

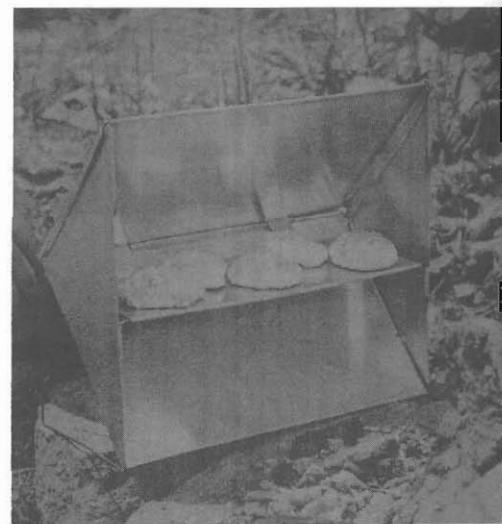
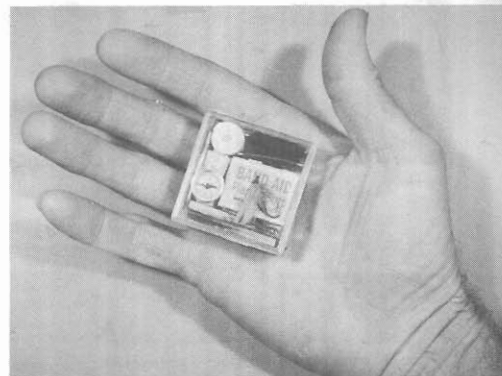
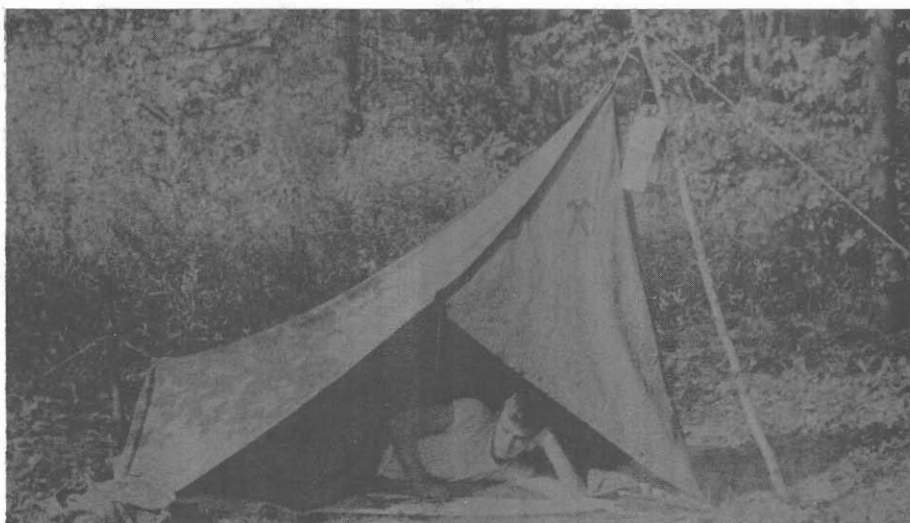
# LITEPAC CAMPING EQUIPMENT

No. 26-074

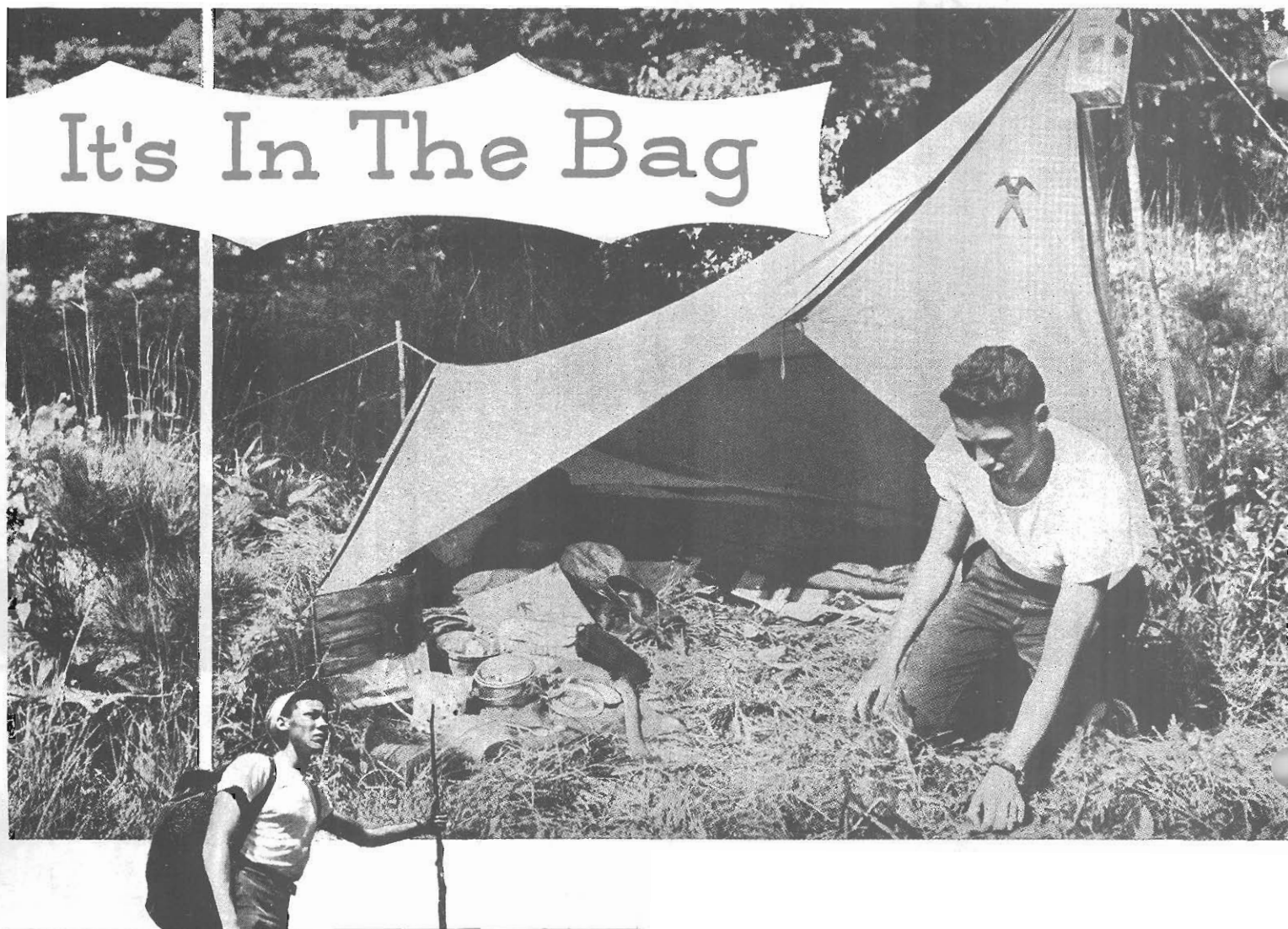
REPRINTED FROM BOYS' LIFE MAGAZINE



Originated by Ernest F. Schmidt



# It's In The Bag



*How to make your own  
nifty camping outfit  
for High Adventure trips*

*The first thing that you really smart campers want to do when you know what living in the out-of-doors is all about is to build your own camping equipment. And what better time to do it than right now, when you have in this booklet the plans for a complete set of Litepac equipment. Ernest F. Schmidt designed the Litepac equipment, and shows you, in this series of articles, how to make your own Litepac camping outfit. It's easy to make. It's the best you've ever used.*

**I**F YOU are one of those independent souls whose eyes are always on distant horizons and whose feet itch for far places, then this story is for you—for it is about that magic carpet for campers—Lightweight camping equipment! Not fancy equipment—not gadgets that only a rich man can buy—but streamlined stuff that you yourself can MAKE.

In our big country adventure lies along a thousand forest trails. It beckons from snowy peaks and wide green plains, but whether you answer its call in the canyon country of the Southwest or the canoe country of the Northeast, you *must* have good equipment. Its lightness—its compactness—its completeness—adaptability—and strength will not only determine the number of wilderness miles you can put behind you, but will mean all the difference between a miserable ordeal and glorious fun.

So here's the story of one lazy Scout who didn't believe in breaking his back when he went camping. He used his head and his hands to make his own lightweight equipment and passed the "packhorses" of his Troop like a P-80 going by a C-47.

Take a look at him up at the left of this page. Notice—ONE packsack—no big clumsy load—just one light pack. He's as independent as the wind, because everything he needs is on his back—his food, his clothing, his shelter. He can go where he pleases, and he'll be at the Jamboree.

At the top of the page is his camp. Except for firewood—everything—yes, EVERYTHING there was in his pack.



**HIS PACKSACK**—homemade of course, is simple in design, big and roomy, and waterproof. In camp he uses it for a store room. Dressed up with a stencil of his totem, and the flap of the packsack bearing a map showing his camping trails, he's ready to head into the wilderness without a useless ounce on his shoulders.



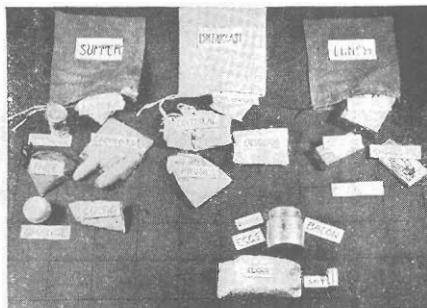
**HIS TENT**—A Hickory model, is just a plain 6 by 11 foot tarp put up in a fancy way. The diagram on the right is a preview of the plans for this model, which will be described in greater length in a later issue of **BOYS' LIFE**. This tent provides for a storage space for all of his equipment in a special cubby at the lower end.



**COOKING GEAR**—Boy, that cook-kit sure looks like stuff from a second-hand store—as a matter of fact it is! But it's light and compact and those wide low-nesting pots get the food right down next to the fire. That folding reflector oven started life as a bright shiny five-gallon oil can. Have you spotted the can opener?



**SLEEPING GEAR**—Now you don't have to believe this, but that down-filled compact sleeping bag is homemade and will keep you warm in below freezing weather (it pays to have a dad who's a duckhunter). The ground-cloth also doubles as a poncho and is made of oilcloth. A small Navajo rug helps out as a mattress padding.



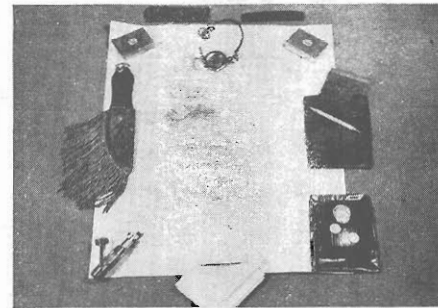
**FOOD**—Ahh, now we're getting somewhere! Notice that it's simple, but that there is plenty of it. Notice too that our lazy friend carries mostly dry rations. He'll camp near good water—so why carry it with him? (Smart guy). Each meal is in its own distinctively colored bag, so there's no necessity to either beg, borrow, or burrow.



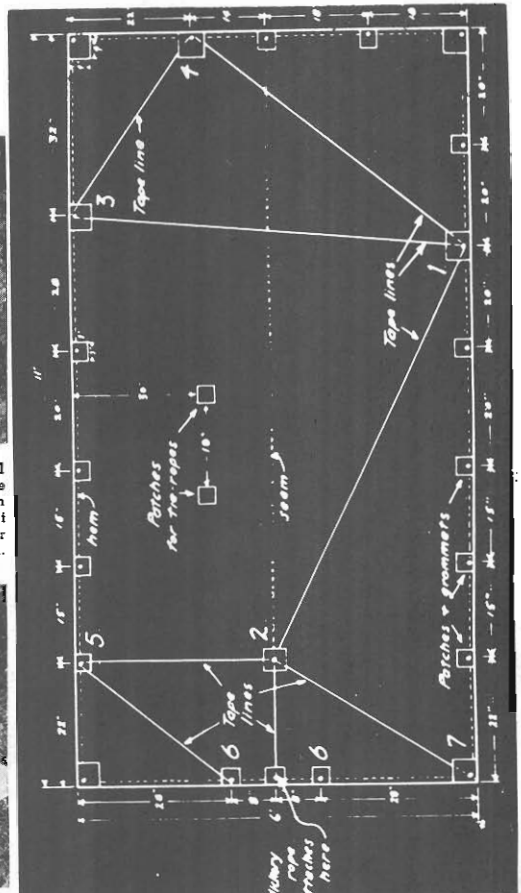
**CLOTHING**—Of course he wears most of these things, but he does have extra socks and an extra T-shirt. His sweat shirt serves as both pajama top and jacket. He made his own buckskin camp moccasins. If he turns over the visor cap you might notice that the underside of the visor has a pair of flip-down sun glasses clipped to it.



**AN AXE**—with a light head and a long handle—is the most important tool of the camper. Add only matches and he could get by with nothing else. Non-melting candles furnish light at night. Soap, brush, and towels keep him looking civilized, and his ditty bag holds tools. The beaded buckskin case holds his flint and steel kit.



**POCKETS**—Will you get a load of the junk he carries in his pockets! He has things figured so that he could get by if he were to lose his whole pack overboard in a river or down a mountainside. The 1½ oz. First Aid Kit is insurance against injury and the 2½ oz. Lost Kit contains a compass, fishing tackle, and snare wire.



## CHECK LIST:

- Packsack—"Litepac"—23" x 25"—weight 1 lb. 6 ozs.
- Tent and Rope—"Hickory" Tarp-tent—weight 4 lbs. 8 ozs.
- Tentstake—Bamboo—10—weight 6 ozs.
- Sleeping Bag—Down bag—weight 5 lbs.
- Pad (Navajo rug)—weight 14 ozs.
- Groundcloth-Poncho—Oilcloth—46" x 84"—weight 2 lbs.
- Cooking Kit—3 Pots, 2 Covers, Fork & Spoon, Can opener, Salt, Wax Paper, Dish towel, "SOS"—weight 1 lb. 8 ozs.
- Reflector Oven—"Litepac"—10" x 12" (folded)—weight 1 lb. 2 ozs.
- Canteen—weight 10 ozs.
- Food and Foodbags—3 Meals—weight 6 lbs.
- Clothing—Socks, Sweatshirt, T-Shirt, Moccasins—weight 1 lb. 12 ozs.
- Axe—weight 1 lb. 2 ozs.
- Toilet Kit—Towel, Soap, Toothbrush, Comb, Toilet Paper—weight 10 ozs.
- "Ditty" Bag—Candles, extra matches, mosquito dope, poison ivy dope, Halazone tablets, adhesive tape, handkerchief, mentholatum, safety pins, needles & thread, buttons, small pliers, nails & wire, Whetstone & file, shoelace, DuPont cement, paper & pencil, American flag—weight 1 lb. 2 ozs.
- Mosquito Net—6 x 6—weight 4 ozs.
- Candle Lantern—"Stonebridge"—weight 12 ozs.

## POCKET CHECK LIST

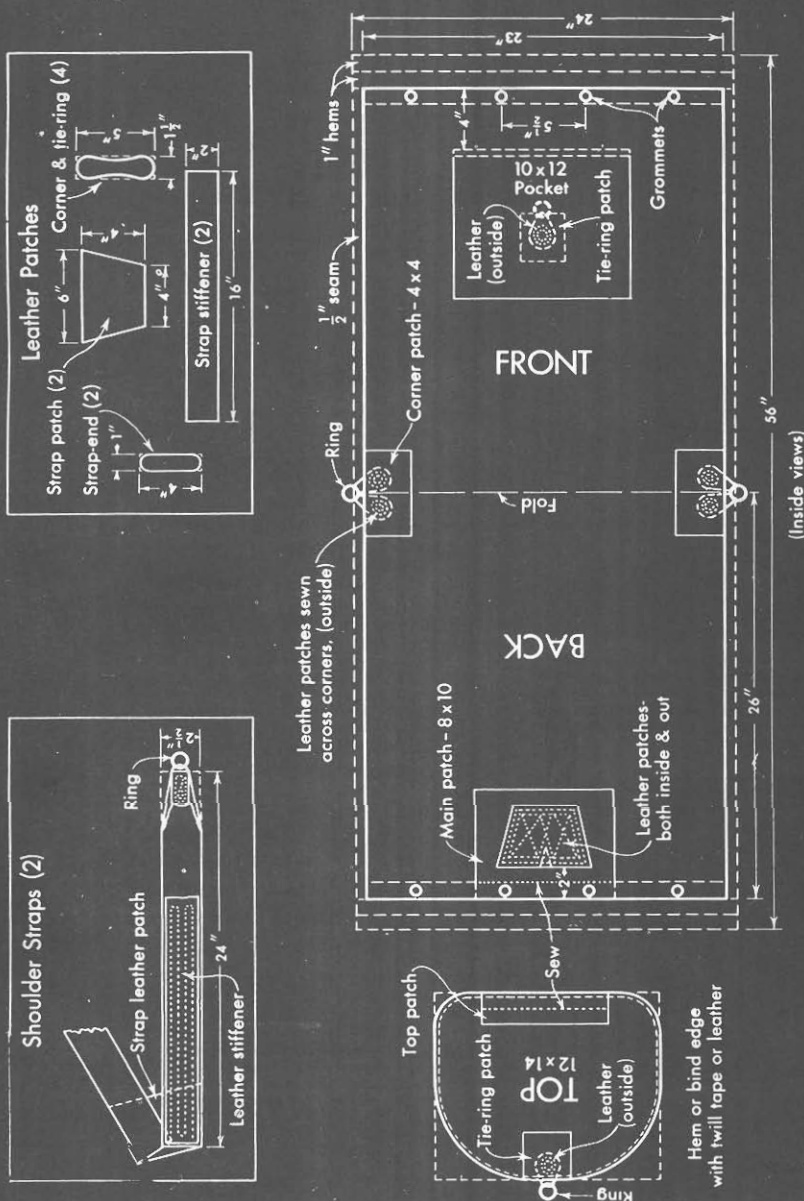
- 1st Aid Kit (1½ oz.)
- "Lost" Kit (2½ oz.)—Fishing tackle, snare wire, extra compass, matches, etc.
- Matches—in waterproof case
- Compass with a covered face
- Map and Case
- Notebook and pencil
- 2 Handkerchiefs
- Money & Identification—in Plastic Waterproof case
- Sheath knife (Marble "Woodcraft") on belt
- Toilet paper

So you see—we weren't kidding—it was "in the bag!"—and brother, just think of the places—FAR off places—you could go with this magic packsack on YOUR back! It's not just a dream, for with the proper mixture of energy, elbow-grease and ingenuity, you, before the trails are open next spring, will have your own outfit, and it will probably be better than this one.

Good camping to you!

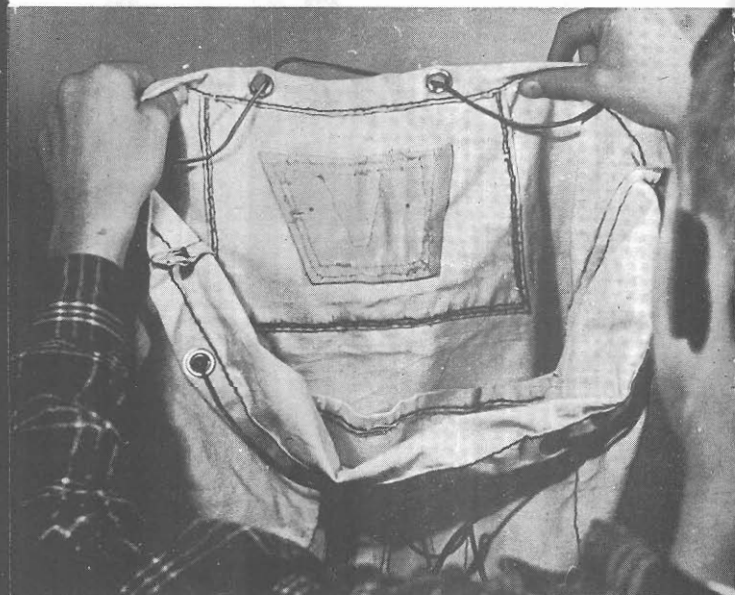


# How To Make The LITEPACK



Into the design of the Litepac have been gathered the best qualities of many of the finest packsacks available. Its advantages are many: (a) It has ample size—all of your equipment can go into it. (b) It's adjustable, both for the size of the man carrying it and the size of the load. (c) It has an inside pocket so that small articles will be easy to find. (d) It can be made almost waterproof against a ducking from an overturned canoe or a downpour. (e) It's light—it weighs only about 22 ounces. (f) It is inexpensive—it will cost you less than two dollars. (g) Best of all—it's simple and easy to make.

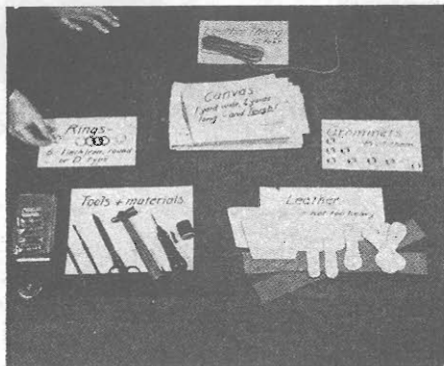
Tools for this first item on the Litepac list of super camping equipment are: scissors, a ball peen hammer, strong thread, and a sewing awl. If you're not equipped with the sewing awl, an old-fashioned sailor's palm and sail needle will do.



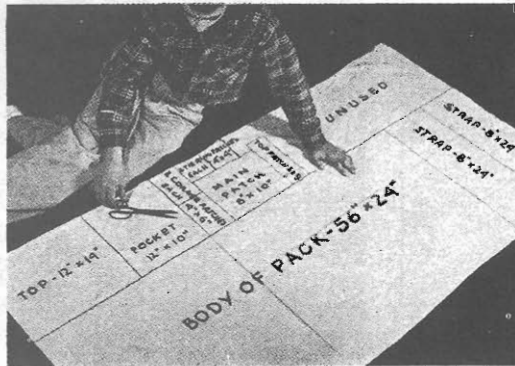
## SIMPLE AND STURDY . . .

A view of the inside of the pack shows details of construction. The leather back patch is triple-sewed for strength on the double-sewed canvas main patch. That single pocket in front holds all those odds and ends you usually have to dig for.

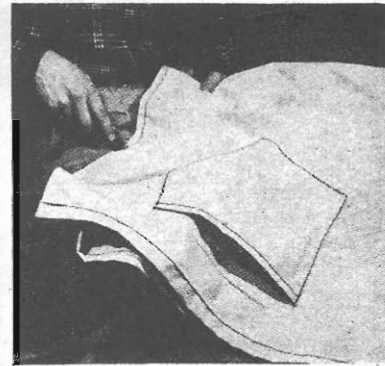




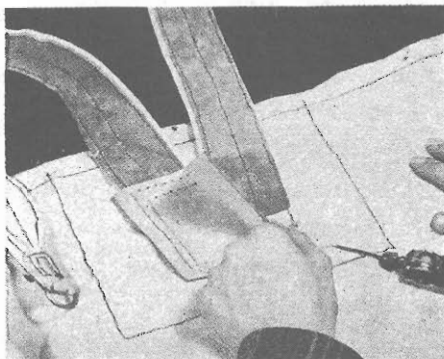
Gather your materials. Canvas shown here is white for photographic purposes, but yours should be khaki or green. Get leather from old boots or old luggage. Spark-plug washers may be used for rings or grommets.



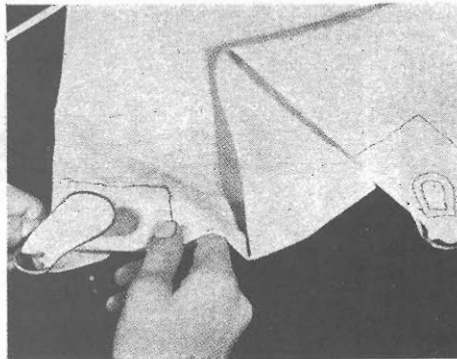
Lay out, then cut the canvas. Study the plan! When you're sure that each portion of the pack is correctly marked off on the material itself, then clip away with your scissors, making certain that you don't cut patches from the carpet.



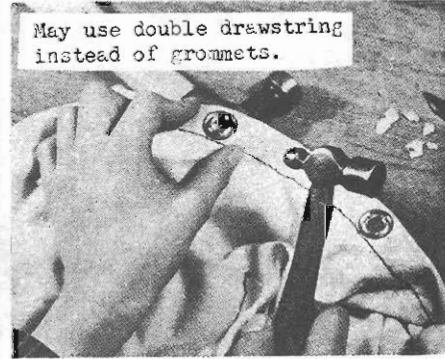
Hem canvas on all non-selvage edges. Sew on pocket and patches, then fold the pack body in two and sew securely. Pack shown is inside-out at this stage of construction.



Shoulder straps are made by folding the long strips in three lengthwise, and sewing. Stiffen the straps with leather. Sew the straps to the pack so securely that not even the heaviest load can pull them loose.

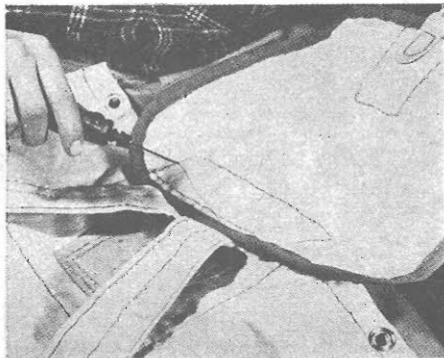


Corner patches of strong leather are sewn on. They must be tough to withstand the yank of the tie-lines and the bounce of your camping gear. Your pack will wear out first at the corners without this precaution.

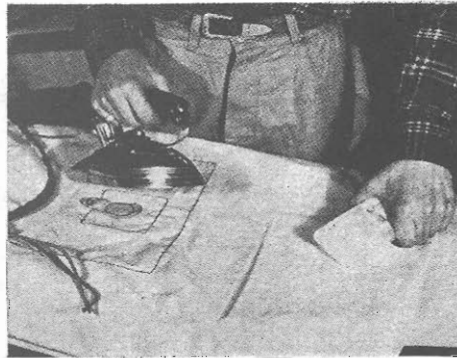


May use double drawstring instead of grommets.

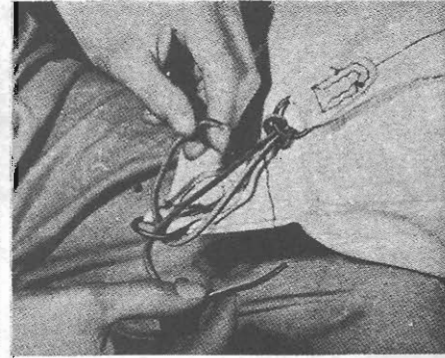
A grommet-seller is best for putting in the grommets around the top, but a ballpeen hammer will do. You can even hand-sew grommets if you wish, using those spark-plug rings as cores. There are eight grommets.



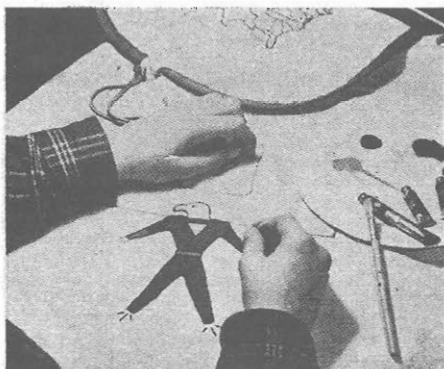
Next, sew on the top of the pack. Its edges bound with twill tape or leather, the flap will keep the rain out of your foodstuffs. Dehydrated foods mixed in rain water would make a pretty soggy load to haul.



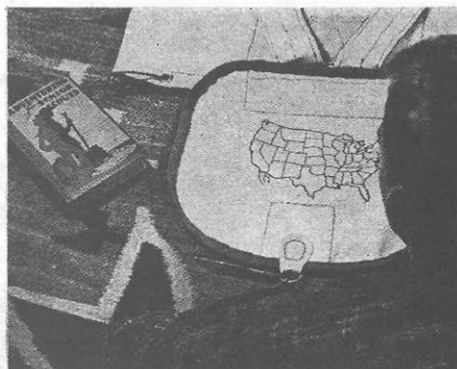
Waterproof your pack by rubbing on paraffin and then ironing it in with a warm (not hot) iron. You may use a commercial preparation like "Preservo" if you wish, but the paraffin treatment will be adequate.



Tie the shoulder straps to corners with leather thong (or light rope). Use an adjustable knot. Lace long piece of thong through grommets around pack opening and use a short piece to tie top down to pack body.



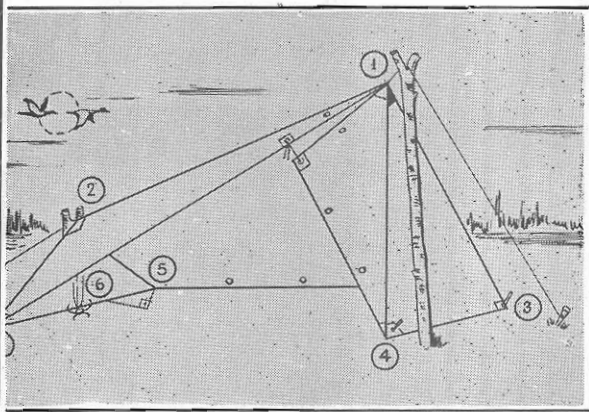
Design a totem and paint it on your pack with bright waterproof oil paints. Not only will it label the pack as yours, but it will dress up your equipment in real woodsman style, like "Dan'l Boone, his mark."



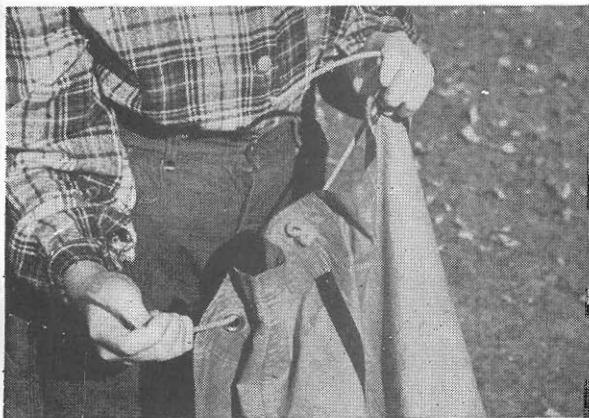
Adventure and maps go together. Use black India ink to outline your area—or state—or, if you've really got itchy feet, the United States. Mark it right on the flap of the pack and trace in your trails in red.



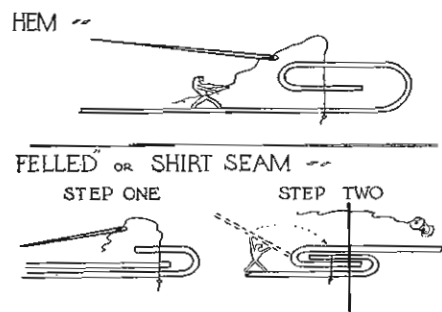
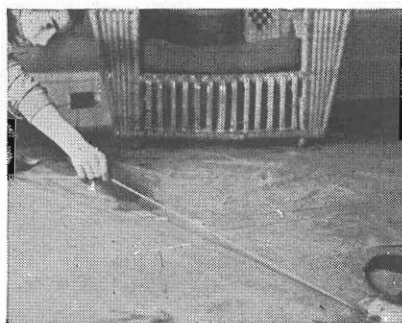
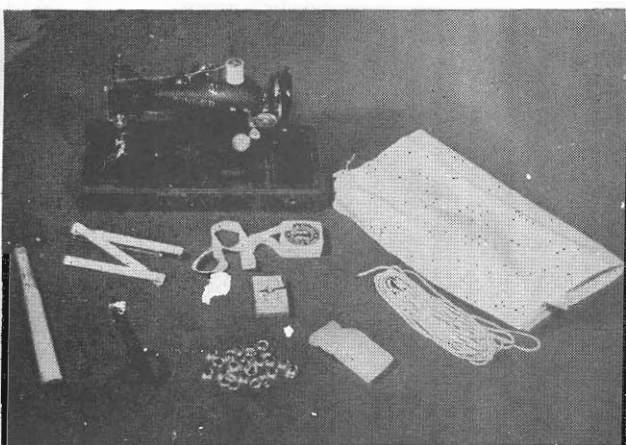
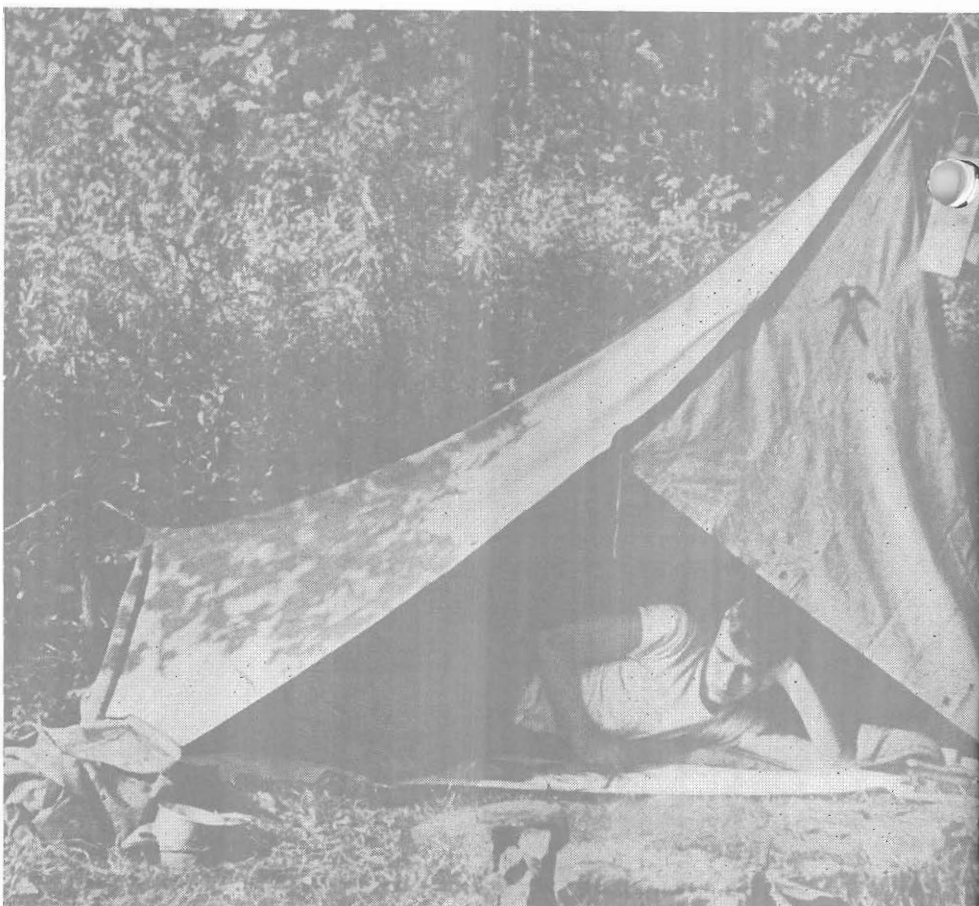
Now it's time to dream and plan. White, dusty roads, green bordered trails, and blue horizons lie ahead. With your sturdy, capacious Litepack you can carry enough food and shelter to fulfill many a daydream.



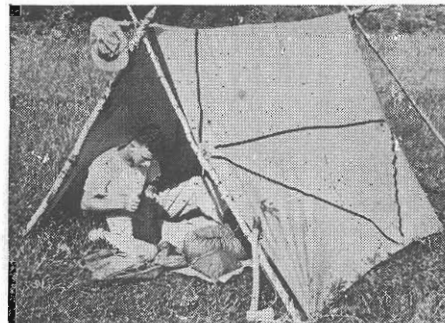
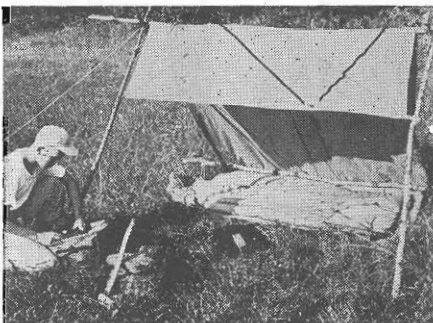
The Hickory Tent is tricky to set up the first time. Just follow this numbered diagram and you won't have any trouble.



When pitching, don't forget to make the lower peak by tying the two Number 6's together with the hickory rope.



Mark your tapes with tent spread on floor. Use this hem on outside edges, and this "felled" or "shirt" seam (where shown on diagram) when sewing canvas.



Here are just a few of the "other" uses for the Hickory Tent, showing how easily it is fitted to the needs of the camping situation.

# The Hickory Tent

## MATERIALS NEEDED

7 $\frac{2}{3}$  yd. light canvas or muslin, 36" wide

12 yd will tape

22 grommets

35' rope (awning cord is best)

Dye (brown or green)

Waterproofing

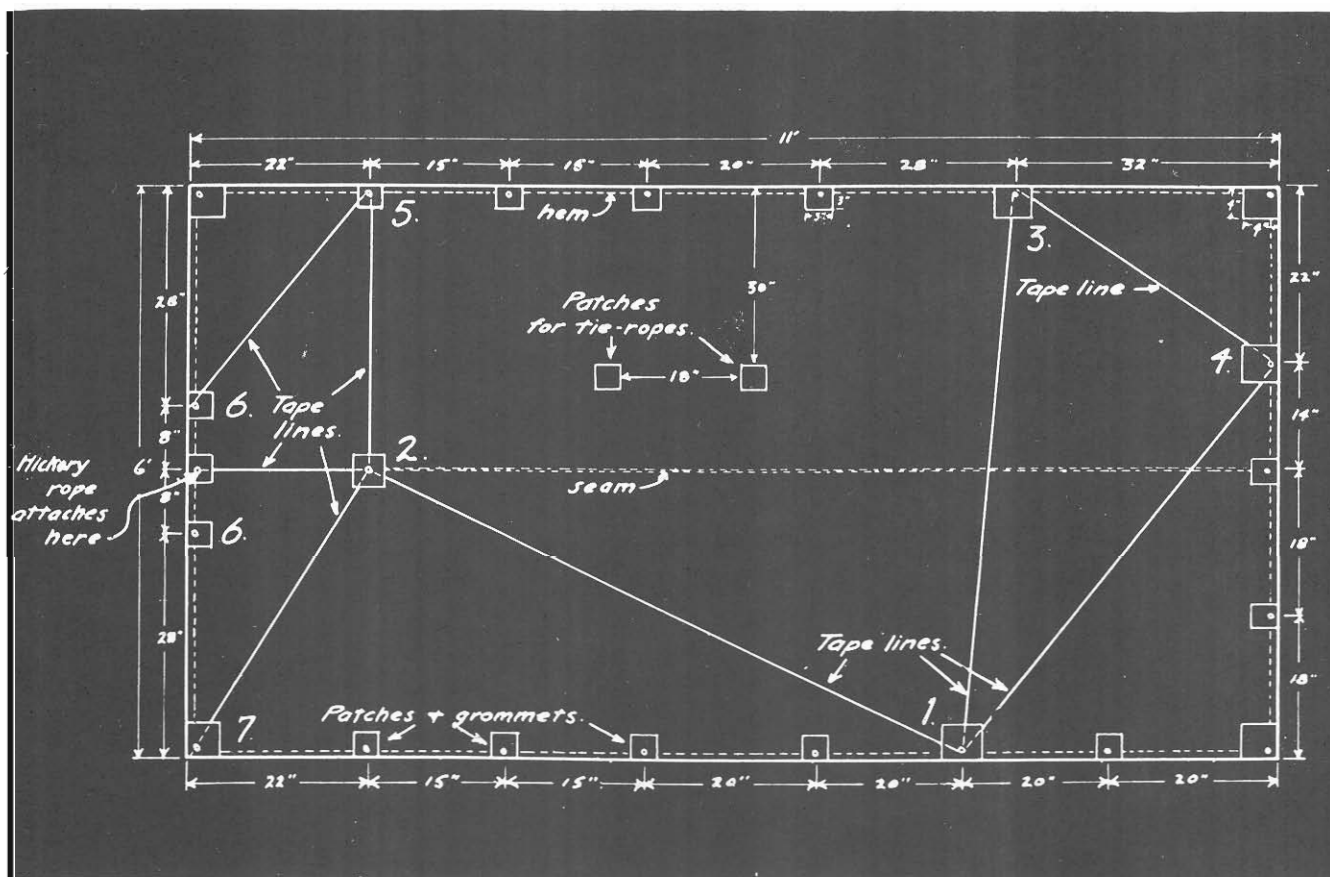
## STEPS IN MAKING

1. Lay out material and cut
2. Sew into a 6' x 11' rectangle
3. Mark and sew on tapes
4. Sew on patches
5. Sew hems
6. Set grommets
7. Attach ropes
8. GO CAMPING

WHEN EARLE MCKINSTRY was experimenting with simple lightweight shelters he designed the Hickory Tent. It is compact, yet affords ample room for you and your gear. It can be set up in a dozen different ways, but its big advantage is its extreme light weight. Made of balloon cloth it may weigh as little as three pounds.

On wintry nights a little fire in front of your Hickory Tent will keep you warm. In the summertime a six-foot square of mosquito netting (or better, marquisette curtain material) will protect you from bugs.

Tips on tentage: Always dry your tent well after using. This prevents mildew. Protect your tent in a stout canvas bag when it's not in use. On small tents use nylon cord instead of rope—it doesn't shrink, it stays dry, it's extremely strong, and will never rot. Pitch your tent across the wind or at an angle. Ditching is very rarely necessary.—GOOD CAMPING





# A Couple Of Sacks

FOR WINTER USE

OR THE nippy nights of spring and fall and for those downright cold winter nights, there's nothing can beat the warm comfort of a down sleeping bag.

Are they expensive? You bet they are—if you buy them. But why spend a lot of money when you can get your own for as little as \$6.00.

The down sleeping bag described here is a marvel of compact lightness weighing only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, yet it is large enough for a guy 6 foot 4. At night its storage hood becomes a hood to protect your head from winter winds, while drafts are stopped at your shoulders by a drawstring. Wind can't even get through the zipper for there's a long narrow tube sealing it.

Get your Dad or his duck-hunting friends to save duck-down for you on their next hunting trip, or get the down from an old feather bed (enough for two standard sized pillow cases crammed full). The cloth cover can be made of any good light-weight, tightly woven material such as poplin or balloon cloth.

Always have a warm pad such as a folded blanket or a Navajo rug beneath you plus a waterproof ground cloth.

You will find the down too warm for summer use (unless

you're going north to Canada or Alaska), but it's perfect for temperatures down to 15° or 20°. Two bags (one inside the other) will keep you warm at 10 degrees below zero.

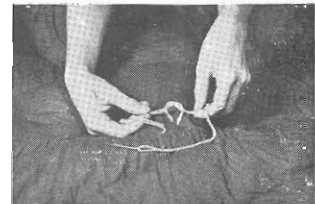
## STEPS IN MAKING

1. Lay out material and cut to proper size.
2. Sew long tubes in each pair of panels, leaving tube ends open.
3. Fill tubes with down and sew ends shut.
4. Sew end tubes (including drawstring at top end) and leave small opening for filling.
5. Fill end tubes with down and sew shut.
6. Tuft tubes to prevent down from bunching.
7. Sew both sections together (including zipper and zipper tube).
8. Make and attach hood.
9. Reinforce all strain points with cloth patches.

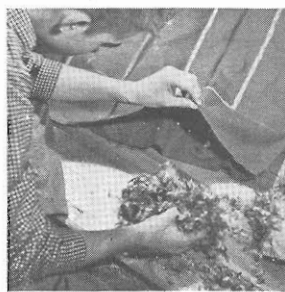
If desired, a liner made from an old sheet will keep the inside of the bag clean; while an outer shell made of a wind-proof, water-repellant (NOT waterproof) material will make the bag degrees warmer. A liner of cotton flannel sewed into the hood will increase its warmth.



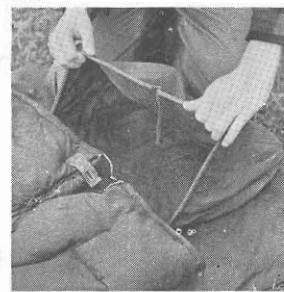
Mark the down tubes in with a piece of chalk. Then get your mother to help you stitch it up.



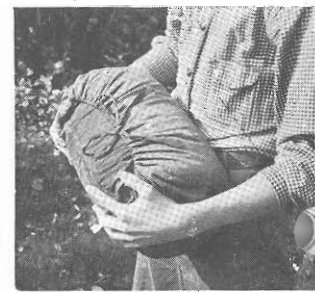
Stout yarn or strong thread is necessary for tufting. Tufting keeps the padding evenly spread.



Fill the tubes evenly with the down, packing it in from both ends. Don't pack it too tight or you'll get lumps.

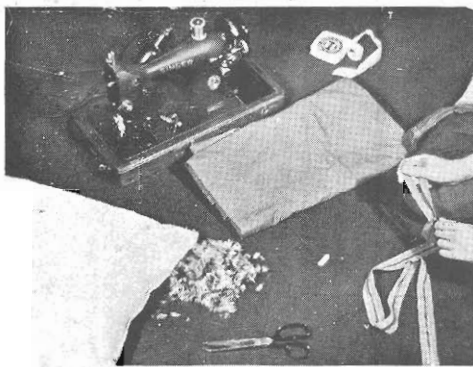


The down filled sections become sides of the bag and the hood is sewn exactly opposite the zipper.



The finished sleeping bag packed neatly into the hood. It's warm, compact, inexpensive — and yours.

## MATERIALS



10 yards light, tightly-woven material such as balloon cloth or poplin;

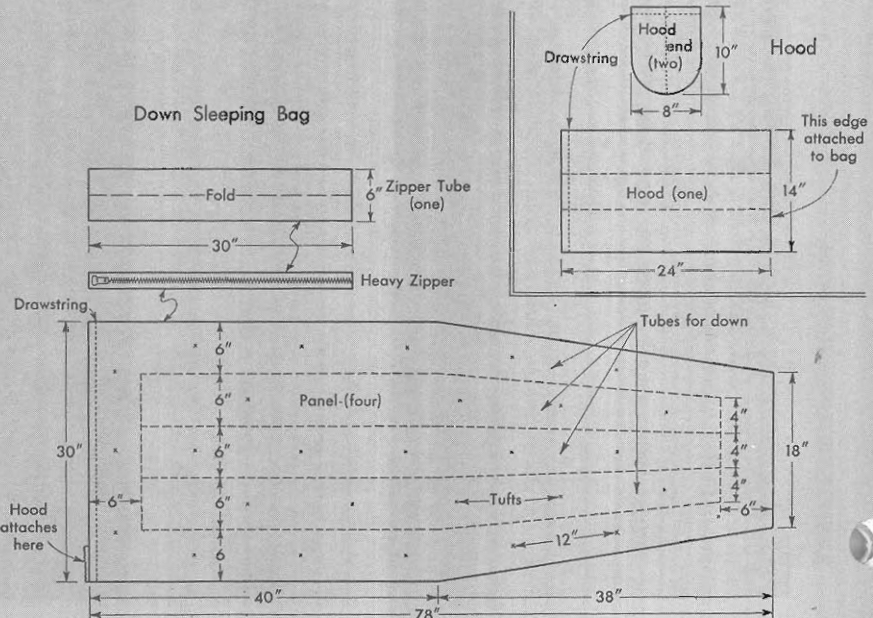
2 bags duck or goose down;

9 yards tape for drawstring;

1 zipper 30 inches long.

Strong thread.

Dye (Choose a dye that will give you the color bag you desire if you are not able to buy the material in that shade. Dye cloth before cutting.

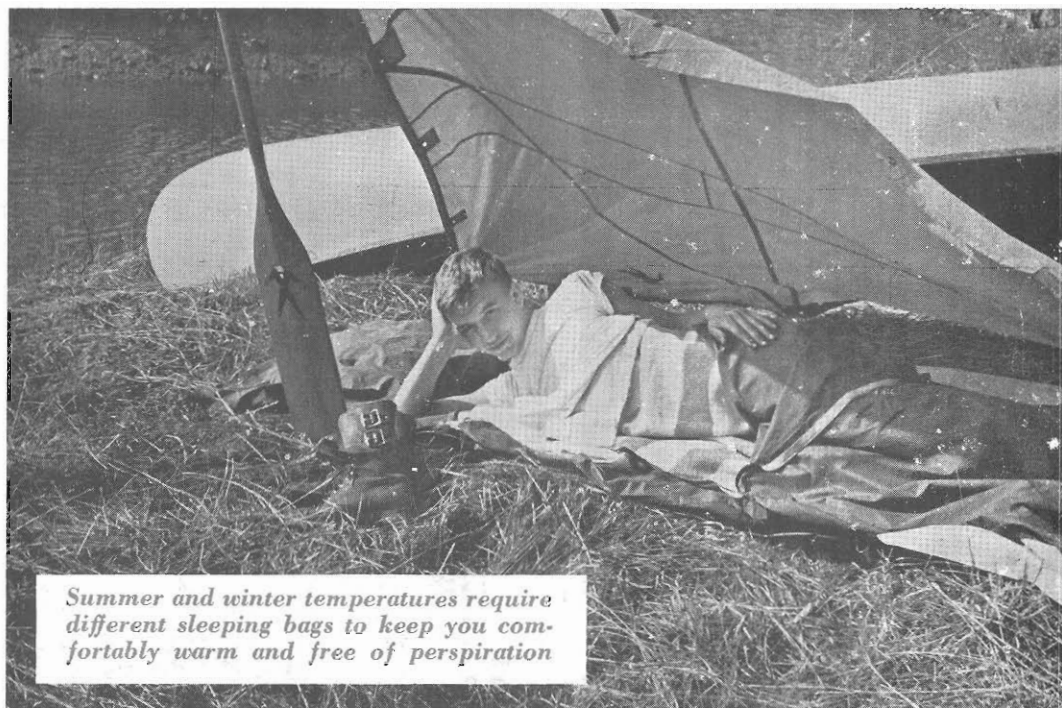


## A SUMMER SACK . .

It was seventeen years ago on a camping trip through every western state that the first Litepac sleeping bag was used. Since that time hundreds of campers have found that this inexpensive easy-to-make sleeping bag has been a practical solution to their camp bed problem. You will find it the perfect package for those summer nights.

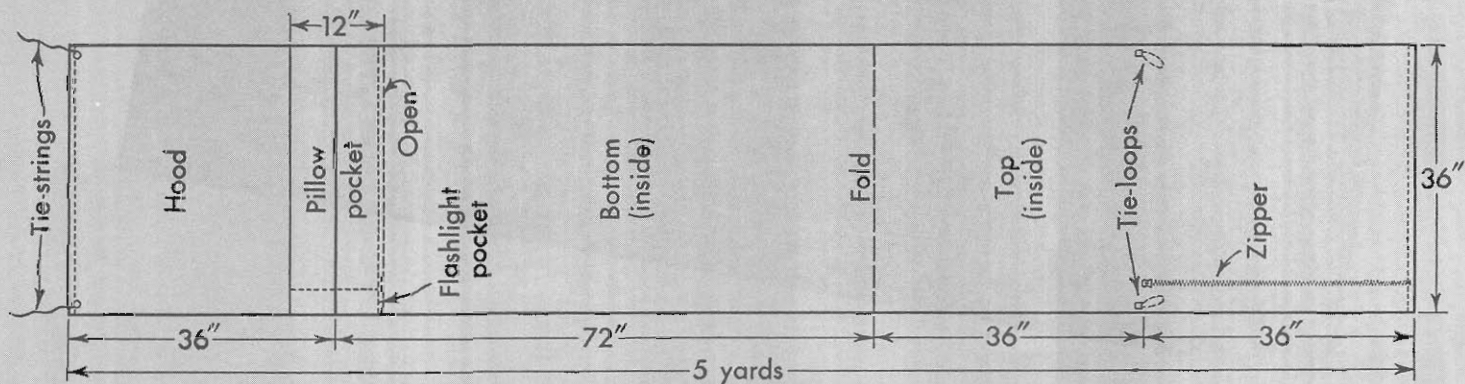
The Litepac sleeping bag protects blankets and keeps bugs and dirt and moisture where they belong—outside. The pillow pocket covers the blanket ends by day and keeps your clothing dry and clean at night. No emergency will catch you fumbling for your flashlight, for there is a handy pocket for it.

This bag is best for summer nights, when the down bag is too hot for use, but of course you can add as many blankets as you wish. Two good wool blankets with a sheet liner will keep you warm in freezing temperatures. Ever notice how much warmer a soft and "fuzzy" blanket is than a "hard" one? That's because a wooly blanket holds more dead air, and that's what keeps you warm—not the blanket. That's why several light blankets are



*Summer and winter temperatures require different sleeping bags to keep you comfortably warm and free of perspiration*

## THE LITEPAC SLEEPING BAG



usually more desirable than one heavy one.

Waterproof the hood and bottom of your sleeping bag, but NEVER the top. Through your lungs and skin you lose almost a quart of water every night. That water must get out! Good campers give their blankets daily airing to keep them dry.

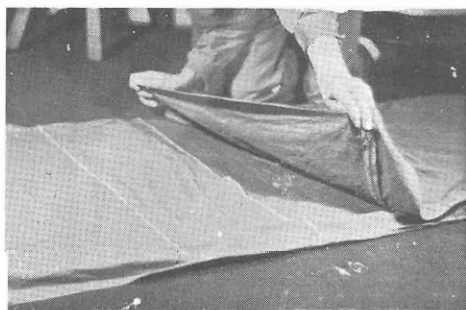
Your sleeping bag should weigh about 5 pounds (with one blanket). Cost will depend on the material you use. A good grade of muslin will do, but poplin or balloon cloth is best. The total cost should be about \$3 to \$3.50 (without blanket).

## MATERIALS

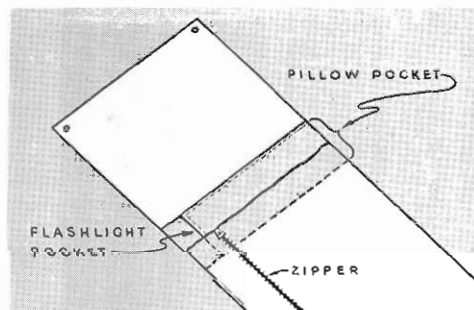
- 5 1/3 yards poplin or light canvas.
- 1 zipper 36 inches long.
- 4 feet of twill tape.
- Waterproofing.
- Dye (to be applied before Step 1).

## STEPS IN MAKING

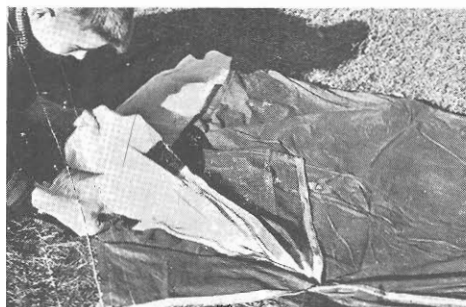
1. Lay out material and hem ends.
2. Sew in zipper.
3. Sew in pillow bag and flashlight pocket.
4. Fold material and sew up sides.
5. Put in tie loops and tie strings.
6. Waterproof bottom of bag and hood (NOT top).
7. GO CAMPING!



Fold the top up over the bottom and sew it securely.



The pillow and flashlight pockets are handy features.



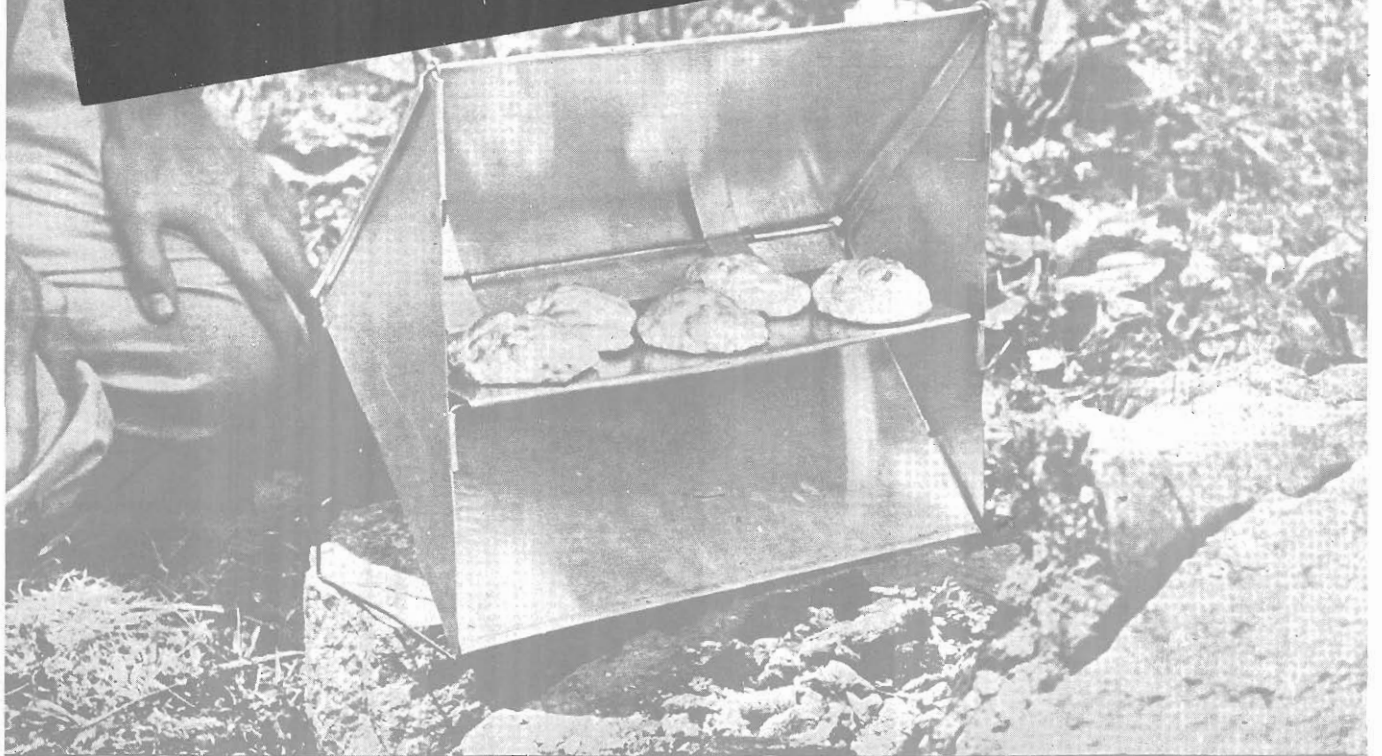
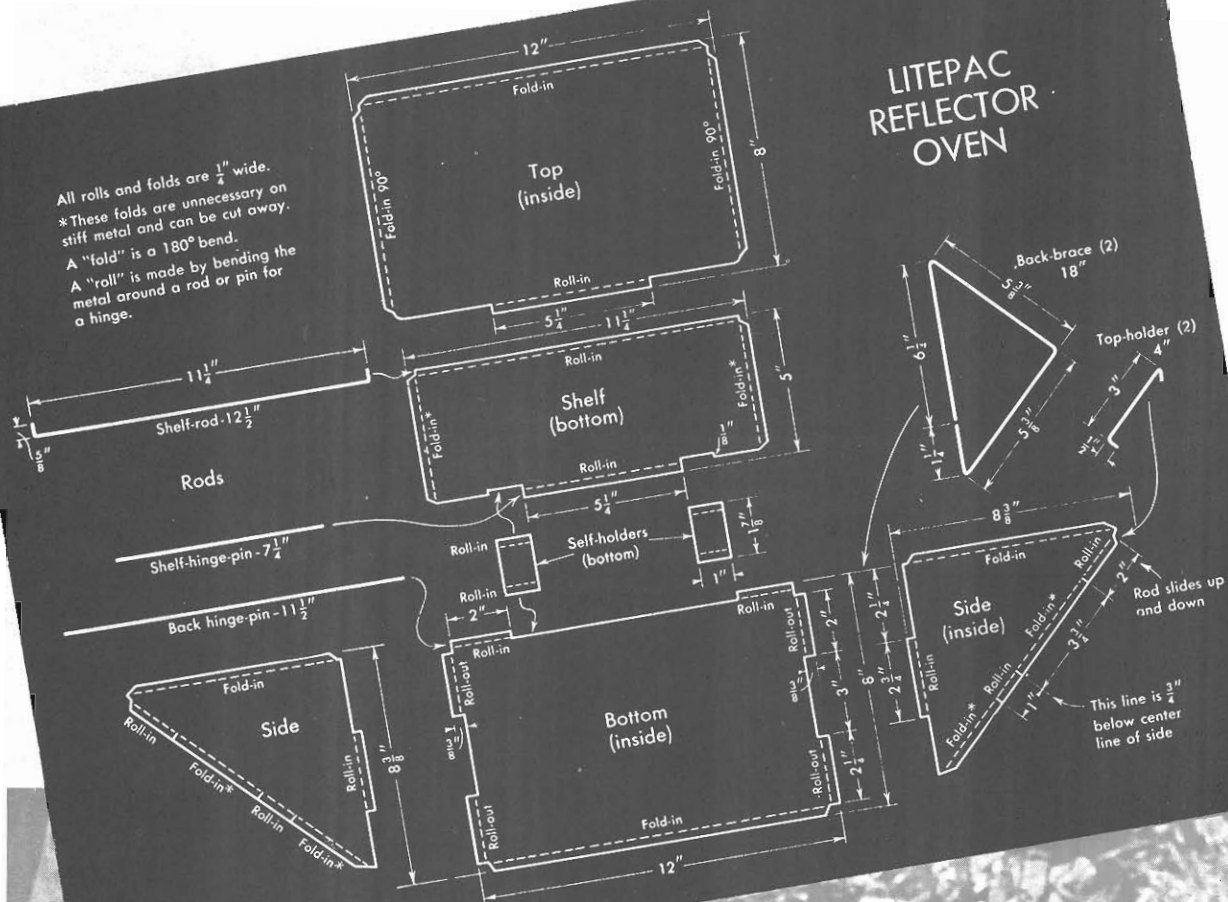
A full-length zipper turns blanket into sleeping bag.



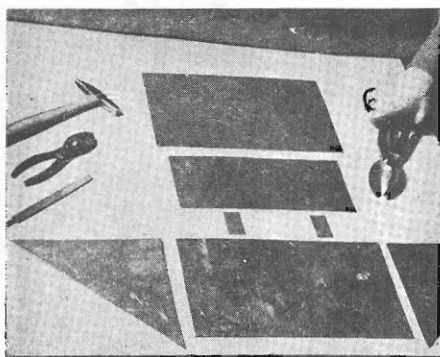
A tight roll keeps your bag compact and waterproof.

LITEPAC  
REFLECTOR  
OVEN

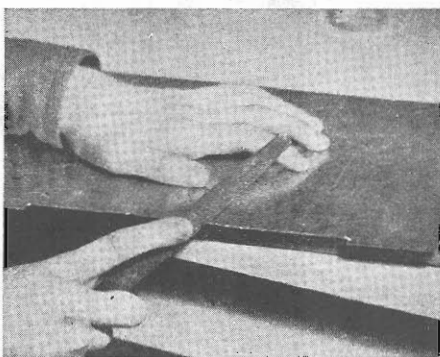
All rolls and folds are  $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide.  
 \*These folds are unnecessary on stiff metal and can be cut away.  
 A "fold" is a  $180^\circ$  bend.  
 A "roll" is made by bending the metal around a rod or pin for a hinge.



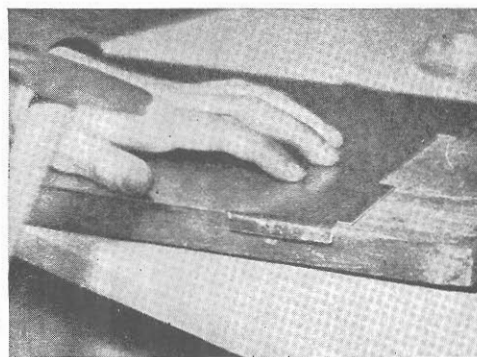




With a straight ruler and a pencil, mark your metal according to plans. Cut along lines.



Use a file to smooth all edges. Inside angles must be sharp, while outside corners should be well rounded.



The hinges are easy if you work slowly and carefully. Start the roll by bending metal over edge of a right angle board.

## THE LITEPAC

# Reflector Oven

By ERNEST F. SCHMIDT

"Biscuits—light and golden brown! Chocolate Cake—rich and fluffy! Apple Pie—deep and delicious! Sound good?"

Well, quit droolin' and get busy! You, plus the magic of a REFLECTOR OVEN, can cook these things and others: broiled steak, baked fish, gingerbread and any number of additional out-of-this-world dishes.

We won't go so far as to say that you'll put Oscar of the Waldorf to shame in a week. However, we will guarantee that with the Litepac Reflector Oven and a good fire you'll never have to worry about any competition for the title of best chef in your Troop—and who ever heard of a good campfire cook being left at home when adventure is brewing? So bend an ear, brother, while we tell you how to make one of these miracle-producers.

The oven illustrated was designed for either one or two men, but in a pinch it could feed a Patrol. It's made of aluminum and weighs only 17 oz. The cost?—Less than 50 cents! **WHAT YOU'LL NEED:** Sheet Metal: 18" x 24"

Aluminum is best but roof flashing, shiny tin plate or even oil can "tin" will do. We used a scrap aluminum air duct donated by a friendly plumber.

Weld Rod—3/32" diameter—6 1/2 feet long.

Steel with brass finish, or solid brass. Buy it from a welder.

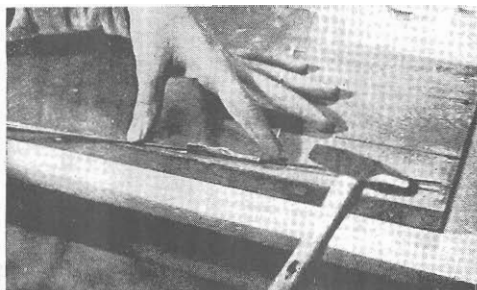
### Tools:

A hammer with a square head, tin-snips, file and pliers, a board with a square edge.

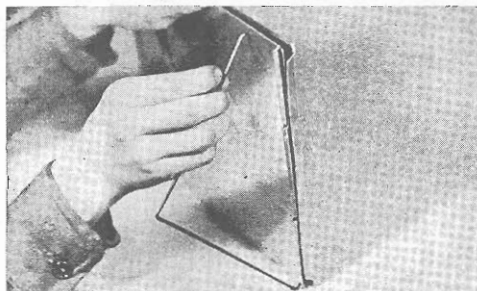
**ABOUT FIRES:** A campfire chef is only as good as his fire. Be sure yours is *right*. The fireplace can have a log or rock "reflector" back but this feature adds little to heat and is valuable chiefly as a windbreak.

Make your fire small and build it with dry hardwood whenever possible. Don't rush it. Wait for good coals. The Litepac Oven is built low to take advantage of every bit of heat up close to the fire. Face it into the wind.

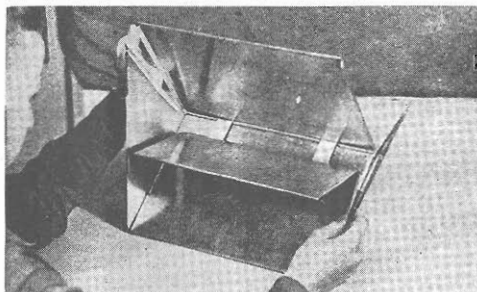
Biscuits baked directly on the shelf will cook evenly, but food in a pan must be turned occasionally. Keep your oven dry and shiny, so it will look as good as it is.



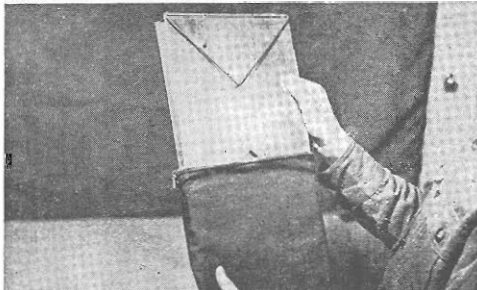
Use square-headed tack hammer to continue roll evenly around hinge-rod. You can adjust to proper fit with a knife.



Polish all parts and assemble oven. Legs act as side hinges, go on last. There are no free parts to worry about losing.



Shelf and top hooks make oven rigid. Off-center shelf insures even baking. Fold shelf against the top for compactness.



Your folded oven is only 3/4" thick. Zipper canvas case protects it and keeps your other gear clean. Let's get to work!

# The Litepac COOK KIT

**H**ERE'S a cooking kit whose parts you can find in a five-and-ten, or a department store bargain basement, or even in your own kitchen.

It's compact, lightweight (26 oz.) and simple. Yet it's so versatile and complete that you can use it on almost any type of expedition. It is inexpensive. Even if you had to buy every piece the cost would still be well under \$2.00. The kit is designed for one man but it's big enough for two or three.

The low broad pots give you plenty of heating surface for fast cooking. For baking you can use either the big pot with a cover or the frying pan. The frying pan also doubles for a plate.

Of course the pots of your cooking kit must nest, so let's get to work and get those handles off. Here's how!

And look, gang. If you don't like dishwashing, read this.

1. Line your plate with aluminum foil and you won't have to wash it after using—just throw the foil away!

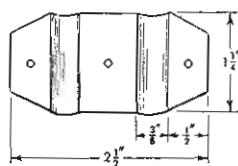
2. Coat outside of pot with a paste of soap or ashes before using and let dry. The blackest soot will wash off far more easily then.



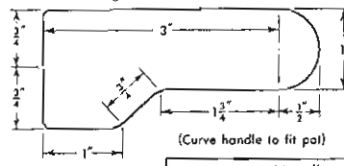
Your complete kit. Soap is in plastic case and salt is in 35 mm. film box. Candle-stub is fire-starter.

**MATERIALS:** Frying Pan—6" steel. Detached handle. Sauce Pan—6" aluminum. Handle replaced by bail wire—One quart. Sauce Pan—5" aluminum. Handle replaced by folding handle—5 1/2 quart. Cover—6 1/4" aluminum. Dish—5" aluminum or tin. Fork and Spoon—cut down. Can Opener—C. I. style. Soap and towel, salt, candle. Halazone—water purifier in taped bottle. Canvas Cover—with zipper or draw-string. Weld rod—32" long 1/8" diameter. Aluminum rivets—5. Aluminum metal—2 1/2" x 2 1/2" medium gauge.

Small Pot Handle-Holder  
(aluminum)

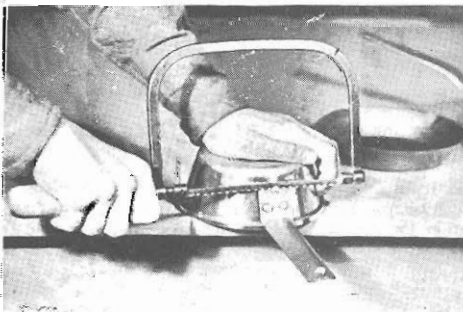
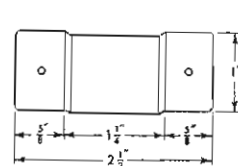


Small Pot Handle (2)  
(1/8" Weld rod - 10" long)

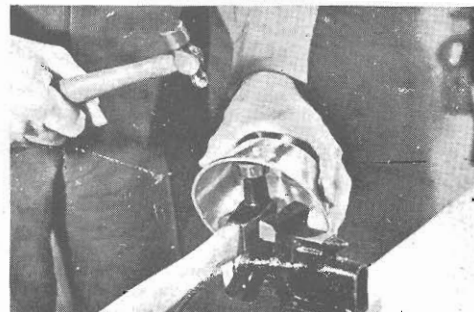


Large Pot Handle  
(1/8" Weld rod - 12" long)

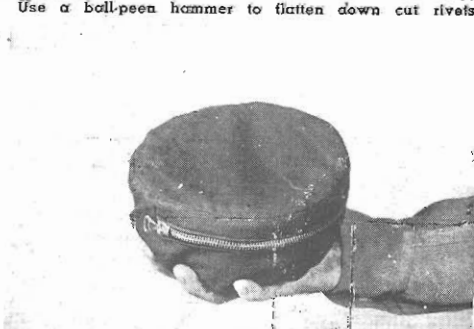
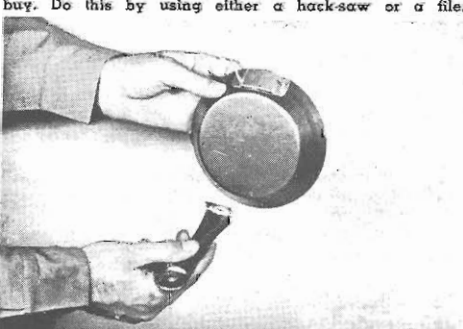
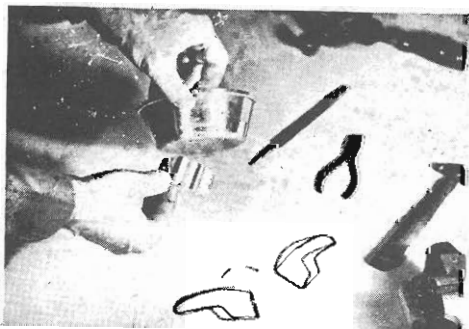
Frying-Pan Handle-Holder  
(aluminum)



You'll have to remove the handles from the pots you buy. Do this by using either a hacksaw or a file.



Next, you must seal the holes to prevent leakage. Use a ball-peen hammer to flatten down cut rivets.



THE LITEPAC

# Groundcloth Poncho

... a double duty item you "weld" together in your own kitchen

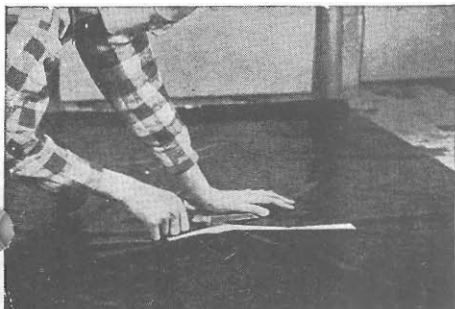
**F**EW PIECES of camping equipment are as neglected as the groundcloth--and few are as important. Your real woodsman is pretty fussy about the company his sleeping bag keeps. His groundcloth is impervious to moisture, not just "water-proofed." He never uses canvas because he knows that ground moisture can sail right through it unless it's so heavily coated with dope that it's nearly inflexible. And, he makes one piece of equipment do two jobs by cutting a headslit in his groundcloth to turn it into a poncho.

Rubber, good lightweight, tough rubber is best for our purpose, but it's expensive and hard to get. A groundcloth-poncho of good oilcloth will weigh about a pound, twelve ounces, will cost about \$1.75, and will last well if you take good care of it. However, with plastic shower curtains (or yard goods) which are light (twelve ounces) and cost about \$1.75 for the material, you'll have a transparent groundcloth-poncho.

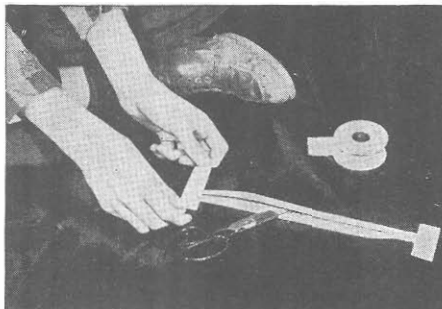
You can stick any two pieces of plastic together simply by "melting" them together with a hot (300° F) iron. *First, experiment with scraps to get the correct temperature!* And be sure to have a piece of smooth white paper between the iron and the plastic.

Or weld your two pieces of plastic together; place one on top of the other and allow them to protrude  $\frac{1}{8}$ " over the edge of a flat surface. Lay a ruler parallel with the edge of the table not more than  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the edge of the plastic. Now run a lighted match along the protruding edge. You'll find that this method of welding works like a charm and forms almost unbreakable joints.

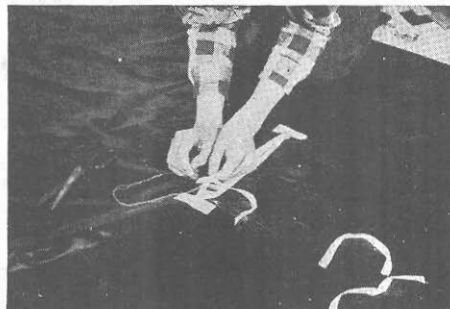
Snags and punctures in plastic are ridiculously easy to repair. Just use scotch tape! Sewing can be a problem in both oilcloth and plastic. The trick is to *hand-sew* tapes and other materials on with reinforcing patch on the reverse side. A sewing machine may be used, but set the stitch wide.



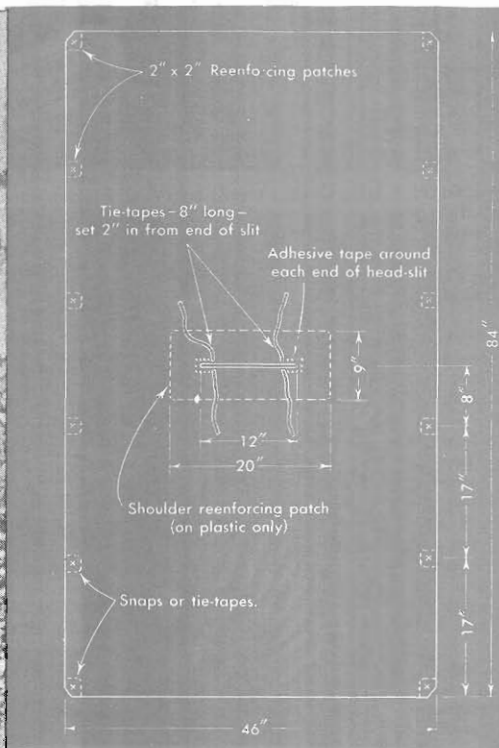
Lay your material out evenly on the floor. Locate and cut for yourself an adequate poncho-type headslit.



Bind all edges of headslit firmly with adhesive tape. Use adhesive tape on both sides of your material.



Hand-sew the tapes on both sides of headslit, just 2" from each of the ends. Reinforce below, as shown.









**Y**OU'D be surprised at the number of First Aid Kits that aren't really first aid kits at all. They're "second" aid—or "third" aid or maybe even *last* aid kits. It all depends on where you carry 'em. If you're on a hike, and your kit is at home, then it's a last aid kit. If you've left it in camp, then it's definitely third aid. In your pack it becomes a second aid kit—but in your pocket—Ah, Now it's a **FIRST** Aid Kit!

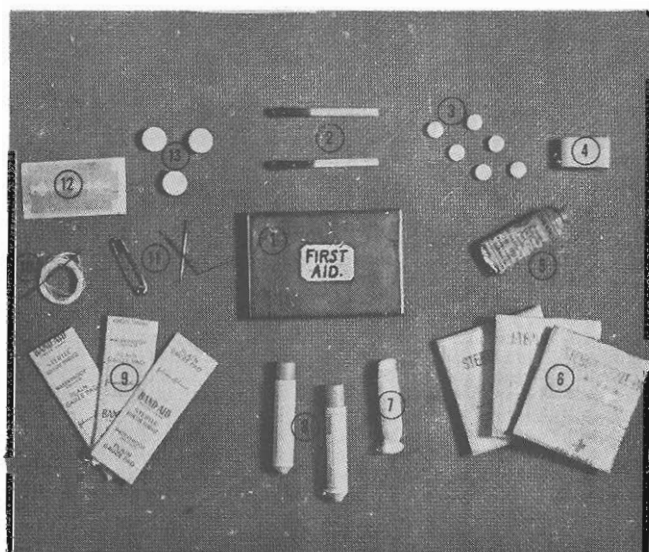
The trouble with most commercial kits is that they are so big and bulky that most fellows hate to lug them along. What you really need is a compact lightweight affair that can be slipped into a pocket. The best way to get such a First Aid Kit is of course to make it yourself.

The Litepac First Aid Kit illustrated here may give you some ideas. It's a one-man kit, small and light and inexpensive. You will find that it's just about the best two ounces of life insurance you've ever had.

A container is the first thing you need. Boullion cube boxes, typewriter ribbon boxes, plastic cigarette cases, tobacco tins and tin cough drop boxes are all good. You can get the filler materials from your family medicine chest and the corner drug store, or from some of the big First Aid equipment or mine safety companies that sell lightweight articles.

Wind your adhesive tape on a matchstick or a piece of cardboard. A small tight bottle is O.K. for antiseptics but ampules are better because they won't spill. However, an ampule can be used only once. Halazone (for purifying water) ages quickly. Be sure to renew it twice a year. And be sure too to keep your sterile dressings sealed. Wrap aspirin and halazone tablets in cellophane. Before starting on a trip seal the whole kit with a strip of adhesive tape to waterproof it. To prevent breakage, all bottles should also be wrapped with adhesive tape. (See middle photograph, left-hand page). The picture below that one shows the contents of your tool chest: nails, pins, needles and thread, extra matches (waterproofed), flashlight bulbs, tape, buttons, wire, a small file and whetstone.

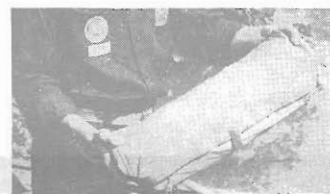
Litepac First Aid Kit contents (shown at left): 1. A metal or plastic box, 2. Matches (waterproofed), 3. Halazone tablets, 4. Adhesive tape ( $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2"), 5. Burn salve, 6. Sterile gauze pads (2" x 2"), 7. Ammonia ampule, 8. Antiseptic ampules, 9. Band-aids or Handi-tapes, 10. Needle and thread, 11. Pins, 12. Razor blade, 13. Aspirin.







## THE LITEPAC CRUISER TENT



**I**F IT HADN'T BEEN for the Hudson's Bay canoe trip we were planning, the Litepac Cruiser tent would probably never have been built. But we were going into rough tough country—a land beyond the tree line and our shelter *had* to be good. We needed protection against rain, wind, cold and insects. So we listed the qualities we wanted and our “yardstick” looked like this:

- 1) *Size*: big enough to do the job.
- 2) *“Waterproof”*: (really water-repellant) to keep the rain out.
- 3) *Windproof*: for warmth and rain protection.
- 4) *Strong and durable*: for long wear in the woods.
- 5) *Light, compact and portable*: for trail use.
- 6) *Designed*: to fit the country.
- 7) *“Livable”*: comfortable, easy to ventilate and clean.

Then, with cardboard and string models we experimented with many designs until we finally decided on a plan that more-or-less followed the lines of the familiar “Cruiser” tent, but which had many distinctive features all its own.

We put in a back window to provide through ventilation and visibility to the rear—right where you need it. The vertical back wall and the pullouts along the sides made every inch of floor space usable. Those same pullouts plus streamlined design offered even the fiercest wind no easy grip.

The sewed-in floor and zipper net door make it as insect, rodent, and reptile-proof as it is possible for a tent to be. Because it is fairly low, it is warm in wintertime, yet its window and relatively large door furnish excellent ventilation for summer campers.

It is high enough so a man can sit or even kneel without touching the roof.

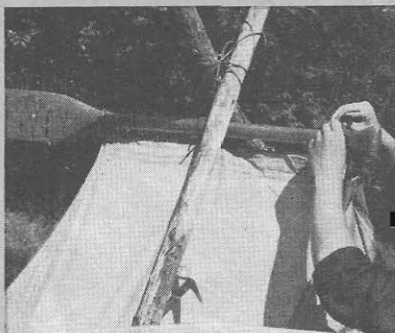
Probably the most unique feature of the Litepac Cruiser tent is the unusual door which can be closed in the conventional way for privacy, but which is *snapped* rather than sewed on so it can be removed, reversed and snapped back on upside-down to make a hood. During a rain, the camper can sit or even cook without getting wet.

For auto campers a telescoping aluminum “T” tentpole with a 29” or 30” ridge will do a nice job of holding the tent up. These poles are available from Scout outfitters. The wilderness traveler will want to tie a canoe paddle or branch to the ridge and suspend the tent with outside ridgepoles.

The top of the tent may or may not need to be waterproofed, depending on the quality and tightness of the cloth.

In addition to waterproofing the sewed-in floor of the tent it is wise to use a plastic or rubber groundcloth under the tent.





Reinforced ridge and tie tapes hold the ridge pole (or paddle) in place. Use bow knots only.



Zippered mosquito net is made from marquisette curtain material. Tie tapes hold it open.



The points where tent pegs will be attached are twill tape doubled into 2 1/2" loop, securely sewn.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Here are a few tips on construction:

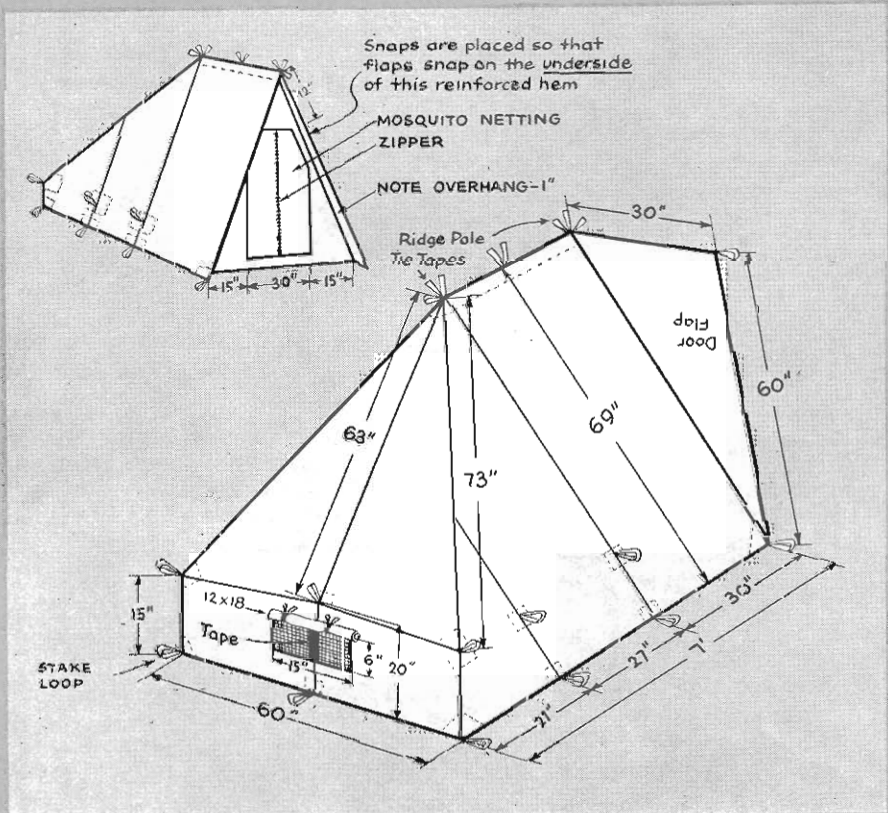
- 1) All seams are "flat-fell" type—two pieces of material sewn hooked into each other.
- 2) One-inch hems. **IMPORTANT!** Cut all hems at least one inch on all sides. Dimensions shown are finished sizes.
- 3) Reinforce stress lines with twill tape.
- 4) Reinforce points of stress with patch sewn to tent at least two inches out from the point of stress in all directions.
- 5) Space snaps 6" apart. Use tent before installing snaps—to allow for stretching.
- 6) Sew door netting at top and sides; loose on bottom. Sew 6" extension on bottom of net. Doorsill is stiffened with sewing or extra cloth.

## MATERIALS AND TOOLS

17 yards of *good* lightweight cotton cloth.  
51 yards of 3/4" twill tape.  
Thread—6 spools heavy duty.  
Snaps—48  
Dye—if desired.  
Waterproofing.  
Line (rope)—40 feet light nylon or cotton.  
Tent-poles: Interior; "T" tentpole with 29" ridge.  
Exterior; 2 7-foot shearpoles with 3 foot ridge.  
3 30" dowels for rear poles.  
Sewing machine (electric portable will do).  
Scissors.  
Measuring tape.  
Straight-edge and marking pencil.  
Snap-fastener installing kit.



The "door" can be snapped shut or removed, reversed and snapped back to form hood.



Window cover snaps down or ties up over screened rear windows. Note dowel for rear tent poles.

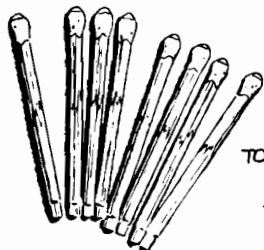
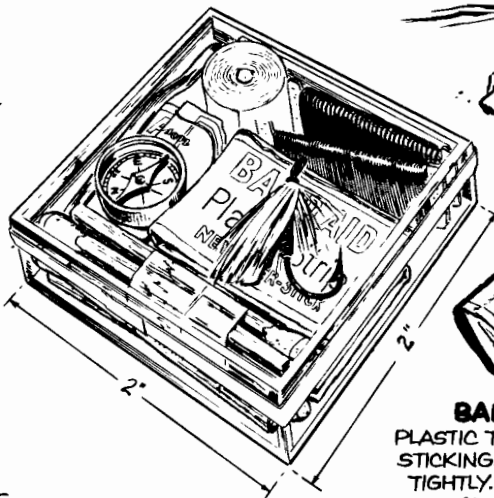


Glove type snaps "lock" the door. Place exactly to insure a closed door minus bulges.

# LITEPAC



YOU CAN FIT ALL THESE VITAL SURVIVAL NECESSITIES INTO A 2-INCH SQUARE PLASTIC OR METAL CONTAINER.



**MATCHES**  
IMPORTANT!  
THE CAMPER'S  
NUMBER ONE  
TOOL! WATERPROOF  
THEM WITH  
SHELLAC OR  
NAIL-POLISH.

## COMPASS

THIS WON'T FIND YOUR CAMP FOR YOU—BUT IT WILL KEEP YOU ON A STRAIGHT LINE.



**FISH HOOKS AND LURE**  
MEDIUM SIZE TROUT FLY  
OR STREAMER OR FOIL  
FOR LURE. HOOKS WILL  
INFLUENCE COMPASS.



**SNARE WIRE**  
FIFTEEN FEET  
OF NO. 32 SOFT  
COPPER WIRE  
FOR SNARES.



**FISH LINE AND  
SINKERS**  
ABOUT 20 FEET OF  
15-POUND LINE. WIND  
TIGHTLY. SPLIT-SHOT  
SINKERS.



**ADHESIVE TAPE**  
EIGHTEEN INCHES OF  
1/2 INCH TAPE. ROLL  
TIGHTLY ON A  
MATCHSTICK.



**RAZOR BLADE**  
NOT MEANT TO REPLACE  
YOUR KNIFE, BUT USEFUL.  
SINGLE BLADE TYPE.



**GAUZE PAD**  
2"X2" SQUARE. FOLD TO  
FIT, BUT DON'T BREAK PAPER.  
KEEP THIS STERILE.



**TWEEZERS**  
MAKE FROM A BIG  
COTTER PIN. CUT TO FIT,  
THEN FILE SHARP, AND  
SPREAD POINTS.

## FIREMAKING...AN ESSENTIAL FOR SURVIVAL

### HUNTER'S FIRE



A GOOD LASTING  
FIRE. USE GREEN LOGS  
FOR SIDES. LINE UP  
INTO WIND.

### ROCK FIRE



EXCELLENT FOR A SEMI-FIXED  
CAMP. ONE OF THE BEST  
TYPES OF FIRES.



# THE ESSENTIALS OF SURVIVAL

By ERNEST F. SCHMIDT

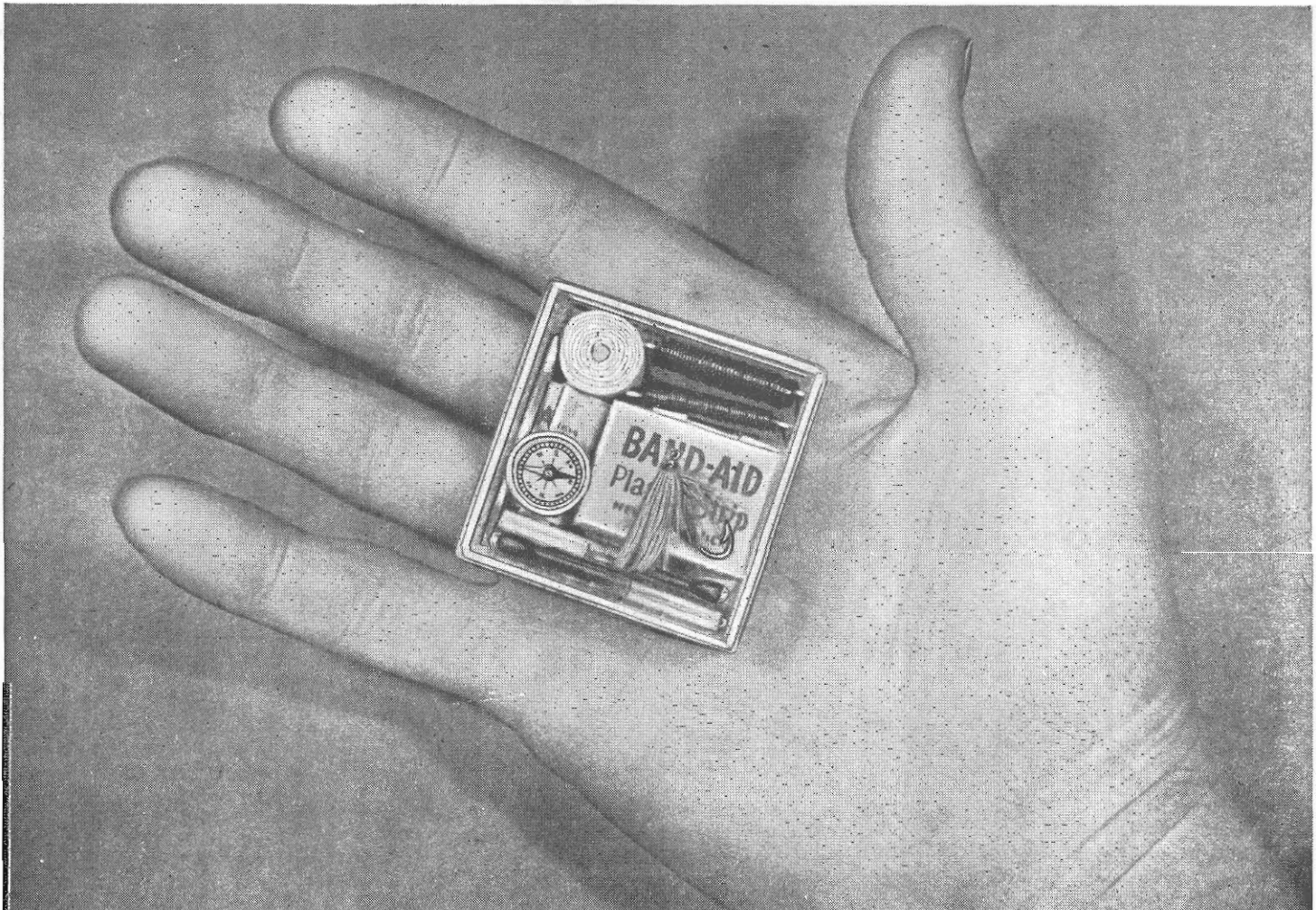
**A** BLACK NIGHT many years ago—alone and lost in the Michigan woods—taught me a lesson I've never forgotten. Badly frightened, approaching panic, I wandered around in circles for hours. Finally, the moon came out and I was able to get my bearings. I had been hopelessly lost in a wooded area only a mile square! This experience taught me never to go into unfamiliar territory without a compass and to keep cool no matter what happens.

Since then I've always carried the two-ounce package of life insurance I call my "Lost Kit." Even in the jungles of the Pacific, it was mighty useful. Carrying this kit gives me confidence, for I know I won't lose my bearings—or my head—as I did that night up in Michigan. The big advantage of the kit is that it's light and small enough to carry with you *always*. Pack it in a metal or plastic box; then seal it against moisture with adhesive tape.

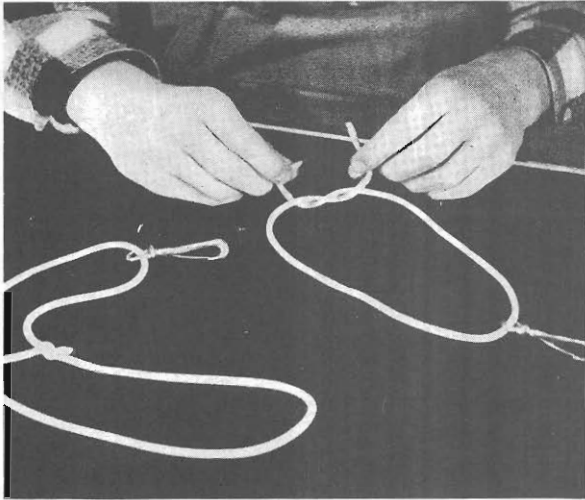
This kit will help you get by in an emergency, but only *thorough training* will guarantee your survival under really tough conditions. The essentials of survival are *food, fire, shelter, and travel*—and the most important of these is *firemaking*.

This page outlines the training you need to master these essentials. Study it carefully. Master the skills. Some day they may save your life!

	SKILLS YOU CARRY IN YOUR HEAD	TOOLS YOU CARRY IN YOUR HANDS
<b>FOOD</b>	How to recognize and find edible plants & animals Tracking • Campfire Cookery Water Purification • Sanitation Food packing, storage and preservation	Primitive Weapons • Fishing Tackle Traps & Snares • Cooking Gear Food & water carrying and storing equipment
<b>FIRE</b>	How to build a FIRE • Firewood Selection Fireplace Selection • Knife & Axe Care Axemanship Safety and Conservation	MATCHES or Flint & Steel or Fire by friction kit Knife • Axe First Aid Supplies
<b>SHELTER</b>	Campsite Selection and Layout Shelter building • Bed Making Clothing Selection • Protection from Insects Packing Methods	TOOLS: Knife or Axe Ground Cloth Sleeping Gear Tent • Clothing
<b>TRAVEL</b>	How to "read" and use the land How to use a compass • Map Reading • Star Lore Travel Safety: Forests • Plains • Mountains Waterways • Swamps • Deserts Animals • Reptiles • Plants	Compass Map



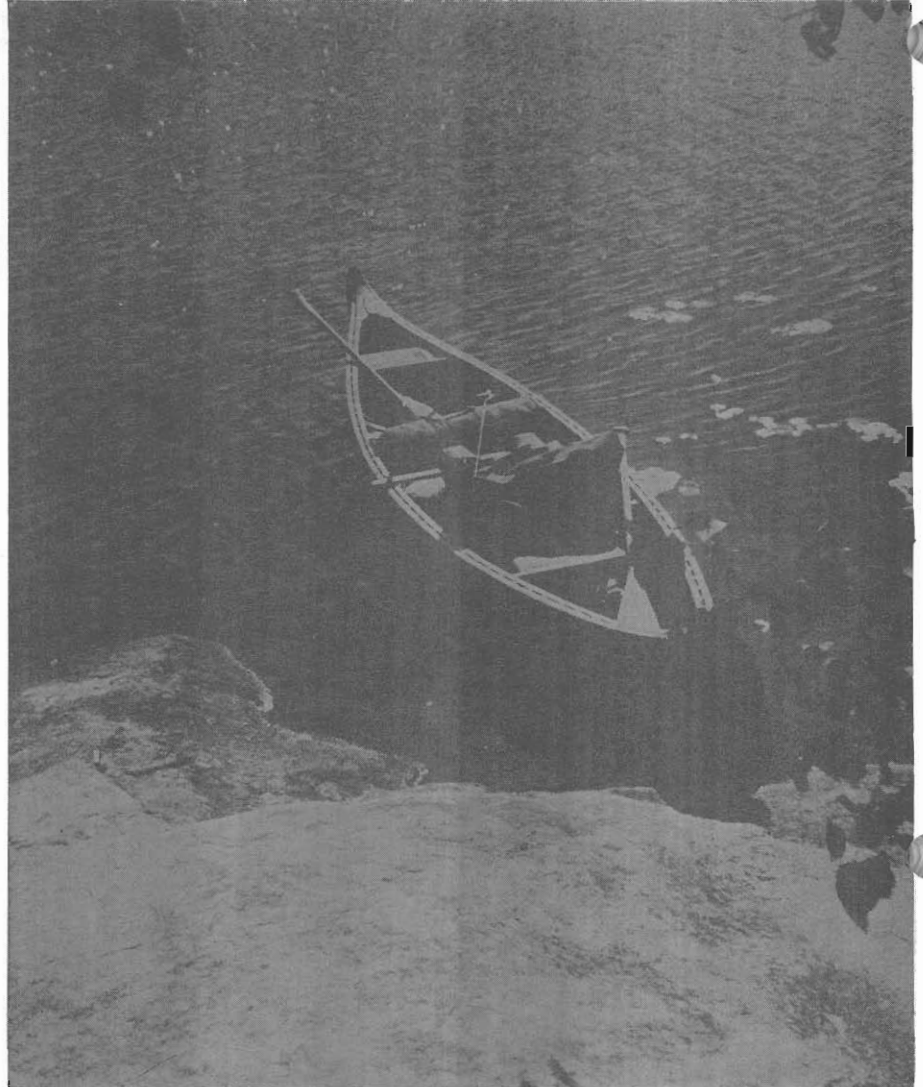




A canoe snap is quite simple and economic to make



And prevents loss of equipment in case of an upset



# Woodsmen's Wrinkles

*Every outdoorsman has some simple gadgets to make life in the woods easier*

**I**N EVERY REAL woodsman's kit you'll find them—gadgets or doo-dads or wrinkles, or whatever you want to call them. They won't be big, nor will there be many of them. But through experience, some camper has proved they will make life in the out-of-doors more enjoyable. For the most part they are simple to make, easy to use and carry. With the Litepac camping gear, the author uses the following woodsmen's wrinkles:

The canoe snap is made from a two-foot length of strong cord or leather thong and a spring snap. The snap is faster and better than rope. To tie packs in a canoe use two snaps.

Use a rule and pencil for layout, and then with a triangular file cut small notches along the back of the ax handle. In this way you convert your ax into a handy measuring stick. With this "measuring stick ax handle" you'll no longer have to argue over who caught the longest fish.

A firebug is simple to make, and about the handiest thing imaginable. With the help of one of these efficient little pyromaniacs you can't miss with a fire, even in a downpour. The firebug will give you *six minutes* of hot flame. Just wrap two feet of thick string around seven matches and dip into warm paraffin.

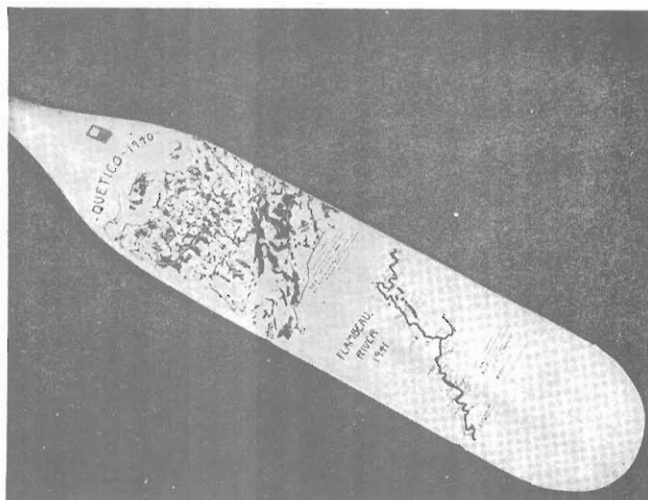
If you've ever pitched camp after dark and had to search for tentstakes you'll be glad to know about this little time saver. Nor is it necessary to weight yourself down with metal stakes. Just split your tentstakes from big bamboo poles, using the hard joints for the upper end. Whittle the stakes into proper shape, cut rope notches with a rat-tail file. Finish with sandpaper and shellac. Bamboo tentstakes will hold a light tent in a blow.

Ever hear the story about the canoeists who were in a strange area and depending entirely upon a map carried in one boy's shirt pocket? Well, they upset, lost the map, and spent unnecessary days trying to find their way through a maze of unfamiliar lakes and streams, all of which could have been prevented if they had decorated their paddle with a map showing the route for their trip. Besides, a paddle so decorated makes a nice trip souvenir.

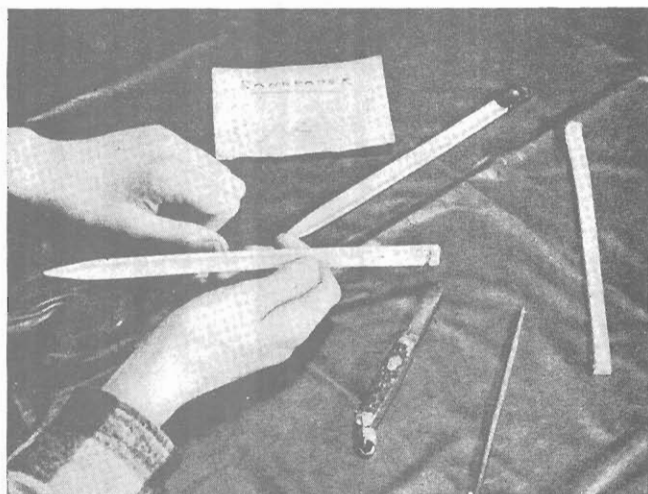
To decorate your paddle, first remove the finish down to the wood. Fill in the wood with shellac and sand smooth. Outline the map with pencil and trace in with a pen and colored India ink. Paint with bright colored enamels if you desire. Then re-finish the paddle with two light coats of good varnish.

These are just a few of the simple, efficient, woodsmen's wrinkles used by one outdoorsman. You'll want to appropriate some of these gadgets for your own kit, as well as develop other gadgets yourself. Some of the fun in making woodsmen's wrinkles is the fact you're always improving on them.

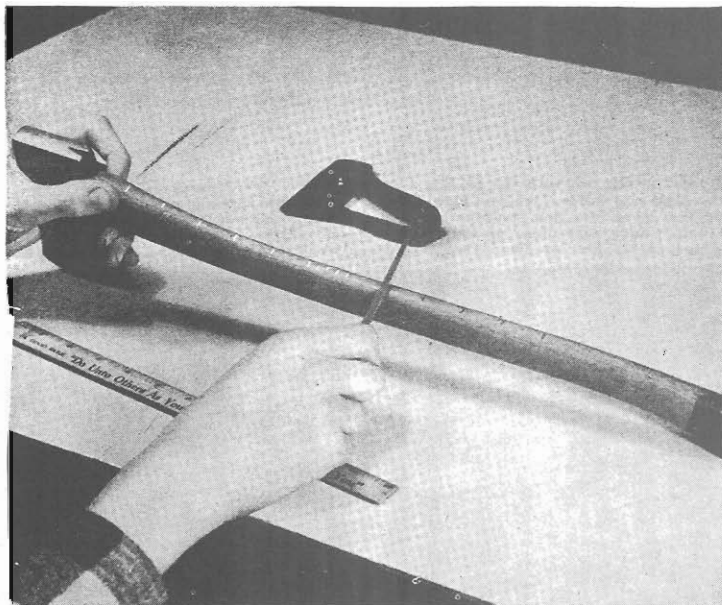
By **ERNEST F. SCHMIDT**



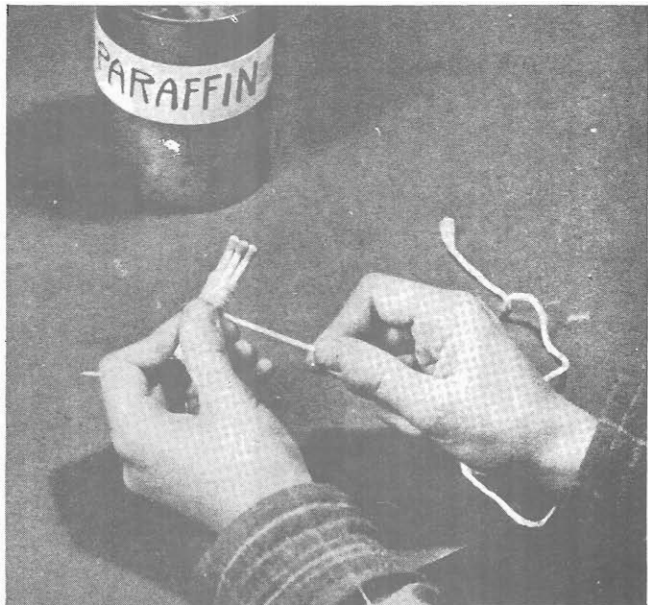
Don't risk losing the map of your canoe trip: transfer the map to your paddle



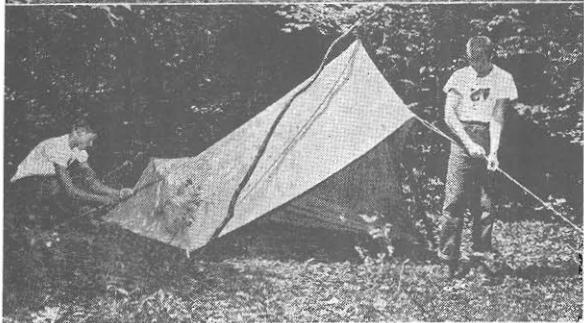
Easy to make but amazingly light and tough tentstakes can be cut from bamboo



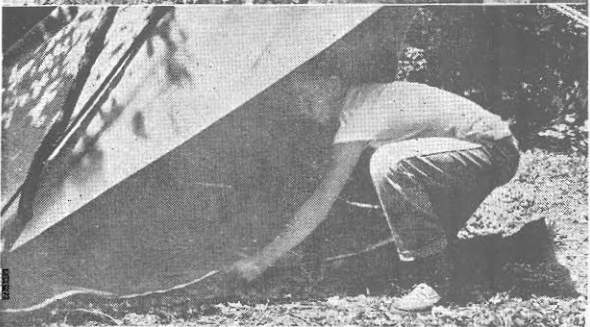
Besides being a useful tool, your ax can be made into a handy measuring stick



If firebuilding on wet days causes you trouble, just use one of these firebugs



There gathe hard-way guys (top)—digging a mound around their tent. A sure start for erosion. The “lazy” campers picked a high, well-drained campsite, and a tent big enough to move around in. Check that taut-line hitch at the front of the tent. You don’t bend over when you tighten it.



Owww—another gadget! A broom to sweep away that good ground cover. If that guy at the top were as “lazy” as our other two, he’d keep those leaves in front of his tent to hold mud down. And that smart guy with the groundcloth is using a waterproof Scout poncho so his sleeping bag stays dry. Then, too, he’s wise enough not to drag in logs to put around his ground bed. Some people still do it, though—guess they like the bugs that go with the logs. Meanwhile, the other “lazy” camper gets “squaw wood,” that small firewood a squaw reaches up to get. It’s dry, and no stooping for it.

You’ll quit playing packhorse, and spend your time fishin’ instead of working, when you’re a

# “Lazy” Camper

By ERNEST F. SCHMIDT • PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOB BROOKS

✓ TIME WAS—long, long ago—when camping was a lot simpler than it is now. A good man could live for months in the wilderness and carry nothing more complicated than a long rifle, a knife, and a bag of parched corn.

Course he carried a lot besides that in his head. He had the “know-how,” because he had watched the greatest campers of them all—the Indians—and had learned plenty from them about simple, easy ways of doing things outdoors.

The old-timers of our pioneer past would be flabbergasted if they could see some of today’s campers. Ovens, lanyards, shovels, assorted axes, cook-kits, and lanterns clank and clatter as they stagger off under huge packsacks. They carry so much junk that they have to “hike” by automobile.

They say they’re going camping to get away from civilization—but the minute they get where they’re going, they set to work to build as many of the complications of civilization as they can think up. Trees come crashing down as a fantastic array of shoe scrapers, coat hangers, wash pan holders, cranes, pot hooks and other unnecessary gadgets appear. These guys actually work their heads off when they go out to have a good time—and like all greenhorns, they always camp in a new clearing (one they made themselves).

Somehow, it just doesn’t make sense to destroy the very trees we go camping to enjoy. Nor does it make sense to go camping

and then do all the necessary work the hard way. Me—I’d rather go fishin’!

So here’s the tale of four campers—two who were hard-workin’ guys, but kinda’ dumb, and two who were “lazy” in a smart sort of way. But before I tell their story, let me show what I mean by “lazy”.

Several summers ago up on one of the big, wild rivers that run north to Hudson’s Bay, I watched a couple of Cree Indian guides at work. Since their camping had never been contaminated by civilization, they did everything simply and with a minimum of work. When they wanted to cook something they built a fire—no fireplace, no fancy crane—just a fire; and when they made camp they were smart enough to pick a fairly high spot for the tent so they wouldn’t have to dig a ditch. They never picked up firewood from the ground, for they knew it would be damp—and besides, they would have to bend over for it.

That’s what I mean by being “lazy”. It’s smart to be “lazy” that way!

Well, let’s get back to our campers—the hard-way guys, who’ve forgotten they ever had any pioneer ancestors, and the smart-way men, who aren’t just “lazy” but are really clever campers. Actually, all four fellows in these pictures know their stuff, for they’re Explorers from the National Junior Leader Training Camp at Schiff Scout Reservation in New Jersey. But they thought they’d like to show you just how far off some guys can be when they camp in the woods.

Look at the Grand Canyon with the Golden Gate Bridge over it. And you can scratch one maple tree for the wood that went into that mammoth crane. Then you’d better duck that piece of wood that’ll fly when he swings his hatchet from that height.

The “lazy” campers pulled a few rocks around a small mound where the fire can’t be flooded out. And get that contact method of splitting. He brings his axe down with the wood, which splits the log quicker and easier.







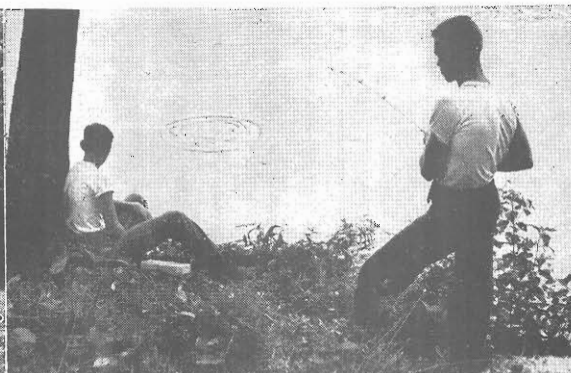
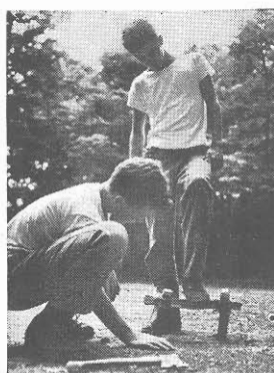
**Take your choice**—be a “lazy,” smart camper with a light, compact pack, or a workhorse with a back-breaking load.

**Whatta mess!** That pot is blacker than even the charred wood still left in his fire. But take a look at what the “lazy” guy did (right).

**This camper** coated the outside of his dish with a soap-and-water paste before he put it over the fire. And now the soot rolls right off of it. No more sooty pots and pans for this smart guy!

**The two** hard-way campers are still at it—making another camp gadget. It's a shoe scraper, though they haven't figured yet why they need one.

**But these two** “lazy,” guys have finished all their camp work long ago, and now have gone fishin' down at that inviting lake they saw on their way into camp. We leave it up to you—which pair of campers do you think is smarter?



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