

# Crafts

## Leather Work

Leatherwork is a particularly satisfying craft project. Its durability and natural qualities are especially suited to Cub Scouts. Whether they stamp, tool, carve or simply make something out of finished leather, they will have a project they like and it will be useful as well.

Since leather is relatively expensive, projects that use rounders practice pieces, scraps, or half backs are very useful. Rounders are inexpensive precut 3 1/4" round pieces that are very versatile. Coups, slides, coasters, bookmarks and key chains are a few of the small projects that lend themselves to rounders.

Practice pieces are another precut shape in leather that is even more inexpensive and with a little imagination can be a coups, a slide, a book mark, a key chain or whatever several attached together could be.

Half backs are approximately 3 1/2" by 4 1/2" precut pieces that are a little more expensive, but do make change purses, picture frames, and folded key chains.

Scrap leather is usually available at leather shops and its limits are confined only by the size of the piece and imagination. An Exacto knife or leather knife will be needed to cut the projects out. This is a difficult task, so much care should be exercised in using them. Cutting out projects in tooling leather is more suited to the Den leader.

Once a project is chosen and cut out, leather can be decorated by stamping, tooling or carving. Stamping is imprinting a design stamp into the leather surface by tapping the tool with a wooden hammer. It is the easiest to learn and the boys love to pound a variety of stamps into their leather projects.

Tooling leather is a second way of decorating. A design is traced on and then is pressed into damp leather by either outlining a design or depressing the background of a design. To do it, a modeling tool with a special end or orange stick is needed.

Carving is the most intricate and difficult means of decorating leather. A swivel knife is used to carve a design and then special background type stamps may be used to accentuate the carving.

Tooling and carving are more difficult and probably a leader will need some specialized instruction before attempting them. Since stamping is easier and really needs only a few simple rules of thumb, most of what follows deals with it.

The above types of decorations require some sort of specialized leather tools - stamps, knives or both. These are fairly expensive to buy for a single project and/or a single den, but if a Pack of several Dens could invest in a few tools to remain in the Pack, it would not be very expensive to do leather work. Since stamping leather is particularly

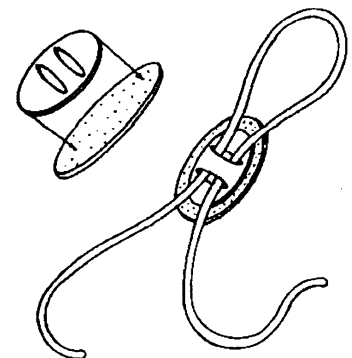
### Finishing

Finish the project with a fast drying finish that is available at leather craft stores. It paints on like shoe polish and dries about as fast. It adds a shine and a protective finish to leather. Paint the finish on the front and sides leaving the back of the project unfinished. The leather can then dry thoroughly from the back. You can also use an acrylic floor wax, such as "Future."

If the project requires a snap or fastener, now is the time to put it in the leather.

### Lacing

The final step of a project is lacing. A good easy stitch to lace with is the whipstitch. It gives a nice finished edge to the project. A plastic lace makes inexpensive lacing. Cut lace approximately 3 to 3 1/2 times the distance to be laced. Before beginning to lace, taper the end of plastic lace to a point. Hide the beginning and ending tails inside the project or on the back under stitches of a single layer project. Plan where to start, direction and where to finish before



beginning to lace to prevent error. Make the first and last stitches double to hold the lacing tight.

## Leather Craft Projects

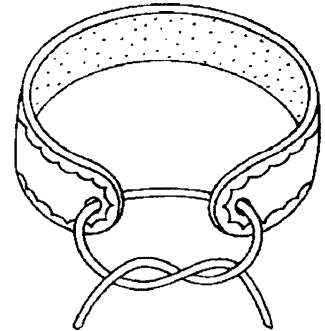
### Bolo Tie

A simple bolo tie can be made by cutting two slots in a piece of leather. Glue another piece of leather to the front of this first piece. Run lacing or bob cord through the slots as shown.

### Wristband

Cut a strip of leather long enough to go around your wrist. Decorate the leather as desired. Punch a hole in each end and then run a length of lace through the holes and tie.

For additional great leather craft ideas contact Tandy Leather. You should also check the kits that are available.



## Molding With Plaster

Using Plaster of Paris to create molds for painting is a simple craft to do with Cub Scouts. Candy molds can be found in craft stores and even in the grocery store and can be used. Simply mix the plaster (read label directions - usually two measures of plaster to one measure of tepid water {hot water hardens much faster}). The mixed plaster forms a creamy texture which you then pour into the molds. Gently tap the mold on a firm surface to force any air bubbles to rise. When the plaster has started to set, insert a plastic ring or loop made of non-rusting wire. Wait until completely dry and then remove from the mold. Paint with acrylic paints, which are available at all craft stores.

The Scout office has molds, which can be used to make plaques for the boys. They are available in each rank (Wolf, Bear, Webelos, etc) and make a very nice end of the year project. As the plaster is drying, insert a loop of picture hanging wire on the back. Encourage your Cub Scouts to hang them on the walls in their rooms in the same design as the ranks go on their shirt. This has the added benefit of encouraging boys to complete their collection.



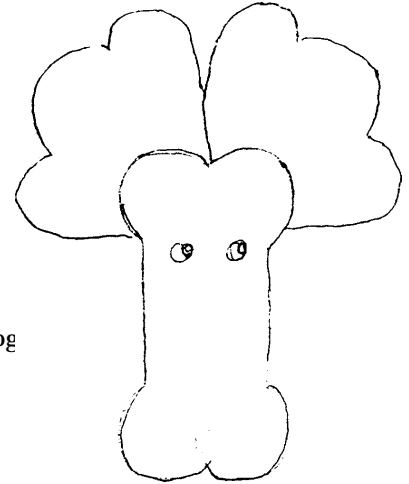
### Dog Biscuit Ornaments

This can be used as either an ornament at Christmas time or put a neckerchief slide backing on such as half a pipe cleaner and you have a holiday neckerchief slide.



**Supplies Needed:**

- Dog biscuits
- Brown felt
- Wiggle Eyes
- Small Pom-pom nose - RED, of course
- Glue
- Ribbon for a hanger/slide backing



**Directions:**

1. Cut reindeer antlers from the brown felt and glue to the back of the dog biscuit.
2. Glue on wiggle eyes and a Red pom-pom nose.
3. Add a ribbon to the top or a slide ring to the back.

**Circle Of Fun**

**Supplies needed:**

- Poster board (or use a paper plate)
- Scissors
- String or thread
- Paints/markers



**Directions:**

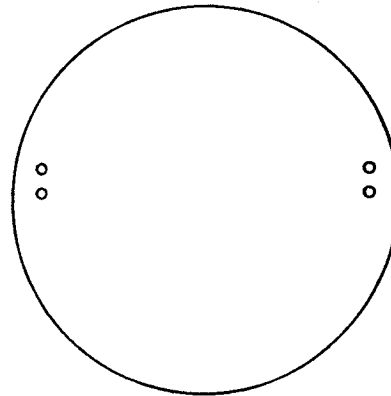
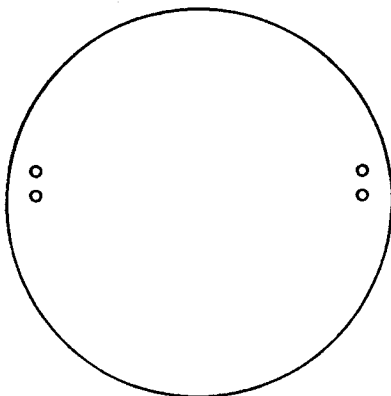
1. Cut out the patterned circle.
2. Cut string approximately 18 inches long.
3. Poke small holes where indicated and feed the string through.

**To Play:** Hold the cardboard by its strings and twirl it around. The images seem to appear as one.



Try this again by having the Cub Scouts draw other pictures that go together, such as a chicken coming out of an egg (chick on one side, egg on the other), Cub Scout has a hat (hat on one side, Cub Scout on the other side), horse in the front of a cart (horse on one side, cart on the other, etc.)

Another variation is to color one side red and the other side blue. When the Cub Scout spins the disc, the color he sees is purple. Why? The eye continues to see each color for a while after it has disappeared, and so you and your brain mix the colors of the rapidly whirling disk. Try with other colors - red and yellow, etc..



## Basic Woodworking

Boys love to work with-wood -- any kind of wood from whatever source you can find. Wood is expensive, so the more free wood you can get the better.

The smoother the piece of wood you select for your project, the less time the boys will have to spend on sanding, but when the wood is free or close to it, you can always make a game of getting the wood as smooth as possible. Sand paper comes in many grades of roughness -- coarse, medium and fine are all that is really needed.

Knots are hard to saw through, so they should be incorporated into the pattern of the project or else eliminated. Try to save the blades by not sawing through the knots.

The softwoods, such as fir, pine, redwood and plywood, are the easiest for the boys to work with. Basic woodworking should involve the use of dremel saws, coping saw or hand saws, so the soft woods of a reasonable thinness are recommended. Some of the hardboards, such as perforated (or peg) board, may be cut with the hand tools, but some of the hardboards, such as the particle board, come in such a thickness as to warrant the use of a power tool. If hardwoods are to be used, because of their availability, it might be best if the projects are already cut out and the boys just assemble them.

When the projects are assembled, it is best to use glue first and then the nails of the appropriate size. The glue should be spread evenly over the entire surface, not in dabs. "Common nails" are used where strength is needed in holding the wood together, and where force can be used in driving in the nail. "Box nails" are used where common nails would split the wood -- box nails are thinner than common nails. "Finishing nails" are used where the nail is not to be seen -- the nail is "set" and the hole is filled in with wood putty. 'Wire nails' with a flat head are used in thin materials. "Wire brads" are used in thin material where the nails are "set". Decorative nails, such as tacks or pins are used where the nails are to become a part of the overall effect.

A handsaw should be used to cut wood of a thickness of more than 3/8 inch. However, when using a handsaw, it is hard to cut a straight line unless a guide is used. The best guide is a miter box, but that only takes wood of a 2-inch width. The miter box can not only be used to cut straight edges, but it can also be used to cut 45-degree angles either to the- right or to the left. Anything wider than 2 inches should be cut with a power saw. Coping saws and dremel saws cut thin wood in decorative patterns. The end result from the use of both saws can be the same.

A very good place to get patterns is from a coloring book and the public library.



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Listen To The Water</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">by Bob Schneider, 1980, feeling alive music</p> <p>Chorus:                  Listen to the water, listen to the water                  Rolling down the river                  Listen to the water, listen to the water                  Rolling down the river</p> <p>We saw some birds by the waterside                  Saw some birds by the waterside                  We saw some birds by the waterside                  Oh, oh, by the waterside                  Oh, oh, by the waterside                  Chorus:</p> <p>We saw some fish by the waterside.</p> <p>Chorus:</p> <p>We saw some ducks by the waterside</p> <p>Chorus:</p> <p>We saw some flowers by the waterside</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Make A Rainmaker</b></p> <p>Boys love to hear the sound of a rainmaker. In South America it is made from hollow bamboo cane with sticks pushed through it. Dried corn is put in the cane which is then sealed at both ends. As the cane is turned, the corn falls all the way down the tube, tumbling over the sticks, making a sound like rain.)</p> <p>Supplies Needed:                  Craft sticks                  Scissors                  Handful of dried chickpeas                  Paintbrushes                  Paints                  Cardboard tube with a lid for each end                  (or lids made from cardboard and transparent tape</p> <p>Directions:                  . Make slits in the tube with the scissors making a spiral pattern down the tube.                  . Insert the craft sticks, until they touch the other side of the tube.                  . Put one lid on the tube and cover with end piece such as the cardboard circle and seal.                  . Place a handful of chickpeas into the tube.                  . Put the other end on and seal it.                  . Paint and decorate as desired.</p>
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**Flip Stick**

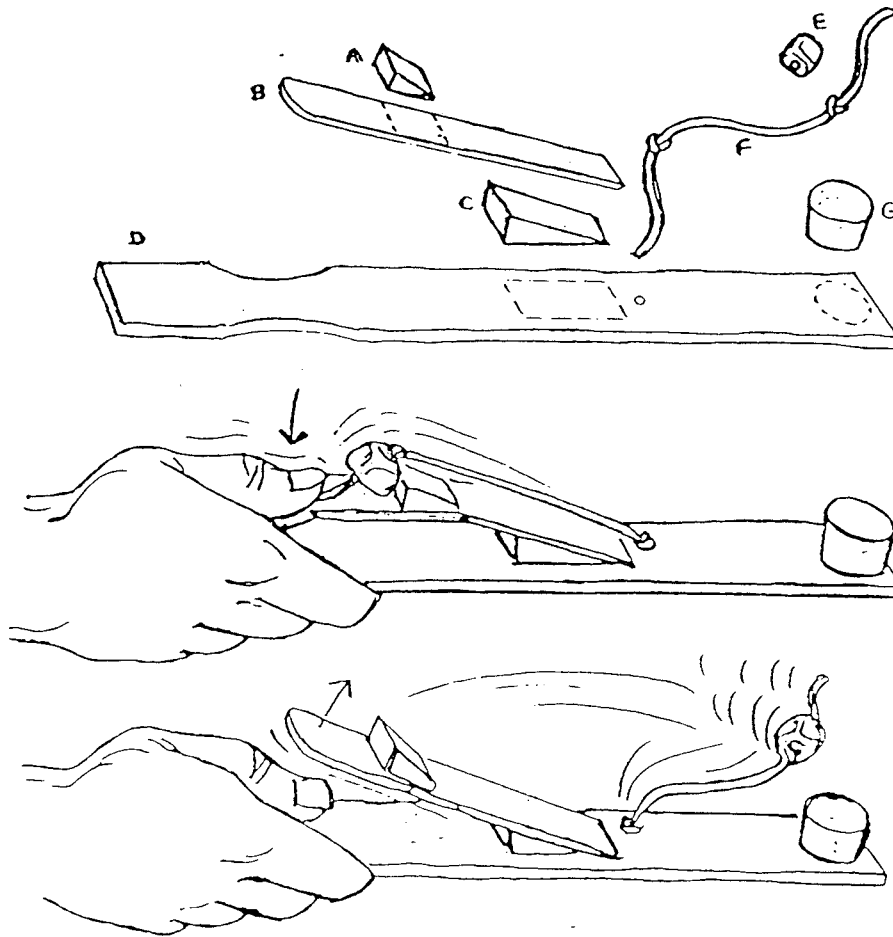
For your flip stick you'll need:

- A -- Short wedge 3/4" wide
- B -- A tongue depressor or Popsicle stick
- C -- Long wedge 3/4" wide
- D -- Paint stirrer
- E -- Block (or bead) 1/2" square
- F -- String 9 inches long
- G -- Plastic cap from a spray can

Drill a hole 5" from the end of the paint Stirrer. Glue the long wedge 1/2" from the hole. Glue tongue depressor to top of long wedge. Insert string into hole and knot on bottom side of paint stirrer 2" from string end. Make knot on the other side of Stirrer too. Knot string 4" from its top end. Drill hole through center of block and pull string in position. Stretch string on tongue depressor to find correct place for small wedge. Glue wedge in place. Find plastic caps place the same way. Glue or tack cap in position.

Place block on tongue depressor behind small wedge. Depress stick and try to flip block into cap. Practice will make you a champ.



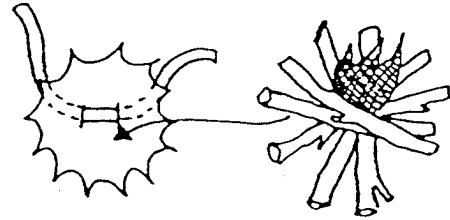


# Neckerchief Slides

## Campfire Neckerchief Slide

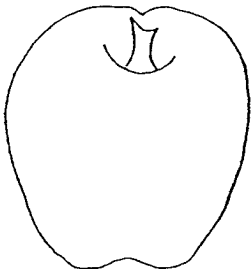
- Materials: Coffee can lids
- Twist ties
- Red or orange felt

Cut out campfire shape from lid, and cut flame from felt. Cut slits for tie to slip through. Glue on felt and twigs to make campfire.



## Johnny Appleseed Apple Tie Slide

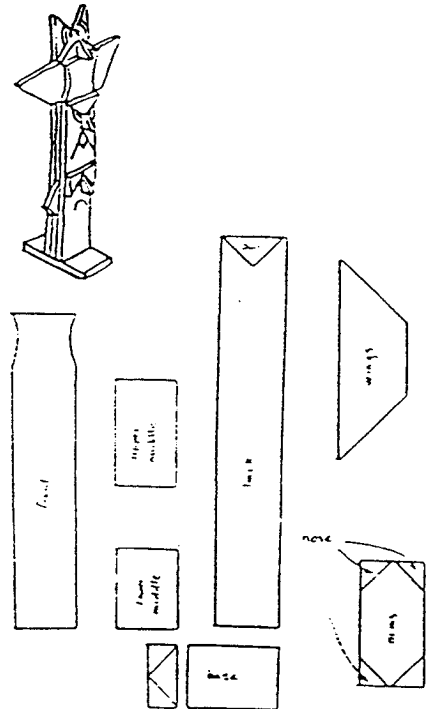
This could be made two ways. Use a ping pong ball, paint it red and draw in stem. On the back you would cut two half moons for the scarf to slip through. Another way would be to cut out of Balsa wood an apple. Paint on stem and on back glue a circle of Naugahyde or PVC pipe.



## Totem Pole

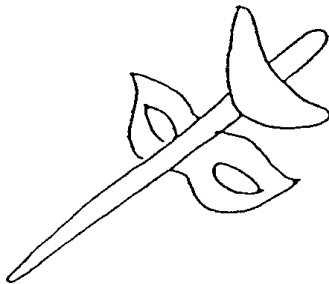
- Materials: 2 paint sticks
- Markers

Cut patterns from two paint sticks. Color faces with markers. Glue totem together.



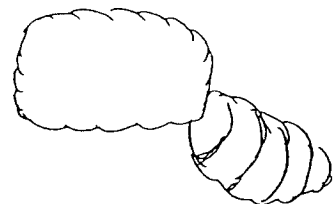
## Zorro Tie Slide

Draw Zorro's sword and mask overlapping on Balsa wood. Cut out with a craft saw. Leave some background around mask and hand cover to offer more ease in cutting. This can painted out with a darker color. It can then be painted to suit the boy. Add ribbons on shield base and on back add circle of Naugahyde.



## Daniel Boone Tie Slide

Make a small coons skin hat from fake fur. On the back side of hat add a plastic curtain mg. Stitch in place.



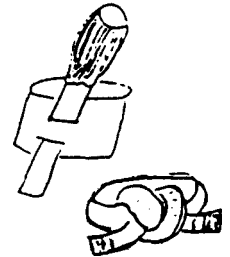
### Crossed Sword Slide

Materials: 1/2" slice of 5/8" PVC pipe, colorful thread for handles, 2 pop rivets, hammered flat and ends snipped, strip of felt to be glued over pipe with craft glue after the swords have been stabbed through.



### Match Slide

Thin dowel 2-3" long, salt and flour dough shaped on the end. Dry, then paint red with a white tip, and slip through a loop of leather or vinyl.



### Knot Slide

Whip the ends of a 10" piece of white clothesline rope. Tie in square knot or double half hitch around a dowel. Slide off the dowel, suspend from a thread and dip in urethane for 30 sec., then hang to dry.

### Car Slide

Start with a 3" x 1" x 1" block of soft wood. Drill 1/2" hole through the middle for the neckerchief. Carve to desired shape, sand and paint. Wheels are faucet washers and tacks.



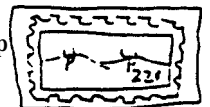
### Clipboard Slide

A formica sample is the back of this clipboard. A clip from a stationary store holds down a few sheets of paper cut small, or small post-it notes. Messages on clipboard can be changed. Hot glue a vinyl loop or piece of PVC pipe on the back.



### Postage Stamp Slide

A Formica sample or thin board is the base. Attach any colorful or theme related postage stamp water and glue or plastic finish to protect it. Glue vinyl loop or PVC pipe to the back.



### Oscar The Grouch Slide

Hot nail or drill two holes through the back of a gray plastic film can for pipe cleaner loop. Glue a large Pompom into top, and large eyes to this head. Glue lid on at an angle.



### Live Insect Slide

Use a clear plastic container, hot nail or drill two holes in back for pipe cleaner loop, and in one end for air holes. Put a small stick and a live bug inside and replace the lid. Release bug after each wearing.



### Salt Slide

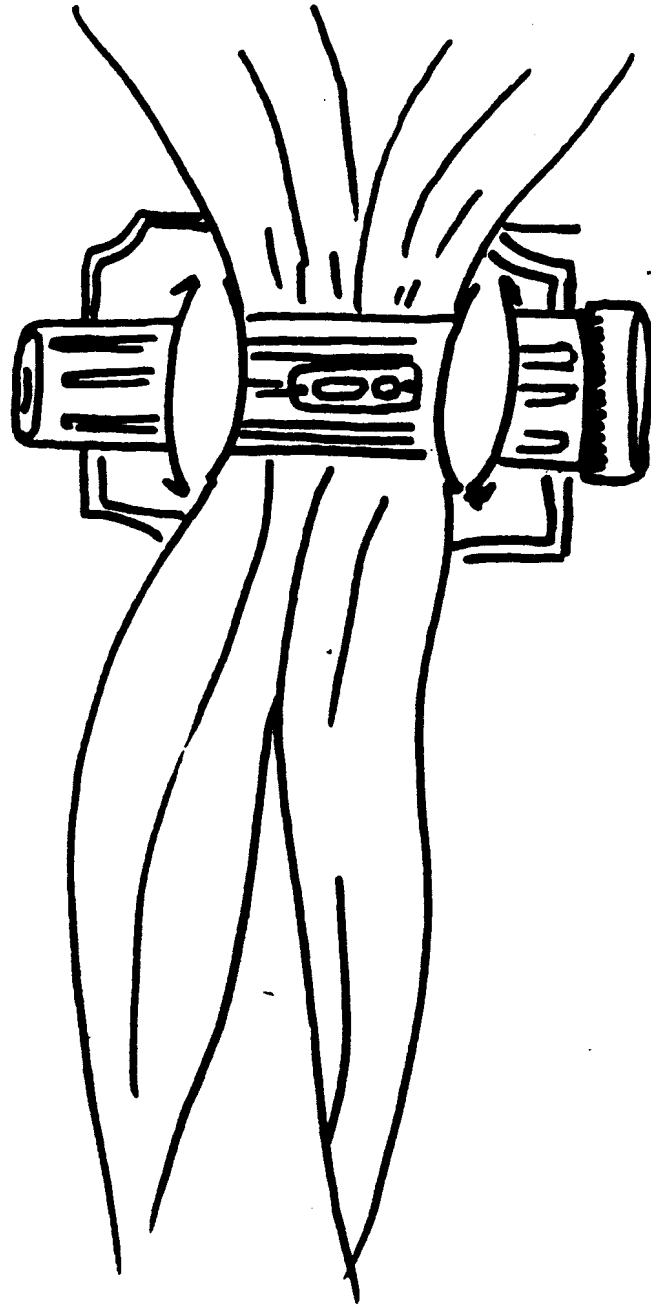
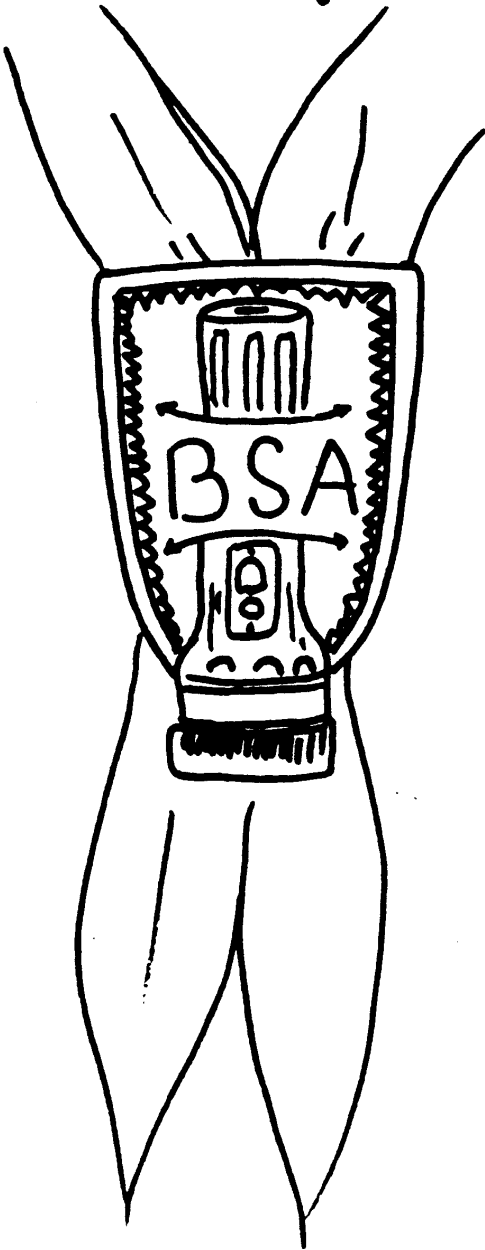
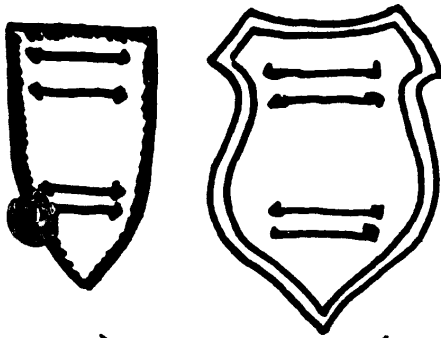
Use a lunch box size container of salt, empty it, and put a hole through top and bottom for neckerchief.





### Flashlight Slide

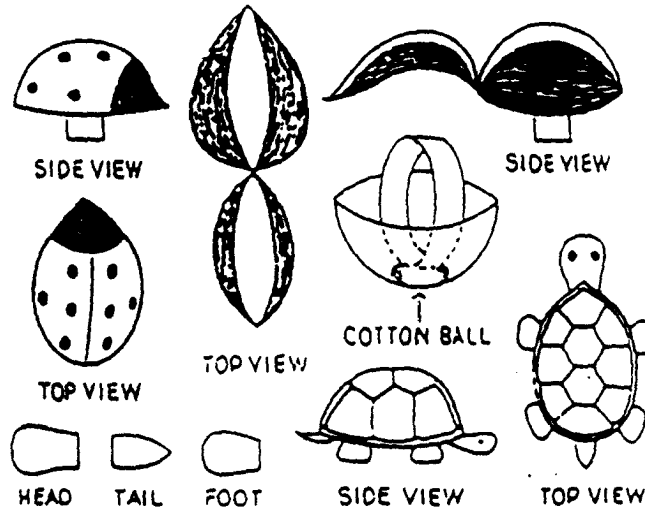
Hey slide makers! How about this one? It's easy to make. All you need is some fairly good scrap leather, about 1/15-inch thick, and a miniature flashlight. Some lights have a rim at the back and can be hung vertically. Set the smooth ones horizontally. Lace, tool, stamp or decorate the leather with a ballpoint pen. White leather shows off the light better.



### Walnut Shell Tie Slides

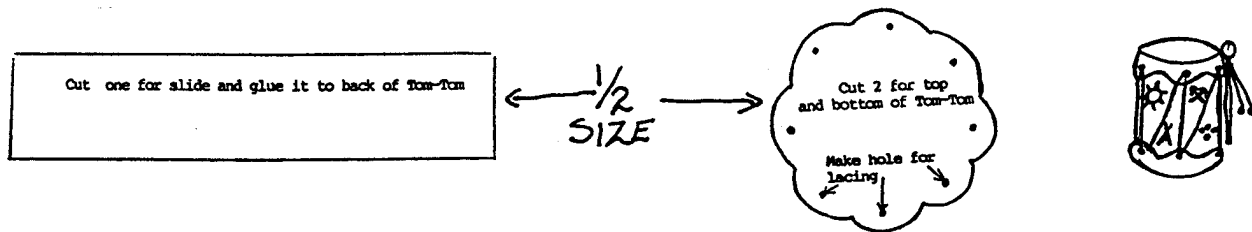
Try these on your Cub Scouts. They'll come up with lots of ideas.

1. The shell determines the shape, but odds and ends of felt, fabric, and pipe cleaners can turn the shell into a ladybug skunk, or turtle.
2. Glue half a cotton ball into the shell half. Add more glue, then put on a leather loop.
3. Paint details with enamel paint. Let dry thoroughly before adding felt or fabric.



### Tom-Tom Neckerchief Slide

SUPPLIES: 1 film canister, masking tape (use if film canister is black); felt tip pens in various colors; scrap of leather, felt leatherette or canvas; lacing - string, yarn, plastic coated wire or plastic lacing; glue; strip of leather, toothpick.



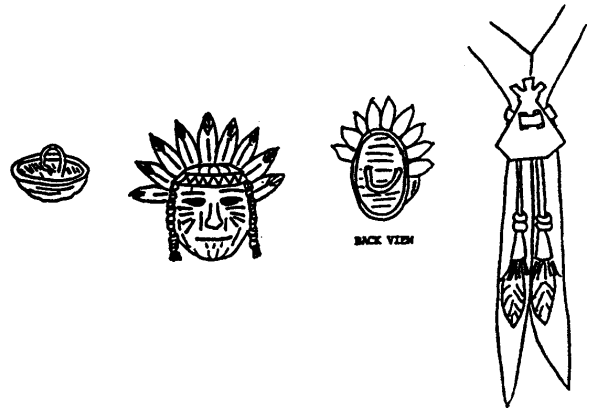
Procedure: Take the lid off of the film canister and set it aside to use in some other project. If the canister is black, cover it with masking tape or paper in order for the Indian designs to show up. With a felt tip pen, make whatever designs you want around the canister. Next, cut 2 circles of material using the pattern provided below. Poke holes in the circles where indicated for the lacing. Place one circle of material on the top of the canister and one on the bottom. Glue the material to the canister bottom and top. Lace the top fabric to the bottom by using any method you want. Next, paint Indian designs on the top of the canister. Using a small piece of dowel (I used a round toothpick), wrap the end with material and lash to the dowel. You might want to put a dab of glue on the end of the wood to secure the wrap to the wood. This makes your drum beater. Tie this to the side of the tom-tom. You can attach a colored bead to the end of the lacing. Now glue a piece of leather on the back of the canister (see pattern below). Now it's ready to wear!



### Indian Walnut tie Slide

**SUPPLIES:** Walnut shell half, colored paper, plaster of Paris, café curtain ring, permanent marker, yarn -- dark color, yarn.

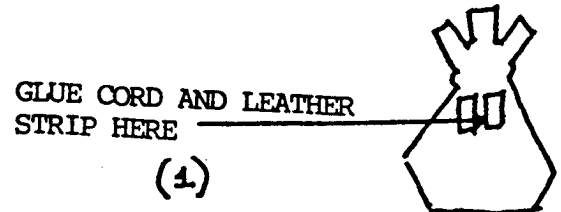
**Procedure:** Fill the shell with plaster of Paris and set the curtain ring. Let dry. Attach yarn for hair. Cut out paper feathers. Glue them form behind. Draw a face with permanent marker



### Concho Tie Slide

**SUPPLIES:** One concho -- any size, 12" cord, and four beads -- be sure that the cord fits through the beads. Two metal cones (optional), four feathers (optional) glue -- hot glue works well, scissors, needle-nose pliers, leather for slide.

**Procedure:** Fit the cord through the slots of the concho -- from the front, going through each side of the concho. Be sure that the cord is hanging down from behind the concho. Fit the leather strip for the slide through the concho as you did cord. At this point, I hot glued the cord and the leather strip at the point



where the metal strip from the concho divides the slots. This will keep it from slipping out of place (see the figure). Hot glue the leather strip ends so that the tie will fit through the circle, but not so large that the tie slide will slip off the tie. Slip 2 beads on each end. If you are just using the beds, tie a knot at the bottom of each cord. If you are using the feathers, slip the metal cone on the cord before you glue the feathers. Put a small amount of glue on the feathers, press the feathers to the cord and pull the cone down over the feathers to hide the glued area. Be sure that the cone seam is to the back of the feathers.

### Safety Match Neckerchief Slide

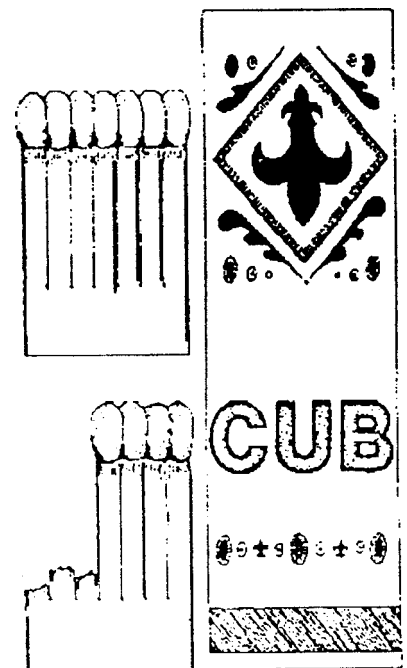
Supplies needed:

- Clip art reproduced on card stock
- 4" piece of pipe cleaner
- Markers
- Stapler
- Glue gun
- Scissors

Directions:

1. Color matchbook and matches with markers
2. Cut them out with scissors. Carefully cut between matches.
3. Assemble as matchbook and staple. Cub Scouts will need an extra hand for assembly; use your Den Chief!

Hot glue "U" shaped piece of pipe cleaner on back.



## U.S. Flag Tie Slide

From the Heart of America Council

1 - 3" x 4" piece of lightweight wood  
 Sandpaper  
 Paint  
 Star stickers or stencil pattern  
 Clear acrylic finish  
 Glue  
 1 - .5 x .5 PVC pipe

Refer to the "History of our Flag" in the Webelos book. Have each boy choose a different flag design. When the tie slides are completed and they know the history, they can then share their knowledge and talents with the Pack at a pack meeting.

1. Cut and sand wood.
2. Paint the appropriate design. (use taping to make straight lines and consider stars or make a stencil pattern)
3. Apply several coats of acrylic finish.
4. Attach PVC pipe to the back to form the loop.

## Stop The Presses Newspaper Slide

Greater St. Louis Area Council

My friend Delores, from the Greater St. Louis Area Council used to make theme-related shrink-its to hand out at Roundtable. Shrink-It kits can be found in craft stores. This next slide uses Shrink-It.

### Materials:

Newspaper story  
 Cardboard  
 Clear plastic  
 Glue  
 Pipe cleaner

Shrink a story from the newspaper to size you want. Glue on cardboard and cover both sides with clear plastic. Glue pipe cleaner on back.

Check out Lories site for even more slides.

## Fly Slide

The tie slide I like best is the Fly Slide. You take a milk cap lid and fill it with Elmer's glue and have the Cubs check their windows for dead flies and the flies are put in the Elmer's glue. I used plastic flies for the ones I made.

Yvonne Graham [YLGRAHAM@aol.com](mailto:YLGRAHAM@aol.com) Buena Park, CA

(Note: I did one with a dead Junebug from my porch, and my Bear Cub son went wild over it...next meeting we will be doing dead bug slides, for sure! ---LLM)

## SEASHELL SLIDE

Santa Clara County Council

You will need Attractive shell, glue and PVC pipe piece (1/2")

After choosing an attractive shell the boy should choose the front and which way he wants it to display. Glue the pipe piece to the back and let it dry.

## Octopus Slide

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.

A great site with lots of slides ideas: <http://home.att.net/~llmcgraw/etowah/slides.htm>



### Octopus

Materials needed: green yarn, matching color thread, wobble eyes, hot glue, plastic curtain ring for the slide.

Instructions: 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.

## Tiger Crafts

### Magic Looking Box

Materials: 2 empty quart milk cartons, construction paper, aluminum foil, tape, glue.

Cut both ends of one of the milk cartons. Cut a piece of construction paper to fit over one end. Cut a small peephole in the center of the construction paper and tape over one end of the carton.

Cut both ends and one side off the second carton, leaving a 3-sided section. Open foil to cover the unprinted side. Paste the foil down over the entire unprinted side. Keep the foil as smooth as you can. After the glue has dried, use the original creases to form a triangle shaped tube and tape the two long edges together with the aluminum foil inside. Insert the three-sided tube into the first carton and tape in place.

Now you are ready to see what your magic tube does! Hold the open end closed to a brightly colored magazine picture, put your eye to the peephole and turn the magic looking tube around. You'll see lots of beautiful changing designs.

## Various Cub Craft Projects

### Simple Feeders

#### Disposable Pans

Press any suet cake or pudding mixes of bird- seed into individual foil pie pans, packing the food in well. Optionally, stretch a piece of onion bagging over the face of the pie and pin it together at the back of the pan. To feed, simply tack the pie to a post or a tree using two or three nails to keep it from revolving (or tearing loose) when birds make a landing.

Clean tuna or cat food cans may be used in the same way as disposable pie pans.

Food ideas for the birds:

- |                 |               |         |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Stale bread     | Peanut butter | Peanuts |
| Chunks of fruit | Cranberries   | Popcorn |
| Marshmallows    | Crushed corn  | Donuts  |



## Coconut- Shell Cups



Saw a coconut in half crosswise, pry out the sweet meat for kitchen use (or use it for coconut cakes and use the shell halves as feeders).

For each cup: drill a small hole 1/2 inch from the rim, put a fat knot in the end of a strong hanging cord, and pass the cord through the hole from the inside. Pack the shell with any rich bird food mixture and hang it from a tree limb stretched wire or bracket.

(How to crack a coconut: Pierce two of the "eyes" with an ice pick and drain the liquid. To use the halves as bird feeding shells, cut the coconut in half with a hacksaw, then pry out the meat with a dull knife.

## Luminous Skeleton

Supplies Needed:

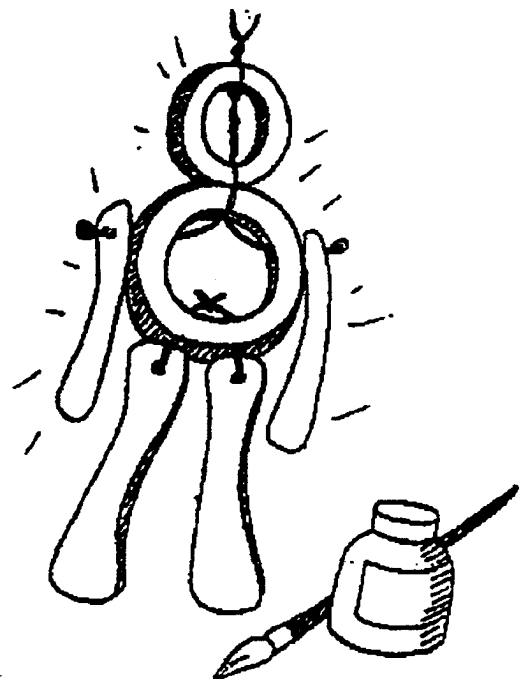
Pre-dried and bleached bones such as chicken or roast bones

Glow-in-the-dark paint

Thin wire

Directions:

1. Have the boys begin collecting and saving bones several weeks in advance. It may take a while to obtain enough so each can make a skeleton.
2. The Den Leader should prepare the bones in advance by cleaning them in a bleach solution for about 3 hours and drill holes so they can be wired together as shown. The bones are painted with glow-in-the-dark paint, which can be obtained at hobby or crafts stores.
4. In the illustration, the head and body are made from round steak bones. Arms and legs are made from chicken wing and thigh bones.



## Clay Pot Bells

Supplies Needed:

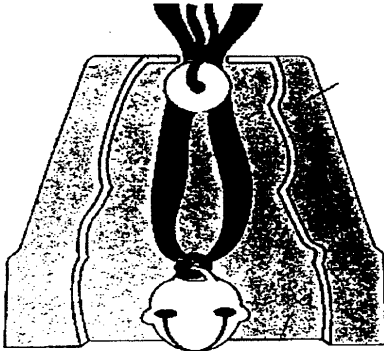
Two 2-inch diameter clay pots

One 3 inch diameter clay pot

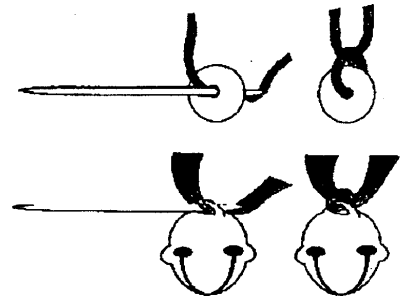
Three 1/2 inch diameter bells



- Three 12 millimeter wood beads
- 2 yards of 12 inch wide red ribbon
- 6 yards of red string
- Scissors



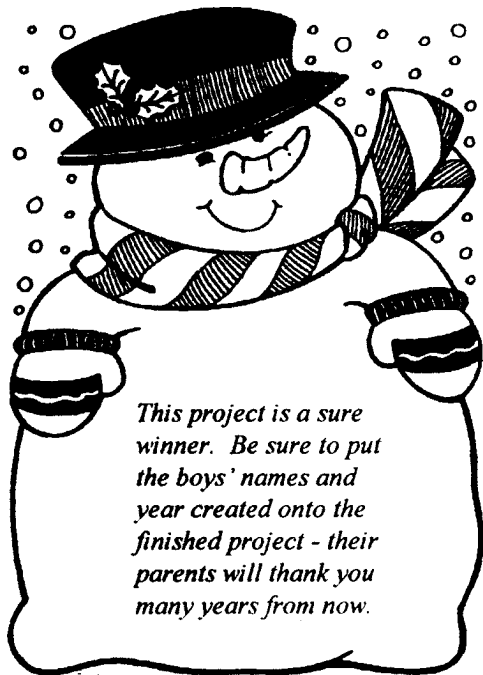
**Directions;**  
 Cut the string and the ribbon into three equal lengths. You should have three string pieces that are 2 yards long and three ribbon pieces that are 24 inches long.



Use the toothpick to guide a string piece through each bead. Use the toothpick to guide a ribbon piece through the top of each bell. Center the beads and bells in the middle of the strings and the ribbons. Tie the strings and ribbons to hold the beads and bells in place.

From the inside, draw one doubled string piece through the bottom hole of each pot. Draw the string pieces until the beads rest against the bottom holes. Leave enough string to hang the pots in a window on a door, or in the center of an evergreen wreath or bough.

Push the beads aside and thread the ribbon ends through the bottom holes of the pots. Leave enough ribbon inside the pots for the bells to hang just below the rims. Tie the ribbons into bows.



*This project is a sure winner. Be sure to put the boys' names and year created onto the finished project - their parents will thank you many years from now.*

**Snowman**

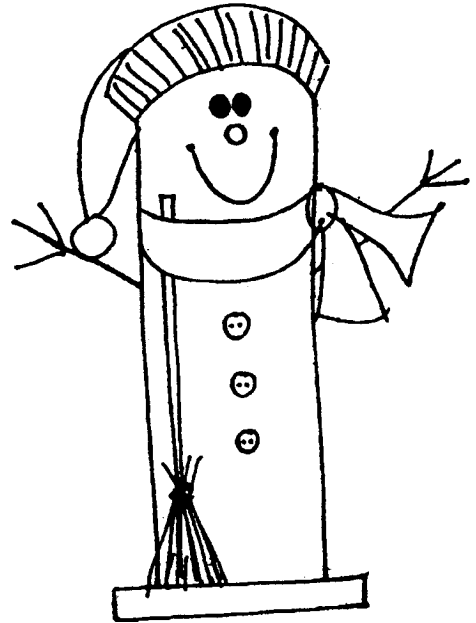
**Supplies Needed:**

- 2" x4" piece of wood, 12" in length
- White acrylic paint
- 3"x6" woodbase
- Dark blue acrylic paint
- One red ladies sock
- One 1" jingle bell sewn to toe of the sock
- One 20" x 4" plaid fabric (or use plaid holiday ribbon)
- Two 6" long twigs
- Three 1/2" buttons
- Black acrylic paint
- 1/2" wood dowel slide
- Permanent marker
- Wood Screws
- Raffia
- 8" stick
- Jute Cording
- Red acrylic paint
- Hot glue



## Directions:

1. Cut the length of 2 x 4 and paint white.
2. Cut the 3" x 6" base and paint blue.
3. Cut a slide of dowel and paint red.
4. Sew the jingle bell to the end of the sock to make the hat.
5. Make a broom from the 8" stick with raffia or roadside weeds to create the broom surface. Tie together with jute cord.
6. Attach the 2 x 4 to the base by using wood screws from the bottom of the base. It is easier for the Cub Scouts to insert the screw in place if you have pre-drilled a hole for them.
7. Tie the scarf around the neck of your snowman. Add arms with a glue gun (Or drill another hole in the side of the 2 x 4 to insert the arms into.) The broom can be secured to the snowman by tucking into the scarf or glue in place.
8. Add buttons with glue gun. Add red nose with glue gun.
9. Eyes are made by using a pencil eraser to dot acrylic black paint onto the face.
10. Mouth can then be drawn on with permanent marker (or dot a smile with the pencil eraser, also ala pieces of coal). Place the sock hat on the top and you have a happy snow person.





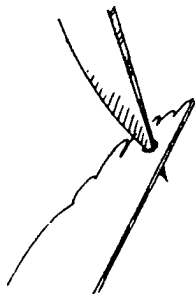
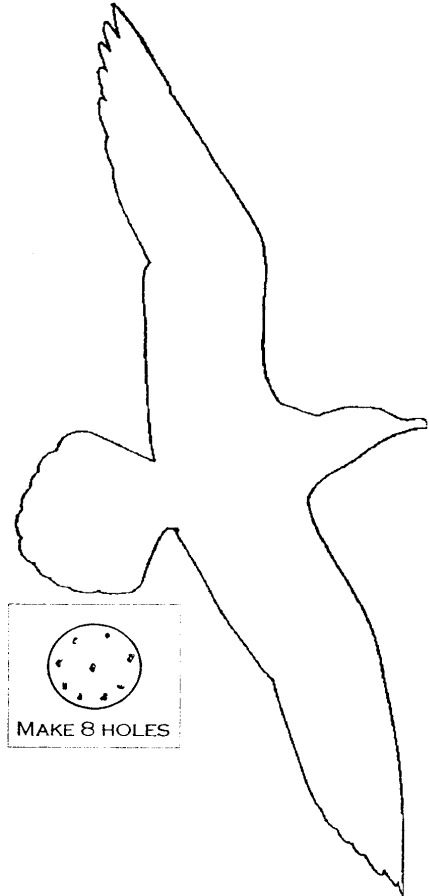
### Gull Go Round

Supplies needed:

- |                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Tracing paper                | Pencil     |
| White bristol board          | Glue       |
| Dinner Plate                 | Scissors   |
| Field Guide to Birds         | Markers    |
| String: 4 pieces (6 inches)  | Thumb Tack |
| String: 4 pieces (10 inches) |            |

Directions:

1. Trace the outline of this gull onto tracing paper.
2. Glue the traced gull onto a piece of bristol board and cut out the gull shape. You now have a pattern with which to draw your gulls.
3. Place the gull pattern on the bristol board and trace the outline. Do this eight times to make eight gulls.
4. Cut out your gulls and color each one as a different species, using a field guide for reference.



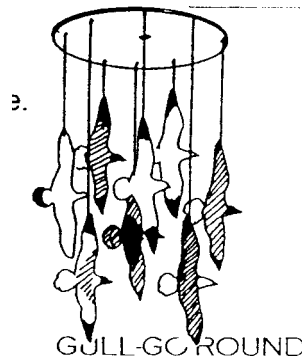
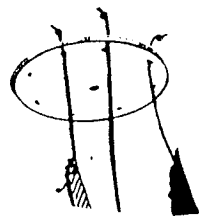
5. Use the sharp end of your scissors to punch a small hole in the top wing of each gull. Thread one piece of string through each hole, securing it with a knot. You will end up with four gulls on long strings and four gulls on short strings.

6. To make the disk from which to hang the gulls, trace the outline of a dinner plate on a piece of bristol board. Cut out the dinner plate sized circle.

circle.

7. Using the pointed end of your scissors, make eight evenly spaced holes along the outer edge of the disk. Make a final hole in the middle.
8. Tie the string from each gull through one of the outer holes, alternating long and short strings

*After checking with parents, Cub Scouts can use a thumb tack to suspend the gull-go-round from a ceiling.*



## Modeling Dough

Alameda, Marin, Piedmont & San Francisco Bay Area Council

### Homemade Modeling Clay

Mix 2 cup table salt and 2/3 cup water in saucepan. Simmer over medium heat, stirring constantly until mixture is well-heated (approx. 3-4 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 plastic bag in refrigerator.

### Salt-Flour Modeling Dough

Combine 1/2 cup and 1 cup flour. With your hands, mix and knead enough water to make a stiff dough. Tint with food coloring or tempera paint. Store in plastic bag in refrigerator.

### Cornstarch Baking Soda Dough

Mix 1 cup cornstarch, 2 cups baking soda. Add 1 1/4 cups water and mix. Bring to a boil over medium heat, stirring constantly. This will thicken to the consistency of slightly dry mashed potatoes. Store in refrigerator up to two weeks. Recipes may be cut in half.

### Bread Modeling Dough

Remove crusts from several slices of white bread. Break up bread into small pieces and mix with white glue. Add a few drips of lemon juice. Mix until it is the consistency of clay. Color with tempera paint. Store in plastic bag in refrigerator.



