

FIRE BUILDING + AXEMANSHIP STATION

JUDGES QUESTIONS

(NOT TO BE GIVEN TO CADETS)

PLEASE ASK THE QUESTIONS AS FOLLOWS :

AXEMANSHIP

1) **Captain, would you or one of your Team Members please fetch the axe or hatchet from your sled and bring it and pass it to the other team members?**

NOTE : If a team has **less than 6** members, the judge selects the cadet who will take an extra turn in order to allow the team to complete 5 passes.

2) **Captain, would you or one of your Team Members please return the axe(or hatchet) to the sled.**

3) **Captain, would you or one of your Team Members please describe how to properly remove a branch from a fallen tree.**

4) **Captain, would you or one of your Team Members please describe how to properly fell a tree.**

FIRE BUILDING

5) **Captain, would you or one of your Team Members please name three different fire lays and one use for each fire lay given.**

6) **Captain, would you and your Team please build a fire and**

- (A) boil 4oz of soapy water.
- or (B) burn through a string
- or (C) and melt a marshmallow

then add **Captain please understand that you are to come to us when you are ready to light the fire so that we can time how long it takes for the fire to accomplish this task.**

(NOTE!! ALL teams must be asked to do the same scenario)

7) **Captain, would you and your Team please put out the fire and clean up the area.**

8) Approach appointed cadet and say : "**Would you please recite for us the... ?**"

A preplanned landmark will be chosen from the following:

- Motto
- Verse
- Cadet Pledge
- Code
- Pledge to the Canadian Flag

TRAINING FOR FIRE BUILDING AND AXEMANSHIP

AXEMANSHIP:

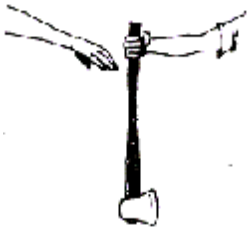
A) Fetching an axe or hatchet properly.



Carrying an unsheathed hatchet or axe - the blade should be pointed downward with the handle parallel to the ground. The hand should grip the handle so that the thumb is resting on the "butt" and the first finger is resting on the face, pointing toward the ground. If the person stumbles and falls, the blade will then be pushed outward and away from the body.

B) Passing the axe or hatchet properly and safely to all Cadets.

NOTE: If a team has less than 6 members, the judge will select the Cadet who will take an extra turn in order to allow the team to complete 5 passes.



Passing and receiving an unsheathed hatchet or axe - it should be upside down with the blade facing sideways and away from both the passer and the receiver. The person passing an axe should grip at the top of the handle so the person receiving can grip below. Don't let go until the person receiving has a firm grip.

In addition to the above instructions the receiving cadet must verbally confirm that he has received the axe or hatchet. (i.e. " I have it, Thank You.")

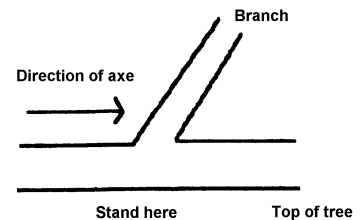
NOTE: a no time should the arms be crossed when receiving or passing the axe

C) To properly to remove a branch.

A) Stand on the opposite side of the trunk from the branch you are removing.

B) Always swing the axe from the bottom of the tree to the top.

Note: If you miss the axe will deflect away from you



D) To show how to fell a tree correctly.

The Cadet should mention or demonstrate (without ax or hatchet) the following steps:

A) Clear the area around the tree in all directions as far as he can swing the axe.

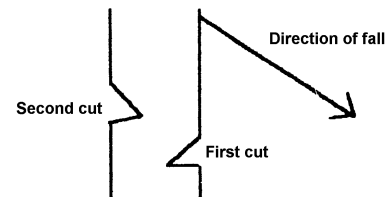
B) Determine the direction in which the tree should fall by

- 1) the lean of the tree
- 2) the direction of the wind
- 3) the lay of the land

C) Felling the tree:

- 1) Put a first notch (A) on the falling side of the tree, fairly low to the ground.
- 2) Place a second notch (B) on the opposite side about six to ten centimeters higher than the first one. Continue to increase the size of notch B until tree falls.

D) Stand clear when the tree falls.



FIRE BUILDING:

There are three basic types of fires and several variations of each: fires for **HEATING, COOKING** and **LOOKING**....

FIRES



a. Teepee fire.... because of its quick burning qualities, the teepee is often used to start other types of fires. Build a tall slender cone of kindling, leaving plenty of air spaces. When kept small, this makes a hot, concentrated fire for boiling. Long pieces of firewood may be stacked around the teepee for a larger, brighter blaze.



b. Indian, Star or Lazyman's fire . . . after a suitable fire has been kindled, it can be kept burning slowly and easily by feeding it from several directions with long poles. As the overlapping ends burn down, the poles are pushed up further into the fire.



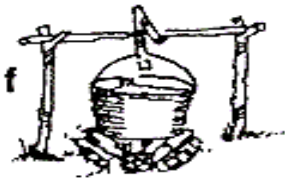
c. Reflector fire . . . a good fire of hot coals can be used for baking and heating with a suitable reflector of logs, metal or stone. The wind direction should be against the reflector and force the heat (not smoke or flames) back to the oven or shelter. A night fire needs several good backlogs firmly braced so they will not roll in case the bottom ones burn.



d. Hunter-Trapper fire . . . this practical cooking fire makes the greatest use of a small amount of heat. Two green logs of slow burning wood (or several long flat stones) are arranged in V-shape with the open end facing the wind. A teepee fire is built between them and the hot coals spread out evenly. Small pots are placed at the narrow end - larger pots near the open end. *



e. Trench fire . . . serving much the same purpose as the hunter-trapper fire, it consists of a groove cut in the ground sloping to a depth of about one foot. The trench should be three times as long as it is deep, opening into the wind for proper draft.



f. Fire-in-a-hole . . . as simple as it sounds, this fire is built in a hole to collect a bed of hot coals. It is especially good for stews and other dishes you want to cook for a long period of time)



g. Council fire to give enough light for a campfire circle, You need a large fire of at least 3 feet high and just as wide- First build a large teepee fire and surround it with logs laid in a criss-cross, log Cabin style. Use heavier logs for the base, with gradually smaller pieces coming together at the top-like a Pyramid, Allow enough air space at the bottom, and give yourself a space so you can light the teepee fire inside.

Demonstration - how to start a fire



- use two fingers to cut a groove over which very small twigs and tinder is laid.
- set twigs and thin branches in teepee fashion
- light the fire placing match in groove under tinder
- add larger pieces of wood later as fire builds in intensity.

Note: Remember to use a blanket as a wind break

To put a fire out properly

- sprinkle, do not pour water on the embers. Stir with a stick until only soaking wet ashes remain. Turn logs and sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. Never leave a fire or even coals unattended.

When you are putting out the fire for the last time on the campout, cover the spot with dirt or bury the wet ashes. If sod has been removed, replace it. Make the place look as if no one has been there.

NOTE!!! The location should be cleaned up properly.