it by twisting tighter or loosening it up a bit. The coils can be scrunched together to tell people you're really wound up or stretched out to indicate that you're relaxed.

Wooden Shoe Slide –

Here's a picture of the official woggle (tie slide) of the 1995 World Scout Jamboree. This is a great idea, and can be easily reproduced if you can find a little wooden shoe. Try that Scandinavian shop on the corner, the one that sells that tasty pickled herring. Drill a hole in the heel and one in the ball of the foot. Decorate as desired!



Wooden Nickel Slide – Take a wooden nickel, a little leather lace, and voila! Instant neckerchief slide. The same could be done with just about any wood disk.



Computer PC Board Slide – Materials: Use pieces from an old computer. Hot glue a PVC pipe onto the back for the ring.



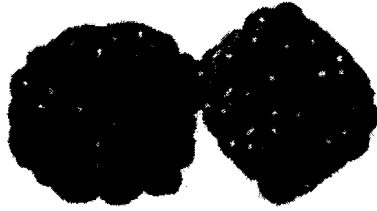
Watermelon Slide – Take a Brazil nut and paint to look like a watermelon. After the paint has dried, hot glue a PVC pipe to the back of the nut.

Neckerchief Slides

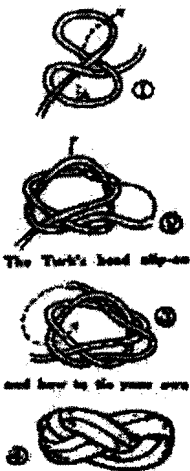
Beaded Neckerchief Slides – Choose blue and yellow for Cubs or khaki and red for Webelos and weave and neckerchief slide to match your uniform. Materials: 30 Pony Beads, 24" 1mm Black Round Elastic, White Glue.

Cut elastic cord into 24" lengths. Stiffen ends with white glue. String the first row of three beads onto cord and push to the center of the cord. Lace the 2nd row of beads onto one cord. Lace the other cord through the same beads in reverse order. Pull both cords snugly. Continue with the next row of beads until you have laced rows.

Loop beads around and string one cord through first row of beads. Tie cords together pulling tight. Put a dab of white glue on knot. Let dry. Trim.



Three Stranded Turk's Head – Take two round turns around the rope on which you intend working the knot, or around the index finger of your left hand. Pass the upper bight down through the lower, and reeve the upper end down through it; then pass the bight up again, and reeve the end over the lower bight and up between it and the upper one; dip the upper down through the lower bight again, reeve the end down over what is now the upper bight, and between it and the lower; and so proceed, working round to your right until you meet the other end, when you pass through the same bight, and follow the other end round and round until you have completed a plait of two, three or more lays, along the *three strands* of the Turk's head.



Christmas Stamp Slide – Materials: Christmas Postage Stamp, 1-inch square masonite or ¼ plywood, Paints, ¾ inch PVC slide ring, Paintbrushes, Hot glue. Paint the wooden square, allow to dry. Center the stamp onto the painted square. Mount the slide ring to the back of the wooden square.



Instrument Slide - Materials: Plastic musical instrument, approximately 1-1/2 inches, 1 ¼ inch wooden square, sheet music, ¾ PVC ring, Craft glue, Hot glue/gun.



Using a good copier machine, copy some music sheets down to "really small size." (If you can copy the sheets cleanly so that the whole sheet is about 1/8th normal size that would be

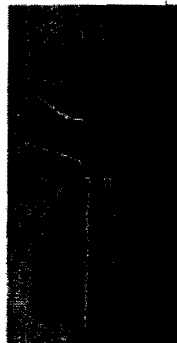
good.) Cut the sheet music to cover the top of the wooden square, glue with craft glue in place. Using Hot glue, mount the instrument onto the sheet music. Mount the PVC ring to the back of the wooden square.

Christmas Mouse Slide –

Using walnut halves, paint gray, fill with plaster. Insert plastic ring when plaster begins to set. Add wiggle eyes, black thread whiskers, gray felt tail and ears and red Santa hat.

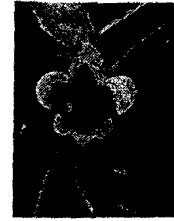


Uncle Sam Slide – Materials: Round head wooden clothespin, Paints, red white and blue, White 'wonderfoam' or posterboard, White paper, Cotton ball. ¾-inch PVC slide ring, Hot glue, Paintbrushes, Small craft saw, paperclip. Cut the points off the clothespin. Paint the lower half of legs white, allow to dry. Paint the upper half, up to neck a dark blue. Make a small roll of paper, glue into shape and paint same color blue as upper half. Glue arms onto upper part of the clothespin. Cut out a hat brim to fit the head of the clothespin. Paint white paper with red stripes, or use a permanent marker to do such. Paint red stripes on the white pants. Paint the head of the clothespin, make flesh color by adding a small amount of red to white paint. Roll the striped paper to fit inside the hat brim and glue in place. Glue hat to head of the clothespin, adjusting angle to fit. Straighten out paperclip, dip one end into blue paint and dot eyes onto face. Using a pinch of cotton ball, form a beard and glue onto lower face. Roll another piece of cotton, glue hair around head under the hat. Mount the slide ring to back of your finished Uncle Sam using hot glue.



Neckerchief Slides

Fleur-de-Lis Tie Slides for Cub Scouts – Punch two holes in the yellow fleur-de-lis shape. Punch two holes to line up with the yellow shape on the blue fleur-de-lis. Cut a chenille stem in 1/2. (Note: You will not use the other piece in this craft.) Lay the blue shape on top of the yellow shape, matching holes up. Bend the chenille stem in half and insert through the holes. (See photo)



Other Ideas –

