

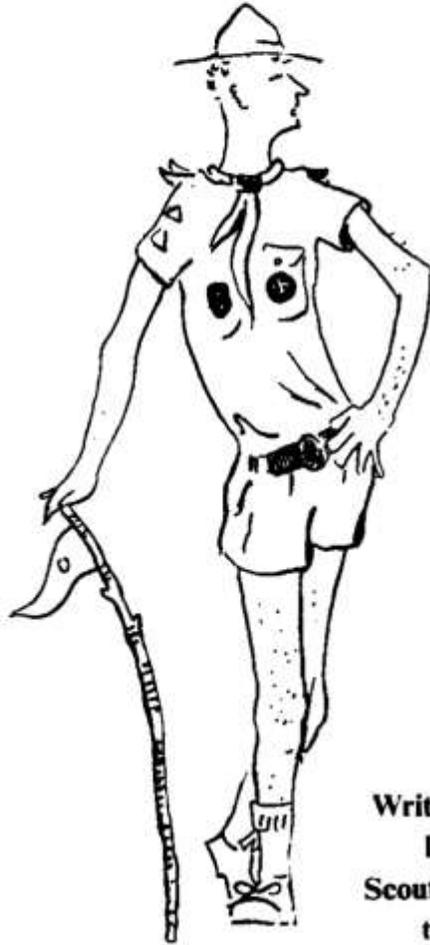


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BOOKS FOR SCOUTS

GILCRAFT'S TENDERFOOT BOOK



Publication approved by
THE BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION

LONDON

C. ARTHUR PEARSON, LIMITED
TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
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Editor's Notes:

The reader is reminded that these texts have been written a long time ago. Consequently, they may use some terms or express sentiments which were current at the time, regardless of what we may think of them at the beginning of the 21st century. For reasons of historical accuracy they have been preserved in their original form.

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NOTE:

This book does not take the place of an instructor, such as a Patrol Leader, or other Scout. It will help you as a reminder of what you have to know before becoming a Scout.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	CONTENT
Introduction:Life and Achievements of our Founder; Important Events in Scout History
I.Scout Law and Promise; The Salute; The Union Flag
II.Health: First Aid
III.Observation: Scout Signs
IV.Pioneering: Knots
V.Uniform
VI.Investiture
VII.The Next Step

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PERSONAL RECORD

Name

Address

Date of Birth.....

became a recruit in the

.....Troop

on 19.....

I passed the Tenderfoot Tests as follows:

Test	Date	Initials of Examiner
Scout Law and Promise
Salute
Union Flag
First Aid
Signs
Knots: reef
sheet bend
clove hitch
bowline
round turn and two half hitches
sheepshank...
Whipping

I completed the tests on.....19.....

and was invested as a Scout on.....19.....

and was put in the.....Patrol.

I certify that the above record is correct.

Signed

Scoutmaster.

I

INTRODUCTION - THE BOY SCOUTS

Before you are invested as a Scout you should learn something about the world-wide Movement you are joining and the wonderful man who founded it. You will also have to pass the following tests:

THE TENDERFOOT TESTS

Preliminary.

- (a) Know the Scout Law and Promise and their meanings.
- (b) Know the salute as given in Camp Fire Yarn 3 of Scouting for Boys.
- (c) Know the composition of the Union Flag and how to hoist, break and fly it.

Health.

Clean a wound, and make and apply a dressing.

Observation.

Make the woodcraft signs given in Camp Fire Yarn 4 of Scouting for Boys.

Pioneering.

Demonstrate with rope how to tie the following knots: reef, sheet bend, clove hitch, bowline, round turn and two half hitches, sheepshank, and explain their uses. Whip the end of a rope.

The adventurous life and achievements of our Founder

Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was born in London on 22nd February, 1857. He was the fifth of the seven children of the Rev. Professor Baden-Powell, who died in 1860. The eldest son, Warrington, was then thirteen, and a year later he joined the training ship Conway. His enthusiasm for the sea meant that in the holidays he took his brothers, as soon as they were old enough, sailing. It was in this way that our B.-P. learned how to handle a boat, how to camp and cook, and how to obey orders quickly and smartly. The brothers also had tramping expeditions in all parts of the country, and so B.-P. learned the beginnings of scouting and of outdoor life.

In 1869 he went to Charterhouse School, two years before it moved from London to Godalming. Near the school was a copse, which was out of bounds; there B.-P. would go and watch the animals, sometimes catching a rabbit and cooking it over a smokeless fire (smoke would have given him away to the masters!) and trying his hand at shelter-making and learning how to use a small axe.

He was popular at school, but not an outstanding scholar or athlete, though he took his part in everything with all the energy he had - and his energy was considerable. He was also clever at sketching, at singing a comic song or at acting, and all these abilities he used to the full throughout his long life.

In 1876 he sat for an army examination, and did so well that he was at once given a commission in the 13th Hussars, then stationed in India. He very soon made his mark, both for his devotion to his duties and for his sportsmanship and good fellowship. The first is shown by the fact that in 1883, at the age of twenty-six he was Captain and Adjutant. He had excelled in scouting and in survey work; so much so that he was a recognised authority in these subjects. As a sportsman, he proved a bold and successful pigsticker - a sport which entailed many risks but called for first-class horsemanship and a good eye for "sign". Many a day was spent out in the wilder country, alone, watching animals and learning their habits. Then as an entertainer he was in constant demand, for he could not only sing a song and take a part in a play or opera, but he could paint the scenery and design the costumes.

The regiment left India in 1884, and on the way home the journey was broken at Natal as it seemed possible that trouble might break out in Africa. It was during this first visit to that country that B.-P. came to know something of the Zulus. He went on one scouting expedition to get information disguised as a journalist.

In 1887 he went out again to Africa as A.D.C. to his uncle, who was in command at Cape Town. B.-P. had his first taste of active service in a campaign against the Zulus. It was then that he heard the Ee-gonyama chorus chanted by a Zuluimpi. The natives gave him the name of "M'hlala Panzi" - "the man who lies down to shoot," meaning that he took careful aim, or thought before he acted.

His next term of service was in Malta, and at the same time he was Intelligence Officer for the Mediterranean; this led to more adventures as a spy, and taught him still more about scouting. In 1893 he was chosen for special service in Ashanti. The native king was causing trouble and an expedition was sent to restore order. This meant a march of about 150 miles through dense brush and forest and the crossing of innumerable streams. B.-P.'s job was to take charge of the scouting and pioneering work, and he thus gained useful practical knowledge of bridge building. It was while he was in West Africa that he heard the saying, "Softlee, softlee, catchee monkey" which became a favourite of his own; he often used it when people wanted to rush at things instead of taking them quietly and thoughtfully. He wore the "cowboy" hat for the first time in Ashanti and the natives therefore called him "Kantankye" or "Big Hat". At the end of this expedition he was promoted Lt.-Colonel, and not long afterwards he set out for what he used to call "the best adventure of my life". This was the Matabele War.

Matabeleland is now known as Rhodesia, but in those days it was still very wild, and there were not many white settlers there. The natives had risen and after massacring some of the settlers, they had taken to the hills and mountains. These were difficult places to storm as the great rocks and boulders gave plenty of cover. B.-P. was in charge of the scouting, and his task was not easy. He had to find out where the natives were, and, what was still more difficult, how to reach their strongholds. He spent many a night out on his scouting expeditions, but so successful was he, that time and time again he led the soldiers to the exact spot needed for an attack. The maps he drew also proved absolutely correct, and were of the greatest value. It was during this campaign that he made his name as a great scout. The Matabele called him "Impeesa," which means "the Wolf who never sleeps." At the sight of him, they would shout his name, and threaten him with all kinds of tortures if he fell into their hands. Many of his experiences in observation and deduction, as well as other incidents, were later used by him to illustrate the training of a scout.

For his services in the Matabele Campaign, B.-P. was promoted Colonel. His next job was the command of the 5th Dragoon Guards, then stationed in India. He did not like leaving his old regiment, but he threw himself with all his usual enthusiasm and thoroughness into his new work. The trouble he took to make his men happy quickly won their loyalty, but his most important advance was made in methods of training. This

he felt must be interesting, and scouting proved a most popular subject. The men were divided into small units of half a dozen - what we should call a Patrol - under an N.C.O. - the P.L. Those who did well had the privilege of wearing a special badge; this was the arrow head used on the north point of a compass.

In 1899, B.-P. came home on leave, but actually it was the opening of a new stage in his career. He brought back with him from India the manuscript of a little book called Aids to Scouting, which contained the talks he had given his soldiers with many examples of observation and deduction. Before this could be printed he was on his way to South Africa, where war was brewing with the Boers. His job was to organise a frontier force ready for any emergency. When the war broke out, he was at Mafeking with part of his forces, and almost at once a Boer Army of 9,000 men surrounded the little town. There is not space here to tell the story of the famous siege; it made B.-P.'s name known all over the world, for in the face of strong enemy forces he held the place for 217 days, and it was largely due to his own cheerfulness and resourcefulness that the town held out. For Boy Scouts there is a special importance about Mafeking. The boys of the town were organised a messenger corps, and B.-P. was very impressed with the way in which they pluckily carried out their orders under fire. He saw that if they were allowed the responsibility, they would rise to any occasion.

In recognition of his achievement at Mafeking, B.-P. was raised to the rank of Major-General. He was the youngest in the Army. Then he was given the important task of organising the South African Constabulary. This was a fine body of men formed to help with the reconstruction of South Africa after the war.

Once the S.A.C. was well established B.-P. was brought back to England for another important job. This was an Inspector-General of Cavalry. Again he took up new work with keenness, and he did a great deal to raise the standard of cavalry training in this country.

Meantime another interest had been growing.

He found that his little book Aids to Scouting had been found useful in training boys; then the founder of the Boys' Brigade, Sir William Smith, urged him to adapt the methods of scouting for the use of boys. B.-P. worked out a scheme, and in 1907 he ran an experimental camp at Brownsea Island with a mixed company of boys. This camp was so successful that he wrote at once Scouting for Boys, which was first published in fortnightly parts in the early months of 1908. Boys rushed for it, and were soon forming patrols on their own all over the country. The numbers grew so rapidly - by the end of 1908 there were some 60,000 Boy Scouts that B.-P. had to make some arrangements for supplying badges, uniforms, enrolment cards, and so on.

There is not space here to tell you in any detail the story of the way in which Scouting spread throughout the world, nor of B.-P.'s wonderful work in bringing this about by his many tours in this country, the Empire and in foreign lands. But a word must be added about B.-P. himself. What kind of a man was he? Most of you who read this never saw him, or heard his strong, deep voice when he spoke at Jamborees or Rallies.

B.-P. was a spare, wiry figure, but when you met him you were at once impressed by the fine head, and those eyes which missed very little. He was an easy man to talk with, and many a Scout treasures memories of chats with him in camp, or at a Jamboree, or Rally. At Gilwell, for instance, he would wander round the boys' camp with his dogs, and his friendliness soon broke down any feeling of awe.

He was a simple man in his way of living. He slept on a veranda nearly all the year round; he was up early in the morning, did his exercises, and then would go off for a walk with his dogs before breakfast. Few men have got through so much work. He had an enormous correspondence, but with the making of new friends, he did not forget the old ones. Fishing was his chief recreation; it took him away from everyone and gave him

the chance of enjoying nature alone - one of his greatest delights all through his life. He had a wide knowledge of outdoor life, especially of animals, and in his last years, when his health was not strong enough for him to visit Scouts much, he turned again to the study of wild animals and painted pictures of them in their natural haunts.

During those later years, he spent much time in Kenya, and it was there that he died on 8th January, 1941, after a life of wonderful service to his fellow men.

• • • •

His position as Chief Scout was taken by his Deputy, Lord Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. He was born on 20th March, 1887.

On the death of the Founder, Lord Somers became Chief Scout, and he quickly proved how wise B.-P.'s choice had been. Unhappily, his career was all too brief, for, after many months of illness, he died on 14th July, 1944.

On February 22nd, 1945, the Council of the Boy Scouts Association elected Lord Rowallan, M.C., T.D., as Chief Scout. He was born on December 18th, 1895. He went straight from school at Eton to serve in the 1914-1918 war. In 1917 he won the M.C. and in 1918 was severely wounded. He served in France during 1940, and in command of a Young Soldiers Battalion and later of a training school, where he used Scouting games and ideas.

Your Chief Scout was a very small boy when he first met B.-P.: he had been interested in Scouting from its start, and when he became Chief Scout had been a Commissioner for twenty years. He has a Scout camp site at his house, Rowallan Castle, in Scotland, and is a practical Scout who knows all about pioneering, woodcraft and camping. He passed his Wood Badge Course at Gilwell Park in June, 1945, when it was re-opened as our Training Centre.

Perhaps one day you may be fortunate enough to have your Queen's Scout Badge presented by the Chief Scout: let this be your ambition.

Important Events in Scout History.

- 1907 Camp at Brownsea Island. The Patrols were - Ravens, Bulls, Curlews, Wolves.
- 1908 Scouting for Boys published.
- 1909 First Rally of 10,000 Scouts at Crystal Palace. Sea Scouts started.
- 1911 King George V review at Windsor.
- 1914 War: Scouts on Coastguard duties, and on Air-raid duty.
- 1916 Wolf Cubs started.
- 1918 Rover Scouts started.
- 1919 Gilwell Park opened.

- 1920 First World Jamboree at Olympia, London.
B.-P. acclaimed Chief Scout of the World.
International Bureau founded.
- 1923 International Chalet at Kandersteg, Switzerland, opened.
- 1924 Imperial Jamboree at Wembley.
Second World Jamboree at Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 1929 Third (Coming-of-Age) World Jamboree at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead.
B.-P. created Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell.
- 1930 Rover Moot, Auchengillan, Scotland.
- 1931 First World Rover Moot, Kandersteg.
- 1932 First "Gang Show".
- 1933 Fourth World Jamboree, Godollo, Hungary.
- 1934 First St. George's Day Service at Windsor.
- 1935 Jubilee Chain of Beacons.
Second World Rover Moot, Ingaro, Sweden.
- 1936 Lord Somers, Deputy Chief Scout.
"Boy Scout" at Albert Hall, London.
- 1937 Fifth World Jamboree, Vogelengang, Holland.
R.R.S. Discovery became the property of the Boy Scouts.
- 1939 Third World Rover Moot, Monzie, Scotland.
War.
- 1941 January 8th, death of B.-P.
January 29th. Lord Somers, Chief Scout. Sir Percy Everett, Deputy Chief Scout.
Air Scouts started.
- 1944 July 14th, death of Lord Somers.
- 1945 February 22nd, Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout.
- 1946 Senior Scouts started.
First post-war St. George's Day Service, Windsor.
- 1947 Sixth World Jamboree, Moisson, France.
King's Scout Royal Certificate.
- 1948 B.-P. Guild of Old Scouts inaugurated.
Fortieth Birthday Celebrations.
- 1949 Fourth World Rover Moot, Skjak, Norway.
First National Bob-a-Job Week.
- 1950 First Post-war "Gang Show," London.
- 1951 Seventh World Jamboree, Bad Ischl, Austria.
- 1952 First World Scouters' Indaba, Gilwell Park.
- 1953 Fifth World Rover Moot, Kandersteg, Switzerland.
Coronation Programmes sold by Scouts.
1,390 Beacons lighted.
- 1955 Eighth World Jamboree, Niagara Falls, Canada.

KEY TO MOTHS AND THEIR CATERPILLARS

- 1 RUGBY TIGER
- 2 WOOD TIGER
- 3 CINNABAR MOTH
- 4 GREEN SILVER LINES
- 5 WHITE ERMINE
- 6 EYED HAWK
- 7 FEATHERED THORN 8 MAGPIE
- 9 COMMON TIGER MOTH (woolly bear)
- 10 LARGE YELLOW UNDERWING II ANGLE SHADES
- 12 SCARLET TIGER
- 13 OAK EGGER MALE



KEY TO BUTTERFLIES AND THEIR CATERPILLARS



- 1 SMALL WHITE MALE (summer brood)
- 2 ORANGE TIP MALE
- 3 CHALKHILL BLUE MALE
- 4 MEADOW BROWN
- 5 LARGE WHITE FEMALE (summer brood)
- 6 SMALL COPPER
- 7 COMMON BLUE MALE
- 8 CLOUDED YELLOW MALE
- 9 SWALLOW TAIL
- 10 PAINTED LADY
- 11 RED ADMIRAL
- 12 TORTOISESHELL
- 13 PEACOCK

THE TENDERFOOT TESTS

Preliminary.

(a) The Scout Law and Promise

This is the Promise:

On my Honour I Promise that I will do my Best-

To do my duty to God, and the Queen,

To help other people at all times,

To obey the Scout Law.

A promise is something which binds at all times and all circumstances, unless and until it is deliberately set aside by the person who made it. Should this happen, his word has proved false, and he has been false to himself as well as to others.

Note that duty to God comes before all else. Love and serve God - love and serve your neighbour is true religion.

The Scout Promise of Loyalty to the Queen means that you will love your Country and will obey the Laws made by the Government.

And to help other people at all times means that we must learn to be able to do the many likely jobs that come along. We must, in fact, live up to our motto.

You will find B.-P.'s own explanation of the Law in Camp Fire Yarn 3 of Scouting for Boys. Here are a few points for you to remember.

1. A Scout's honour is to be trusted.

This is one of the most important facts about a true Scout - he can be trusted to speak the truth, and to carry out a job to the best of his ability.

2. A Scout is loyal to the Queen, his country, his Scouters, his parents, his employers, and to those under him.

Loyalty is faithfulness, and is thus just one form of honour. You will not let people down; they can rely on you.

3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.

The natural thing is to think first of yourself, so you have to practise thinking of others. The best way to do this is to do the daily Good Turn; it need not be anything very big; but it must be something which otherwise you wouldn't do.

4. A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what country, class, or creed, the other may belong.

As you grow older, so you will get more and more chances to meet other Scouts. Perhaps you will get to a Jamboree and see Scouts from other countries - they will speak other languages and some will be of a different colour from you, but they are all Scouts and therefore your friends.

If your Troop is not linked up with a Troop in another country, talk to your Scoutmaster about it.

5. A Scout is courteous.

Of this Law, our Founder wrote: - "That is, he is polite to all, but especially to women and children and old people and invalids, cripples, etc. And he must not take any reward for being helpful and courteous."

6. A Scout is a friend to animals.

It is not difficult to feel friendly to God's creatures; it is more difficult to put that feeling of friendship into action. Help by preventing cruelty and suffering. Help the R.S.P.C.A., the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, and similar organisations. We should consider birds under this Scout Law.

7. A Scout obeys orders of his parents, Patrol Leader, or Scoutmaster, without question.

Not always easy! But without such a rule, we should all get into a muddle. Just imagine a Troop Meeting at which orders were not obeyed! When you become a P.L., you will expect the Scouts to obey you, so do now as you hope they will do later on.

8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

Be cheerful! If you are about to lose your temper, try grinning - or count ten.

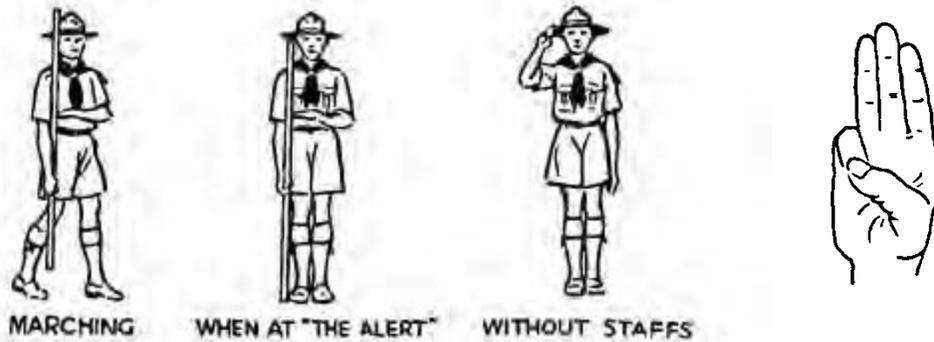
9. A Scout is thrifty.

Thrift means carefulness to avoid waste, and it applies not only to money but to time; it means, too, taking care of things such as your clothes. And all property, including your Troop and Patrol gear.

10. A Scout is clean in thought, word, and deed.

Make a habit of cleanliness and tidiness in everything you do. But remember that a true Scout keeps his thoughts clean as well as his finger-nails. If dirty ideas come into your head, think at once of something else - your next test, or your Patrol Competition.

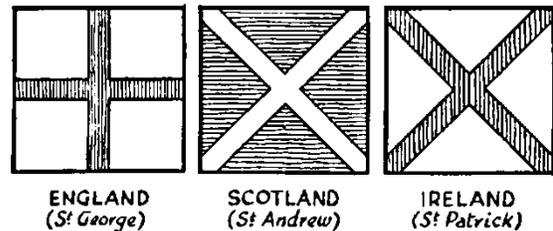
The PROMISE you make when you are invested is the most important act you will do during your whole Scout life. Think about it carefully so that when you make it for the first time in front of the whole Troop you will understand what you are doing. The badge you will wear in your buttonhole, and the uniform you wear as a Scout, should remind you of that Promise.



The Salutes.

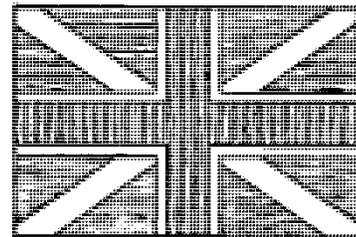
Read carefully B.-P.'s description and explanation of the salute in Yarn 3 of Scouting for Boys. Note that the Scout Sign (i.e., the three-finger sign given with the right hand on a level with the shoulder) is used at Investitures.

You will notice that the rule speaks of the "Union Flag." Most of us speak of the Union Jack as this is the popular way of speaking, but a Sea Scout will tell you that strictly speaking it is incorrect as a "Jack" is a small flag flown at the bow of a ship to show nationality. "Flag" is a much wider term.



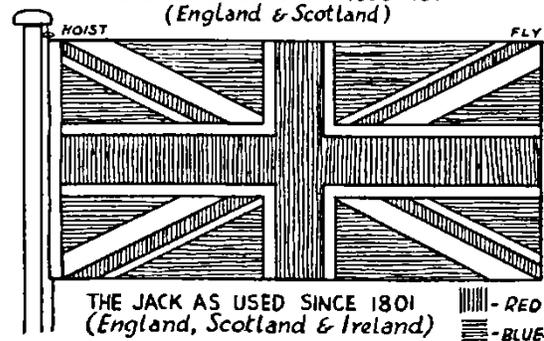
ENGLAND (St. George) SCOTLAND (St. Andrew) IRELAND (St. Patrick)

It will help you to learn the crosses which make up the flag if you get some paints and colour the illustrations here.



THE JACK AS USED FROM 1606-1801 (England & Scotland)

Note particularly how the flag is flown; the broad white of the St. Andrew's Cross is at the top next to the staff.



THE JACK AS USED SINCE 1801 (England, Scotland & Ireland) ■ - RED ■ - BLUE

How to break a flag is one of those jobs which cannot be taught in a book. Your Scoutmaster or Patrol Leader can show you this. A description in words makes the job seem much more difficult than it really is.

(c) The Union Flag.

II HEALTH

First Aid.

You are at present only concerned with small cuts and scratches, but even a small cut can be dangerous, for it may let in germs with dirt and so cause a nasty swelling or poisoning. So the first two things to do are to clean the wound and to kill the germs. A little bleeding does no harm - so don't get excited. If possible, wash your own hands first of all. Then bathe the wound in clean water with a few drops of Dettol, Condy's fluid or other antiseptic (which means "germ-killing") solution in it, using small "swabs" of cotton wool to sponge the dirt away from the wound.

Next you want to protect the wound from further attacks by germs. Cover it first with a dressing; this can be lint (place the smoothest, not woolly, side next the wound), or gauze (in the First Aid outfit), or failing anything else a clean piece of white paper (not printed on).

On top of the dressing, you place a pad of cotton wool and then fix all in place with a bandage. Get your Scoutmaster, or Patrol Leader, or a nurse to show you the best way of putting on a bandage.

When you haven't got handy such things as antiseptic, lint, or cotton wool, you must use your Scout sense and do the best you can. The two main things to provide for are:

1. Cleaning the cut, and
2. Covering it to keep out dirt and germs.

III OBSERVATION

Scout Signs.

Here is an arrangement of the signs. Learn to make them in various ways, such as by scratching in the earth, forming with twigs, etc. But don't go about chalking them on walls - that's too obvious and a Scout keeps his signs as unnoticeable as possible.



"Go this way."



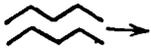
"Message 4 paces in the direction of the arrow."



"Not this way."



"I have gone home."



"Water in this direction."



A Scout's signature. This Scout is P.L. of the Wood pigeon Patrol of the XIIth Nonesuch Troop. A figure 3 in place of the P.L. would mean number 3 Scout of that Patrol.

Some Methods with Natural Materials.



A bunch of grass or reeds tied and bent like this points the way to go.



The same sign can be made by bending a stick stuck in the ground, or a branch of a tree can be so broken.



Another way to show direction is by placing a small stone on the side of a big one in the direction wanted.

IV PIONEERING

Knots.

These knots are reminders of important points: you will need to see the knots tied by someone else to understand how to do them.

The first step is to get a picture in your mind of what the knot looks like. Use rope as it is more like the real job than string. First of all learn how to whip the ends, otherwise the rope will come untwisted. There are several ways of doing this, but our illustration shows one of the simplest.

Having placed the twine (tared twine is best) in a loop along the rope, you twist the longer part (B) round and round up to within a quarter of an inch of the end. Pull each turn tightly and pack each neatly to the next. Then you slip end B through the loop, and pull A firmly - don't snatch it, or it may break. This pulls end B down under the lashing (about half way down will do). Finally cut off the spare ends neatly.

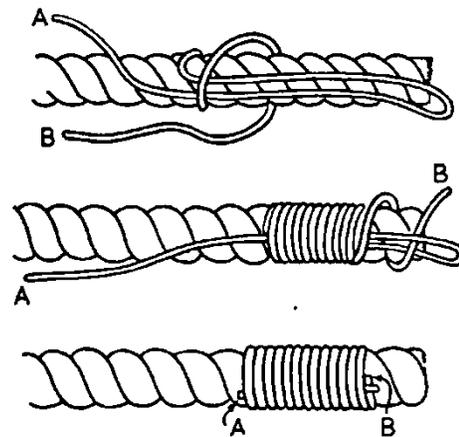


FIG. 1 WHIPPING ENDS

You have to learn six knots: reef, sheet bend, clove hitch, bowline, round turn and two half hitches, and the sheepshank. You must also know their uses, because a good knot is the right kind of knot for a particular job, and it is also one which can be tied easily, and does not jam (you know what a nuisance it is trying to untie a so-called knot which has got all muddled together).

Reef.

A general utility knot - for such common purposes as tying a parcel - or for tying a bandage in First Aid - or for fastening the reef points when shortening sail.

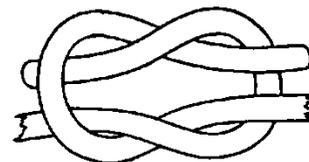


FIG. 2
REEF KNOT

Sheet Bend.

For fastening two ropes of different thicknesses together - or for tying a rope through a loop (C-D) - or for securing the lazy painter of a boat.

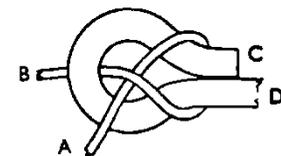


FIG. 3 SHEET BEND

Compare pattern with that of Reef.

You should know that there are two ways of making the Sheet Bend. The true Sheet Bend has the running ends, i.e., the short ends, on the opposite side of the knot, whereas the false Sheet Bend or Weaver's Knot has the two running ends on the same side of the knot.

Sheepshank.

An economical way of shortening a rope without cutting it (e.g., a guy line of a tent) or for strengthening a weak part of a rope (the strain is taken off that part).

This consists of the length to be shortened being caught up by half hitches at each end. This is one of the knots where you will certainly need a practical demonstration.



FIG. 4 SHEEPSHANK

Bowline.

Useful for when you want a non-slipping loop, as when a loop has to be put round someone.

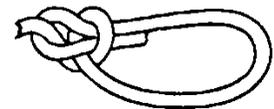


FIG. 5 BOWLINE

Again, get the pattern clear in your mind. The main part of the rope is G. Follow that down and round. The first step is the making of the loop.

Once you have got the idea, practise tying a bowline round your waist when the end of G is held by a friend and then round your friend's waist, the secret lies in the making of the loop.

Round Turn and Two Half Hitches.

Useful for tying anything to a pole or post - or for tying a hawser to a buoy.

The main point to note is that a round turn goes round the pole twice. If the object is to remain tied up for any length of time, you can fasten A down to B by a whipping.

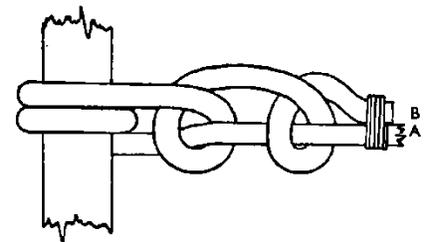


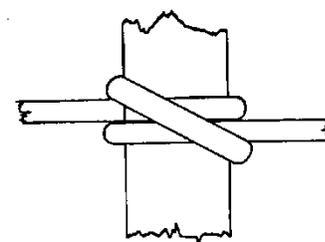
FIG. 6 ROUND TURN AND TWO HALF HITCHES

The drawing (as in all knot diagrams) is shown open to display the construction; pull all tight.

Clove Hitch.

Very important - for fastening a rope to a pole for beginning a square lashing, etc.

First get the pattern clear in your mind; notice how A crosses over both the other turns.



You must be able to tie this from any position.

Try the two half-hitch method shown in the lower diagram (A is a half hitch). Having made the two half hitches, put B behind A and slip the lot over the end of the pole. Now examine the clove hitch carefully - undo it slowly (not by slipping it off) and see how it is put together.



FIG. 7 CLOVE HITCH

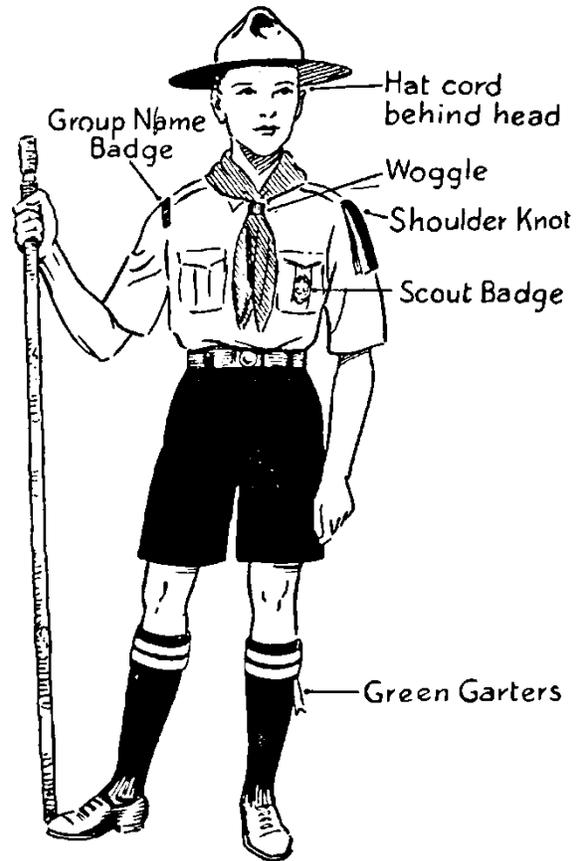
Next tie the clove hitch when you cannot slip it over the end. It is most important you should be able to do this, as in actual practical work you seldom can slip the clove hitch over the end.

V YOUR UNIFORM

When you have passed the Tenderfoot Tests, you will want to get your uniform in readiness for the Investiture. Here is a sketch showing you how to wear it. Look at this carefully. You will also have a County Badge and perhaps a District Badge as well - your Scoutmaster will tell you where to put these.

Having got the uniform - see that you keep it tidy. When you put it away, fold each garment carefully, don't just shove it in a drawer or chuck it into a cupboard. Keep the hat flat - on top of a cupboard, or under your bed - don't hang it on a peg or the brim will get bent.

Remember that in uniform, people think of you as a SCOUT, and if you look untidy, or behave badly, they will not think much of the SCOUTS.



VI INVESTITURE

Your Scoutmaster will explain to you all about the Investiture and what you have to do.

Remember that it is the most important act of your whole scout life. You are going to make a solemn promise - and once you have made it, we shall all trust you to keep it to the very best of your ability. So -

DON'T LET THE SCOUTS DOWN

VII THE NEXT STEP

Another word for TENDERFOOT is GREENHORN! You won't want to remain that longer than you can help, but everyone begins as a TENDERFOOT. The next step is to work for the SECOND CLASS BADGE. The tests are of course harder; for instance, there are more knots to be learned, and you must know more about First Aid. If you set to work steadily with the help of your P.L., you should have no difficulty in gaining your next badge - the SECOND CLASS.

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