

NOW IN ITS FIFTEENTH YEAR

The Quaker City Scout

Boy Scouts of America



Philadelphia Council

JULY

1936

"DOWN THROUGH THE SHADOWS OF SILENT STREAMS"



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The Quaker City Scout

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THIS MONTH BRINGS US—

July was originally called "Quintilis" by the Romans. Later it was renamed "Julius" in honor of Julius Caesar for significant contribution to the recording of time, the Julian Calendar. The new name, however, did not come into general use until the year of his death, 44 B. C. Julius Caesar was born in the seventh month, which explains its selection.

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Cover by William M. Rittase

Does Your Troop Need Money?

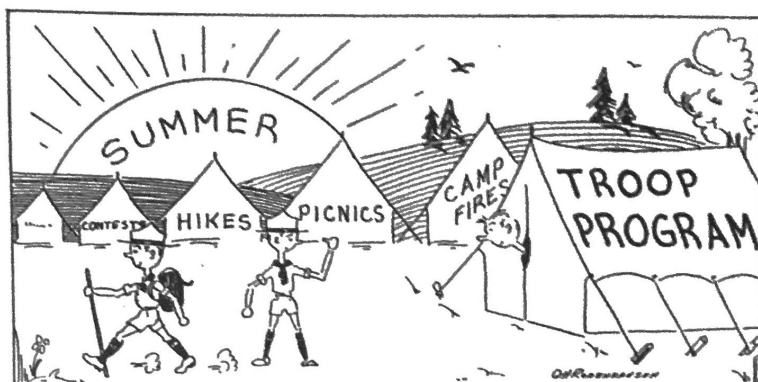
Every scout can make large earnings by helping in an extensive campaign for

DIXIE WHITE Shoe Cleaner

SCOUTMASTERS: Here is a chance to build up the troop treasury. For information contact our local representative, JAMES A. BEATH, 5434 Tenny Place, Philadelphia. Phone SARator 0215

See Our Display at the Scout Building

There's Summer Adventure Ahead



VACATION days are here! Most boys will have more free time than usual. *Make this vacation an adventure.* Make it something different from any experience you have ever had before. You can do it, no matter where you live or what your circumstances, if you use imagination and determination. Try being a backwoodsman. Get out in the open. Explore something new. Follow the traditions of Theodore Roosevelt, Major



Burnham, Bob Bartlett and Admiral Byrd," writes James E. West in *Boys' Life* for July and his message sounds sweet to Philadelphia scouts.

Any of us can have all the thrills of pioneering days if we make sure our outdoor experience includes some time around the campfire, darkness, silence, an opportunity to carry the kind of pack that makes living out of doors a comfort; acquiring scouting and woodcraft skills and the experience of facing all kinds and conditions of weather. Take these ingredients, mix well and have happy days.

Year in and year out we've all heard the refrain "Every scout in camp this summer." Let's make it possible in 1936 even if the camp lasts only twenty-four hours

and half of the fellows in the troop have to sleep in one wee tent. Camp is one of the most glorious experiences in the world and no scout should miss it completely in any summer.

The true meaning and mystery of camp and of the out-of-doors is centered in the campfire. The Handbook for Scoutmasters says, "It is the heart of the camp and the highpoint of a hike. Around its warmth and rosy light scouts gather in the darkness to sing songs dear to their hearts, listen to thrilling tales or join in the Indian pow-wow or stunt contest. Now is the time to talk of many things, the place for discussing scout problems, for the recital of good turns, interpreting the scout law and the bit of friendly suggestion or admonition on the part of the scoutmaster. The campfire should take on a real significance to the scout. The scout law and scout brotherhood should mean more to him because of the hour spent around it in close comradeship after the more strenuous activities of the day. The making and lighting of the campfire, as contrasted with mere supper cooking fire or fires, should always be attended with ceremony. The close of the campfire council should also be made by some ceremony, a word of benediction, a song, or perhaps only the blowing of taps."

The recently published camping and hiking manual which was offered to all Philadelphia troops will prove to be a real aid in programming summer hikes. The manual suggests a variety of types of hikes and innumerable routes and places to hike. Take advantage of it in planning hikes on foot, bicycle, trolley, etc.

HERE ARE SOME GOOD HIKE GOALS

- To study trees.
- To locate a good camp site.
- To collect rocks, leaves and other specimens.
- To study animal tracks.

- To practice fire-making.
- To discover Indian relics.
- To make nature photographs.
- To explore natural wonders.
- To meet the compass requirement.
- To see historical spots.
- To try out camp cookery.
- To identify birds.
- To practice scout requirements.
- To meet the 14-mile observation requirement.
- To give dad a treat.

turn to page seven, please



Listen In On The Editors' Cornertooth

S. M. Woodroffe Says

IN YOUR troop, is there a position open which you could fill, or is there something lacking in the program which you could help to develop? If so, speak to your scoutmaster and ask for the job or offer your help.

A successful patrol has first of all a good patrol leader and a good assistant patrol leader and each member has a part in the program. As many scouts as possible are given responsibilities such as scribe, quartermaster, test record keeper, etc. In an active patrol every member has a certain job to perform.

If your patrol is not fully organized and you think you can better it, speak to your patrol leader and find out if you can be of any help.

Don't forget this one thing—the success of your patrol and troop depends on you and that it is your privilege and also your duty to shoulder your share of the responsibilities.

Friend Canoe

FRED Mills, safety leader of the *Boy Scouts of America*, recently said: "Within the past few days the sad news of the first scout water accident of the year has been reported. This was a canoe fatality. One scout hung on to the capsized canoe and drifted ashore, the second went down.

"A canoe is not intelligent nor is it treacherous or tricky. In spite of our sentimental love of it, it's but an inanimate thing of wood, cotton and metal. It has no brain—it cannot do more than its part—if 'brains' it is to have, they must be contained in the heads of those who use it.

"It can be no safer than its crew.

"For its size, a well designed canoe is probably as safe a boat as any made.

"But when seats went in, the reputation of this grand little craft went down. High seats, lack of skill, carelessness, moonlight and moonshine caused hundreds of canoe accidents. Then for a long time the very mention of the word canoe made shivers run up and down the backs of cautious people. However, its popularity is now increasing.

Dress Smartly

THE sloppily-dressed scout is apt to be sloppy in his character as well—while the neat and trim scout is going to be that much better within. The physical, mental and moral set-up imparted by the uniform correctly worn with the insignia, to the boy who wears it, is out of all proportion to any sacrifice he may have to make in order to own it.

Used whenever suitable to do so, and properly cared for, the official scout uniform unquestionably is a money-saver in lessened wear and tear on other clothes. Experience shows that nothing of equal value is available, and that in the long run scouts and scouters are better served when they purchase the uniform carrying the official seal of the Boy Scouts of America.

Our Cover

THIS month's attractive cover was photographed by William M. Rittase, one of Philadelphia's finest photographers and a good friend of the *Boy Scouts of America*. For permission to use it we are grateful to Mr. Rittase and also to George W. Casey, executive secretary of the Big Brother Association, in whose recent anniversary publication it first appeared.

Mr. Rittase and Mr. Casey have promised us more good covers in the near future. Look for them!

Add Yours

CONTRIBUTORS to this issue include many Philadelphia scouts and scouters and all readers are invited to join their ranks. Send your material to *The Quaker City Scout* at 22nd and Winter Streets in Philadelphia—and do it now!

Going Swimming?

LAST year just about this time the editors of *The American Boy* published a note about swimming which is well worth reprinting and certainly worth reading so we repeat it below.

"Fifteen to nineteen years is 'the reckless age' in swimming. You're in more danger of drowning during this period than at any other time, simply because you're less likely to be careful. We recommend that you keep always in mind some excellent advice from Charles W. Robbe, athletic instructor in Erie Junior High School in Illinois. Mr. Robbe cautions: Always hold your head far enough back to see where you're going. Better not go swimming until two hours after a meal. Don't dive into unknown water and always wait until the diver ahead of you has come up. Never tackle a long distance swim, or a swim across a river, unless you're accompanied by at least two people in a boat. If you can't swim well enough to rescue a drowning person,

don't try it. Two deaths are worse than one. Keep your eyes on the victim, and row a boat to him if a boat is handy. If you do swim to him, grab a post, a board or a tree limb, and take it with you."

No Guns

WITHIN recent weeks two Philadelphia scouts were killed as the result of shooting accidents. Neither of these lads were on scout hikes or camping trips at the time the shootings occurred, it so happens, but the tragedies served only too well to remind us all that guns are dangerous things and their use in scout activities is only permitted under the supervision of an approved and competent range officer, as provided for in the marksmanship merit badge. This is especially true in camp and on hike.

HEAVEN

Suddenly one day

The last ill shall fall away

The last little beastliness that is in our blood
Shall drop from us as the sheath drops from the bud,

And the great spirit of man shall struggle through,

And spread huge branches underneath the blue.

In any mirror, be it bright or dim,

Man will see God staring back at him.

— T. P. Cameron Wilson

Try "Naval Covers"

urges Robert A. Ritter, 44

THE corpsmen of a United States Naval Hospital once were amused by an account of a surgeon who extorted canceled envelopes and postcards from his patients while they lay helpless on the operating table. The story, although the product of an imagination with a humorous bent, brought to light a hobby that had been, until then, unknown.

Collecting letters that had been mailed from naval ships and stations was the officer's hobby. The "extorting" was merely an exaggeration of the manner in which this man added items to his collection.

Naval covers, a term he used to describe the envelopes, are letters which have had the stamps canceled with special postmarks issued to United States Navy ships. These cancellations were the primary interest of this naval cover collector.

Ships' cancelers are made of rubber and have the name of the vessel in the form of a circle, space for the date and for two lines of wording. While the Post Office Department intended this space for wording to contain only the location of the ship, it had become subject to the whims of the navy mail clerk, for slogans and legends have been found commemorating holidays, boosting special campaigns, and in general satisfying the fancies of Uncle Sam's sailors. A few examples of these slogans are "Start Your Resolutions" on letters mailed New Year's Day; "Fired Short Range Battle Practice, Anti-aircraft"; "First Day in Commission"; and a St. Valentine's card with "From Your Navy Sweetheart." Despite Post Office regulations to the contrary, stamps were frequently canceled in colored inks to please collectors, although the practice is becoming less general because of the insistence of postal inspectors.

Constant use on board ships in tropical climates results in the distortion of rubber cancelers. Since most of these vessels are on distant foreign stations, it takes months to get replacements from Washington, consequently, this delay necessitates the use of provisional postmarks supplied by the mail orderly. Here again, the mail clerk's imagination is the only factor governing the form of postmark. Designs which might be called "masterpieces" mingle with barely legible "atrocities" of the amateur typesetter's art.

and, as in the case of colored inks, are additional worries for the postal inspector. Of late, provisional cancels have been taken from the "emergency" class and are being used as supplementary postmarks by some ships. An outline of the Lexington minute-man has been incorporated in the design of the cancel in use on the aircraft-carrier LEXINGTON, and the cruiser RICHMOND, during the time she was flagship of the special service squadron, used an elaborate postmark featuring a life-ring, palm trees, and the sobriquet "The Rambler." These



cancellations are unofficial and are used without permission of the Post Office Department. As a result of the rather shady circumstances surrounding their use, some collectors do not consider them naval cancels, although the dividing line between provisional and supplementary postmarks is sometimes difficult to define.

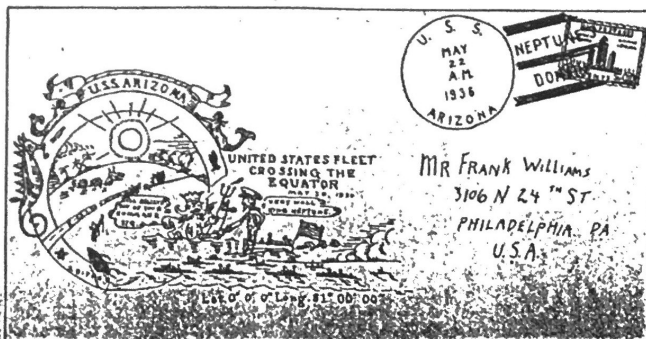
Usually this type of postmark is rare, and most mail clerks ordinarily do not use them. The story is told of a collector who on three occasions wrote to a mail clerk asking that a special cancel be used on a cover which the collector had sent for that purpose, and who on each occasion had failed to obtain the desired impression. Finally, the mail clerk returned the covers along with a note to the effect that he was forbidden to use the cancel in question. Strangely enough, the outer wrapper which contained the returned

covers, had the stamps canceled with the postmark the collector had been trying to obtain for several months.

Because of the large number of ships in the Navy (more than three hundred), complete collections of naval postmarks are few. Representative collections of postmarks from each type of naval ship, or a complete collection from ships of one class, form a very interesting hobby. The names of the ships (vessels are named according to a definite naval system) offer interesting reasons for specialization in one or more types. The battleships, largest and best known Navy ships, are named for states of the Union, while the cruisers and gunboats are named for historic cities. Destroyers are named in honor of deceased naval heroes (Decatur, Moffett and Dewey, for instance), and as there are in excess of a hundred boats of this category in commission, they offer a large field to cover. Submarines formerly were numbered but are now named for deep-sea game-fish, such as SHARK, BASS and DOLPHIN. Descriptive words are used as names for the ammunition carriers and hospital ships. PYRO, from the Greek word for fire and NITRO, indicating the presence of nitrogen in ammunition, are the names of the Navy's two ammunition ships. The words solace, comfort, mercy and relief, names of the four ships which have done hospital duty in the Navy, are self-explanatory. Minesweepers are named for birds and FALCON, THRUSH and BOBOLINK are a few of the fifty vessels of that class. Constellations, rivers, island possessions, Indian tribes and characters from Greek and Roman mythology also lend their names to ships of various classes.

When new ships are commissioned, special slogans are used in the "killer bars" of their cancelers. Since there is only one "first day" in a ship's history, these covers are much prized by collectors. Similarly, when a ship is decommissioned, last-day-in-commission covers are usually mailed. Because the Navy Department rarely gives advance notice of these events, covers canceled on those dates are generally few. As a result of the present administration's policy of a fleet built up to treaty limits, new ships will be commissioned almost every month for the next two or three years. This means, of course, a hey-day for naval cover fans.

In the few years since the naval surgeon's hobby became known, many others have made collections of these sea-post cancels. Stamp collector's magazines now devote a few columns to this "side-line" of philately and two nation-wide organizations of cover collectors number a membership total in the neighborhood of a thousand. The hobby is, as yet, in its infancy, and is comparatively "untainted" with dealers, as there is little opportunity for large returns in any medium other than in the joy of collecting.



Johnny Inkslinger says:

Try These Camp Helps

WE CANNOT seem to get very far away from FOOD. As I mentioned before this is the foundation stone of good camping or hiking. There has come to hand a little booklet on RICE—200 DELIGHTFUL WAYS TO SERVE IT. Just write to the Southern Rice Industry, Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, La.

Bisquik Tricks

If you remember back in the February issue of *The Quaker City Scout*, I spoke about BISQUIK. I have just seen another booklet that, selling for twenty-five cents, describes "How to Make a Trick a Day with BISQUIK." Without a doubt this product is useful in many fashions and by more or less inexperienced cooks. It omits all the bother of carrying the necessary ingredients for biscuits, bread, and so forth.



While we are on the subject of food, perhaps you like HONEY and the American Honey Institute at Madison, Wisconsin, will send a leaflet on HONEY HELPINGS. If you enclose ten cents, they will send you a larger booklet giving 100 Honey Helpings. You probably know that this food can be used in a number of different ways.

Gadget Heats Cup

Some years ago, a friend of mine gave me a small camp cooking gadget which holds a cup of water. Soup, tea, coffee, chocolate or other liquids can be cooked in it in 1 1/2 minutes. He also gave me a

package of tablets which look like small pieces of chalk. These tablets, when lighted, are all the fuel you need to cook this quantity of water. Something similar has just come on the market through the Swedish Optimus Co., 35 Pearl street, New York. It is a combination stove and heater known as REMCO. Write to them for literature which would describe the whole business.

Are you familiar with NATURE MAGAZINE, which has among its many fine department one on hiking and camping?

Sleeping-Bags Popular

SLEEPING BAGS are becoming increasingly popular. There is one advertised by the Seattle Tent and Awning Co., Dexter avenue and Republican street, Seattle, at \$16.50 which is a most attractive proposition. Articles like these might better be given as awards, if we are going to have

them in patrol or troop contests, rather than a lot of silver mugs. Tom Cairns has a SLEEPING BAG in the scout office which he recommends and the Boy Scout Supply Department lists several in the current catalog, beginning at \$6.95.

Bags Within Bags Recommended

Green Bar Bill who writes for *Boys' Life*, recommends the BAG WITHIN A BAG principle for packing for hiking and camping. If you like this scheme, which incidentally is a very good one, let me recommend a slipper or shoe bag made by L. L. Bean, Freeport, Me., which sells for thirty cents.

Grill Plates Economical

Have you seen the aluminum compartment grill plates? These may also be had from Bean and cost forty cents apiece.

Fun With Bull Whip

Have you ever used a BULL WHIP? These are of no practical value to an easterner but they are a lot of fun and are a coming activity among scouts. One of the Treasure Island staff, if I remember correctly, had one at camp two or three years ago and a number of people learned to use it expertly in a very short time. You can get a ten foot whip for \$2.30 and a twelve foot one for \$2.75 from the Stockman Farmer Supply Company, 1629 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado.

Shorty Rolston Tells About A Circus at Colors

One of the memories that stick in the mind of every "old-timer" at Treasure Island is of evening colors. The long, double rank stretching away in the lengthened shadow of the Pennsylvania hills, the sunlit tops of the trees on the Jersey side, the bugle notes, the grand old colors drifting down and the little birds that maintain a constant "flying circus" over the parade ground. As we look at them against the sky, we see that their bodies are cigar-shaped, with a pair of pointed wings, bent back in a curve, and their flight is a constant fluttering, occasionally soaring.

These are chimney swifts, often mis-called "chimney swallows." While we play "Territory" outside the dining hall, the chimney swifts are busily gathering their evening meal out of the air overhead, and their cheerful twitter comes down to us in the quiet of evening.

Their food is exclusively of insects, which they catch with mouths agape as they circle above our heads. Old weather prophets of the country districts tell us that when the chimney swifts fly high, good weather is promised. There may be some sense to this, for doubtless the swifts will fly where

the insects are, and the frail wings of the insects will carry them higher in clear dry air, than when it is heavy and damp.

The chimney swift builds its nest in old or disused chimneys. The nest is made of sticks, glued together and to the sides of the chimney with a gummy secretion from the bird's mouth.

Before the white man brought his chimneys, doubtless the chimney swift used hollow trees in which to nest. The fourth scout law has made him a neighbor of ours and his diet of insects, against which tribe we must war to live, makes him both our friend and ally.

There is considerable mystery about this little bird. In the fall, countless thousands assemble in the southland, on the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico. Some favorable night, they swing out over the dark waters to—nobody knows where. Perhaps to circle over the impenetrable tangles of the Amazonian jungles of South America, much in the same fashion, as they swing about in the summer evening over our heads at Treasure Island.

Summer Adventure (continued from page 3)

Other trips and hikes could include:

Supper hikes followed by an evening of games.



Industrial hikes to places like the Electric Storage Battery Co., the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co.

Evening swims at indoor and outdoor pools under proper supervision.

Trip to Camden Airport or Pitcairn Flying Field.

Boat trips on the Delaware.

Excursions to seashore resorts such as Atlantic City or Wildwood.

Overland trips to places such as Valley Forge.

Fellowship hikes and other activities conducted jointly by all troops in a given community.

A combination of activities progressing through the day and perhaps covering several industries, or a visit to an art museum and swimming pool, and concluding with an overnight camp in a park, or an athletic field, or on some interesting site, will be sweet meat for memories.

Treasure hunt through the city streets or in the woods.

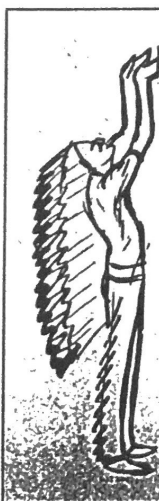
Summertime offers a multitude of opportunities to do home handicraft. Model airplane building, model boat building, woodcraft, totem pole carving, leathercraft, tin-candicraft, metal work, soap carving, linoleum block carving, cordwood and a host of other enterprises challenge our skill and inventiveness. Patrols might meet daily for a craft-work period, followed by a swim at the nearest pool.

Most of us struggle with more or less popular reading all during the school term. Summertime offers us an opportunity to read books and stories to our hearts' desire. Magazines like THE AMERICAN BOY, BOYS' LIFE, THE OPEN ROAD, THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC and NATURE MAGAZINE are especially attractive. Chief Scout Executive James E. West has published "The Boys' Book of Honor." It, along with "Boys' Heroes of Today," by Dan Beard, "Lubbers Afloat," by Thomas F. Keane, and "A Boy Scout With Byrd," by Paul Siple, should be in a circulating troop library. The free libraries of Philadelphia have vacation reading clubs for providing real fun.

But perhaps the most important scouting activity for this summer in camping, with, as Green Bar Bill says, the 1937 Jamboree in view. In the July Boys' Life he writes:

"Go camping this summer with the fellows of your patrol, your troop and your council, and through it all, plan to make the experience prepare you for your camping in 1937 when you join the scouts of the Nation for our National Jamboree in Washington, D. C.

"Amazing to think—isn't it—that the jamboree is only a year off! By the time July rolls around again we shall be in the middle of the thrilling activities of the largest scout gathering our country has ever seen. Twelve months to go—and how twelve months can go when they have a mind to!



GOD of forest and field, for a little time, we Thy children, are dwellers in tents as Abraham was. Let these nights in the open bless not only our bodies but our minds and hearts as well. When we sleep, let us rest. Should we chance to wake in the night, let us feel the sentinel stars, the significance of all the faint sounds, the pungent airs that stir in the summer night. Sleeping or waking, may we realize Thy guardian presence among us. And when the day breaks, may we not fail to know that presence still.

Lord of the wide spaces and of the solemn woods, make us worthy to camp out in Thine open with Thee.

"So get started right away. Dream ahead, plan ahead, work ahead, that you may be one of the privileged scouts who will participate in this the most outstanding event in the whole history of American scouting.

"Of course, you want your troop to be represented! Naturally you want someone from your patrol to plant its flag on the jamboree grounds! And why shouldn't you be there as the ambassador of your group—possibly even with several other fellows of your gang in your entourage (swell ambassadorial two-dollar word that)!"

MAKE CAMPING GADGETS

Green Bar Bill goes on to tie up the camping preparations for the national jamboree with handicraft opportunities for



this present summer. Those who would like to read his complete suggestions can find them on pages 22 and 41 of the current Boys' Life issue. They include the idea of making tents, many of which have already been made in various Philadelphia troops. There are lots of good designs. The so-called trail tent is one of the best because it is comparatively simple to make and can be pitched in a great many different ways. Scouts who would like to have complete directions for making this tent may obtain them from Johnny Ink-slinger in care of The Quaker City Scout.

There is really no limit to the variety of camp equipment which can be constructed from all sorts of inexpensive material and this type of craft is fun to make and fun to make.

(C. 1031)

TO REMAIN alone in the Zoological Garden after dark would certainly bring a feeling of anxiety to the average individual who has but a casual knowledge of the beasts and birds which live behind the bars. It is likely that after the first roar of one of the lions this average individual's knees would bump against one another, for how does he know that the keeper locked all the cages!

But those who have become accustomed to the night sounds of the Zoo find their interest drawn away from the noisy lion house to more interesting animals in the small mammal house. True, this house is noisy too with its ocelots, kinkajous, squirrels and lemurs, but there is one little animal that seldom makes a sound—in fact is so seldom seen that were it not for the fact that the feeding dishes are found empty each morning, no one would suspect that the cage is inhabited. This is the Zoo's famous echidna.

The private life of the echidna is one of the most fascinating stories to be told when one realizes the extreme rarity and high specialization peculiar to the monotreme. The fact that he is a monotreme indicates first of all that he belong to that group of mammals which lay eggs—popular terminology calls him an “egg-laying mammal.” Besides that in his native habitat, Australia, he eats only the larval and pupal stages of ants, termites and other insects. He has a long sticky tongue and no teeth, this decreasing the chances of his living very long in captivity.

But the echidna has lived in the Philadelphia Zoo, in his small cage in the mammal house, for more than thirty-three years and his chances of living a great while

Read About Night Life In The Zoo

by **W. Stuart Cramer**



In appearance he resembles somewhat a large hedgehog. His many spines form such a congestion of pointy spears that penetration through them to the animal's skin appears difficult. His long black nose looks harmless enough but his hind feet are well equipped with sharp spurs which are capable of inflicting severe wounds should we try to pick him up. Popular belief has it that these spurs are poisonous. But popular belief also gives us the story of the hoop snake. The spurs appear only on the males and are used during the mating season in grasping the female.

Our strange little echidna, lowest form of mammal life and rare as poker's royal flush, is sometimes referred to as “sleeping sickness,” a term not at all fitting when you see him at night. “Sleeping sickness” well describes the groundhog, which never even wakes up to eat. The keeper has to lift him from his box, place him in front of a heart of lettuce, stick a small piece in his mouth; eating then is an automatic reflex, stimulated only by habit.

When someone suggests a good name for our famous little monotreme, we'll use it—but it must be good.

longer are good. His daily menu consists of possibly the only substitute for his natural diet, eggs and milk, and he cleans his dishes every night.

A Tree Is A Good Scout

1. A tree is trust-worthy; I can depend upon it, I can trust it to do what is expected of it. It faithfully stays in its place and does its work well.

2. A tree is loyal; it is true to the laws of its nature. It does not play double.

3. A tree is helpful; it works for me, building wood, holding the soil in place, purifying the atmosphere, screening man and beast from wind and sun, and furnishing food and shelter for the birds.

4. A tree is friendly; it is a good companion, standing near me and holding out its hands to me. It makes me comfortable and happy to be with it.

5. A tree is courteous; it behaves itself well, minding its own business, and doesn't intrude into the affairs of others.

6. A tree is kind; it is good to me and does no harm or annoy me.

7. A tree is obedient; it obeys the laws of a higher power, and does as it is told, working in accordance with the rules.

8. A tree is cheerful; it looks up to the

An Oral Ordeal

According to Elizabeth D. McDowell, professor of speech at Teacher's College of Columbia University, when a person can recite the following without difficulty, his speech is normal:

Are our oars here?

Many a wit is not a whit wittier than Whittier.

The menu is not less important than the men you will meet.

His suit showed spots of suet and soot.

—from the *New York Times*

sun and does not draw away. It waves its hands in glee in the breeze, and makes me feel glad to be near it.

8. A tree is thrifty; it uses the available material, and does not waste any. It produces wood, fertilizer, and food, conserves water, and provides for the future.

10. A tree is brave; it struggles against difficulties and persists in growing in competition with others, and even in discouraging surroundings and among enemies.

11. A tree is clean; it takes care of itself and discards its worn-out branches. Although growing in dirt, it produces clean wood, and even works at purifying the air we breathe.

12. A tree is reverent; it constantly looks up to God, and does not rebel. It respects the rights of others, and acknowledges the right of God to govern it. (It

—Ralph Allen in *The Duffer Bag*

Uncle Rufe Tells How To

Use The Forked Stick

FORKED sticks can be most useful gadgets if used properly. The sketches below show only a few of the many possibilities.

Figure 1 shows the kind of a fork you see pictured quite often but this kind is not so good as you will very soon find if

you try to drive it into the ground. Another objection to this type is that they are hard to find.

Figure 2 shows the kind of a fork you will find is best adapted to everyday use. This type is easily found and may be driven without fear of splitting.

Figure 3 is a double fork and can only be obtained from maple, ash, or dogwood. This type is rarely used except as a clothes rack.

Figure 4 shows how forked sticks may be used to support cooking utensils over the fire. Note that the pot-hook, in this case, has a notch cut in the long leg of the fork to receive the pot handle.

In Figure 5 is shown another method of using forked sticks in connection with the cooking fire. The long pole may rest on a log or another fork may be used instead of the rock as shown. The lower end of the pole is held by a fork, securely driven into the ground. You will notice that the pot hook, in this case, is made of two forks, lashed together.

Instead of cutting a limb from a small tree, lash a small fork to the main stem, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 7 shows how you may make your own tent pegs.

A small fork, lashed to the end of a long pole, makes a very practical boat hook. See Figure 8.

When a fork is to be lashed to another piece, as in Figures 5, 6 and 8, the back of the straight leg should be flattened.

Figure 9 shows how a fork or crotch may be lashed so as to prevent splitting. This is only necessary if you have a very heavy load.

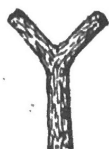


Fig 1.



Fig 2.



Fig 3.



Fig 6.

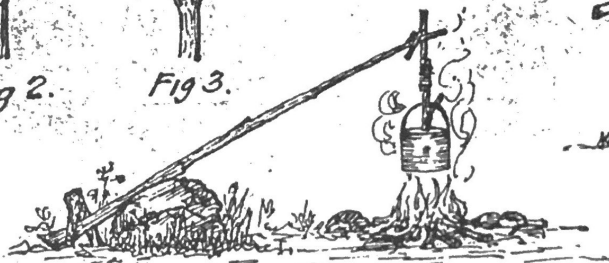


Fig 5.



Fig 7.



Fig 8.

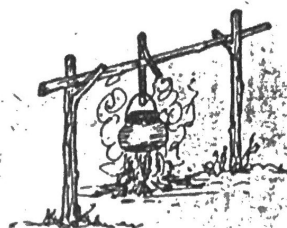


Fig 4.



Fig 9.

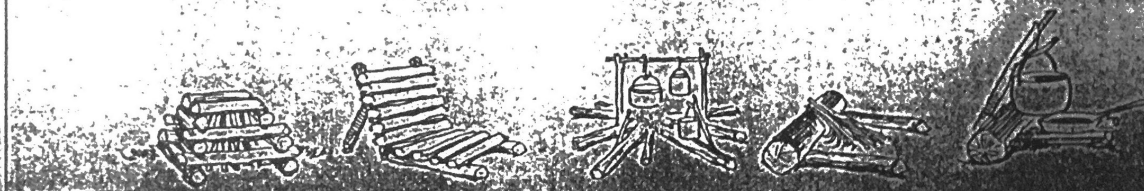
THE FUZZ-STICK

Every hiker or camper may test his skill with a knife by trying to whittle a fuzz-stick.

All that is required is a piece of dry wood (preferably soft), a sharp knife and a little skill in using it. Point the end of a piece of wood about a foot long and an inch thick. Holding the pointed end, rest the other end against something solid (not your leg), and whittle long thin shavings, leaving them attached to the stick. The trick of whittling so that the shavings remain on the stick can be easily accomplished; pull up on the stick and cut a little deeper as you near the end of the cut.

WHEN BUILDING A FIRE

1. Select proper tinder, or make a fuzz-stick.
2. Observe the direction of the wind.
3. Make all necessary preparations, including wood supply, food, and the hanging of the pot before lighting the fire.
4. Get the proper varieties of wood to produce the best flame for boiling or broiling.
5. Learn how to shelter a match and light a fire in a high wind.
6. Clear the spot before laying the fire.



ROCKS are interesting and as different as people. Get acquainted with them, learn the story they tell and you will have a hobby not only instructive but entertaining as well.

A troop or patrol mineralogy club provides a project requiring conscientious effort and intelligent study. Organized field trips provide hikes with a purpose. These must be carefully planned in advance.

The cataloguing of the specimens and the preparation or enlargement of an exhibit make this hobby a year around one, providing fun in those months when the weather makes collecting impossible.

There is, of course, more to mineralogy than just a desire to accumulate rocks. The more you understand, the quicker your new hobby will fascinate you. So read "Minerals and How to Study Them," a noted authority which may be obtained at the public library.

Then go to museums such as the one at the Academy of the Natural Sciences and look over their collections. This will acquaint you with the characteristics of the various minerals so that you can recognize them easily on sight and also show and tell you about localities where certain rocks are to be found.

You can use the experience of others and their records to save you time and disappointment. Avoid the trial and error or hit and miss methods of hunting and learn what rocks are found in your vicinity. Learn to know them on sight, plan a trip to collect samples, label them and start an exhibit.

When you have several samples of the same rock or mineral you can "swap" these with other collectors (who can be reached in the pages of journals for the

Finding Rocks Is Right Much Fun

says Harry J. Schaeffer

Harry J. Schaeffer is a chemist whose hobby of mineralogy developed when, dissatisfied with hiking aimlessly, he decided to go to sections where certain rocks might be found. Through observation and study he continued to ride his hobby until today he has a collection of 3500 specimens, many of which are rare and valuable. His enthusiasm for mineralogy prompted the request that he prepare the article. Mr. Schaeffer will be glad to answer your questions if they are mailed to him in care of The Quaker City Scout.

rock hunter) because this is a hobby of many people in all sections of the world.

You can start in a modest way in your own section, with rocks most easy to secure and work up to the ones that are harder to find, at distances from your home.

Rocks contain minerals. Usually one piece of rock contains several kinds of minerals which, unlike a plant or animals, are definite chemical combinations.

In other words you can accurately analyze and describe a mineral by the proper chemical symbols. This is just as true of a handful as of several tons. Try doing that with a bird or flower.

Rocks are not alive. They are part of the earth itself and were formed in their present state long before plants, animals or man appeared on the earth.

The field equipment of the collector is not expensive. You probably have many of the articles now. A combination hammer and chisel with pointed end or a separate hammer and a chisel are necessary. So is a shoulder bag or sack for samples (an old haversack is good). A scout knife, compass, hand lens or magnifying glass, labels or tags and an indelible pencil are the only other things required.

Now you are set to go. Ride your hobby hard and you'll be repaid in enjoyable hours outdoors and in. You'll have something to show for your effort that you and your troop will take pride in possessing—a good rock collection.

Here Are Two Requirement Changes

They Will Become Effective On January 1, 1937

Cycling Merit Badge

To obtain a merit badge for cycling, a scout must:

1. Ride 25 consecutive miles on each of two days each month for a period of three months; in other words, six rides of 25 miles each during the three months. Submit to the Counselor a report of the rides taken, including dates, routes traveled and interesting things observed.
2. After the three-months' conditioning period in Requirement No. 1, hike 20 miles in one day.
3. Repair a puncture.
4. Take apart and clean a bicycle and put it together again properly.
5. Know and demonstrate safety precautions on the road.

6. Go on a scouting expedition over a route selected by the Counselor, and make a report; also report correctly verbal messages in connection with this expedition.
7. Read and follow a course laid out on a map.

Hiking Merit Badge

To obtain a merit badge for hiking a scout must:

1. Hike 10 consecutive miles on each of two days each month for a period of three months; in other words, six walks of 10 miles each during the three months. Submit to the Counselor a report of the hikes taken, including dates, routes traveled and interesting things observed.
2. After the three-months' conditioning

period in Requirement No. 1, ride a bicycle 50 miles in ten hours.

3. Describe to the Counselor the location and interesting features of trails over which he has hiked; and hike to some place marked by some patriotic or historic event, and produce photographs, nature specimens or other interesting exhibits secured on such hike.
4. Write his experiences in these hiking trips indicating what he has learned in the way of caring for himself as regards equipment, such as camping and cooking outfit, food, foot-wear, clothing and hygiene. Show a thorough knowledge of the care of the feet on a hike.
5. In connection with the first three requirements, read a road map (preferably a government topographical map), use a compass, and make a written plan for a hike from the map.

Fascinating Indian Names Nearby

A FEW weeks ago the writer, while making a survey in Delaware County of this state, noticed a well defined trail that led through a beautiful piece of forest and almost parallel with a small stream. He was told that it was an old Indian trail leading from a supposed Indian camp near the Delaware River to a spring which is still in use.

To preserve this trail, the owners of the property through which it passes, consider it as a common right of way and had it specified as such in all deeds.

This incident led to the consideration of the many traces of the Indians, which are retained in the natural features of this state. The very beautiful and often significant names of towns, streams, rivers, mountains and even of counties.

In the strip of forest, which extends from near Camp Hill Station on the Reading Railroad almost to Dreshertown, there is a fine spring called the "Indian Spring" and about three miles further on, near Ambler, on what is known as the "Arrow Head Farm" there is a large spring in a sheltered valley where, according to tradi-

says

Benjamin Franklin Troop 29

tion, the Indians camped during the winter.

Nearly all our highways, particularly those through swamps and across the mountains, follow closely former Indian trails.

The writer once discovered a well defined path of this character that led across several mountains and connected Nittany Valley with the Kishkoquillas (the latter meaning the big valley) and although only a few hunters used it each year the rocks on the crests of the ridges were worn smooth by the moccasins of many generations of Indians, who had used it before the advent of the whites.

While crossing the Blue Mountains nearly two years ago, an old trail running along the crest of the ridge was pointed out as being of Indian origin and which was said to extend from Maine to Virginia.

Many of the streams near Philadelphia bear beautiful and significant Indian names, which are familiar to us all: the Rancocas, Tohicon, Wissahickon, Nesha-miny, Tacony, Perkiomen, Wingohocking and Wissinoming. Up the state are the Susquehanna, Tioga, Chemug, Allegheny, Monongahela, Tulpehocken and many others.

In a short article of this character it is impossible to name all the towns which bear beautiful and sonorous Indian names, some commemorating the site of former Indian villages. In this city there are certain districts named after small tribes, for instance: Wiccoce, Shackomaxon and Manayunk. While in the state are Lenni, Nanticoke, Towanda, Sheshequin, Wyoming, Wysox, Wyalusing, Muncie and others, the last named after a tribe that called themselves "Monsies" or wolves.

Many of our mountains also bear names which plainly suggest forgotten tribes such as Tussy, Kittanning, Pocono and Allegheny; tribes which trod the unbroken forests or paddled down undefiled streams.

Half A Dozen Ways To Preserve Leaves

by Ludwig Frank, 239

THERE are many different ways to preserve leaves or their shapes and characteristics. The simplest way, of course, is to preserve the leaves themselves. This is done by pressing them flat and allowing them to dry. But there are two disadvantages to this method. Sometimes the leaves lose their color and they always become very brittle and require exceptionally careful handling.

There are two ways of recording leaves by the principles of photography. They can be photographed, if you have a camera with triple extension bellows, and printed like an ordinary picture. The leaf to be placed on record can also be used as an ordinary negative and a print made from it in that way. A very long exposure is necessary. This method is ideal for an ardent collector with a full pocketbook because the large paper necessary for making the prints costs quite a bit of money. Another successful way is by making a plaster cast. The leaf is placed down on a flat surface. Then a circular tin collar

is placed to hold the wet plaster right on top of the leaf. The plaster is poured in and allowed to harden. When the cast is taken off a reproduction of the leaf in reverse will be seen. This is well greased and then more plaster is poured on top of that in the same fashion as before. After allowing the new layer to harden the two pieces can be easily separated and the second piece will be found to contain a positive reproduction of the surface of the leaf. If you are skillful with water colors the surface can be painted to look like the original leaf. This method forms a very good project but is also hampered by the cost of the plaster and by the bulkiness of the reproductions.

A very simple method, by which pictorial results may be obtained is by the use of a bottle of ink, a toothbrush, and some paper. The process is as follows. First the leaf is placed in the center of the paper and weighted down. A very small amount of ink is put on the bristles of the toothbrush and they are then forced

back and let go. The resulting spray is allowed to fall all around the leaf. This defines the leaf very clearly. India ink is best for this method. But be careful — direct the spray of the bristles toward the paper and not into your eyes.

Simple drawing is a good method to keep permanent leaf records. Of course this is out of the question for the collector who can't draw well.

After you have decided on what process you are going to use in making your collections, the next thing to do is to decide on how to preserve them. With a bit of ingenuity an almost unlimited number of ways can be devised. The prints can be bound up in a scrap-book. The leaves themselves can be secured to the paper by means of small paper hinges. The plaster prints can be arranged on shelves or, while the final cast was still drying a small piece of wire could have been inserted into its back, thus providing a hook for hanging it on a wall.

Leaf collecting is a cheap sport. While some of the materials seem to cost fairly much at first glance, if money is in question a cheaper and just as efficient method can be used. Much fun can be had in collecting leaves. Just take a buddy and go for a hike. On the way pick out the types that are missing from your collection. After a while you will have assembled all those in your neighborhood and it will be necessary to go on long hikes to get them.

Leaf collecting, unlike many hobbies, provides something to do on bright days and on rainy days. It is entertaining, healthful and gives one a real reason for going out into the open air.

Try

THE old counselor stopped me in the scout office the other night and proceeded to unburden himself on his favorite topic. "Lots of these scouts," he shot at me, "as soon as they are eligible for merit badges, run down to the firehouse and start working on firemanship or some other equally important study. But when it comes to bird study, they wait until the date of the Court of Honor is announced before they get going."

Birds



The sad part of this is that the crotchety remark of the old counselor is true to a great extent. Joe Sparmaker, in a fine talk on the badge at the Comstock Society recently brought this out clearly. Of 478 life scouts, 381 had not yet passed bird study. In

other words more than three-quarters of the scouts knocking at the door of eagle rank are not yet equipped with bird study.

Note Common Birds

This condition would not exist, if, on the way down to the firehouse mentioned by the counselor, the scout would look around, for instance, at the English sparrows he passed and noted their plumage, seeing probably for the first time the black patch on the breast of the male and the plain and dirty, grey breast of the female. Starlings, too, would certainly be in evidence and their walking and feeding and also their varied cries could all be noted and recorded against that all-important day when the list of 40 birds "personally observed and positively identified" must be presented to the counselor as the first requirement of the badge. It is a poor firehouse that does not have one or more chimney swifts chattering about in great arcs overhead. Maybe on the way home a black-crowned night heron flaps his way through the dusk to his roost up at the zoo. Or a herring gull, working over to the Delaware, may be the last of the birds seen on this first trip to the firehouse.

Listing Helps The Scout

And if this listing and recording is kept up, to and from school, down at the "shore," on the hike, and the thought of getting acquainted with birds is active when out of doors anywhere, then this scout will not be one of those who has to rush through the examination just before he is made eagle.

"Bird Notes," with its lists of birds seen and the localities in and around the city, shows clearly that the birds are here for the student to observe if he will get out. We may have some readers who certainly

we have many contributors and it seems to us there is a challenge to these readers and contributors and in fact to anyone interested in birds in this city of ours, in this body of scouts not yet started on bird study. They may be in your own troop!

Bird Study Is Challenge

So, continue your bird-hikes; study birds all you can but meet this challenge by helping these scouts who must eventually take the examination for the required bird study and get them started early on the trail.

There are probably between 85 and 90 species of birds nesting in Philadelphia County, which should be encouraging to the applicant for the merit badge in bird study who has but to observe and identify

Birds

40! Of these breeding birds, 65 were seen by Cutler (27), Doman, Massingham and 4 scouts (87), A Taylor and Richards (99), Borden (112), Ross and Matthews (115), Al. Katz, Cohen and Moskoff (293), W. H. Yoder, Jr. and McDonald, in a census conducted on June 6 and 7 in the following localities — Pennypack Creek, Delaware River (N. E.), Wissahickon, Woodland Cemetery, Torresdale, Point Breeze, Roxborough, Fairmount Park (Horticultural Hall and Smith's Playground), all within the limits of Philadelphia.



Sixty-Five Breeders Seen

The 65 birds seen, which, from previous breeding records are assumed to be breeding birds, are as follows: green heron, black-crowned night heron, least bittern, mallard, Cooper's hawk, sparrow hawk, bob-white, ring-necked pheasant, Florida gallinule, killdeer, spotted sandpiper, mourning dove, nighthawk, chimney swift, kingfisher, flicker, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, kingbird, crested flycatcher, phoebe, Acadian flycatcher, wood

New Bird Charts Ready

Harry Matthews, of the Hart Reservation staff, has just completed a series of fine bird charts that will be of great help to Philadelphia scouts setting out to work on the bird study merit badge. These are on sale at the supply counter in the Philadelphia scout building, for three cents each. Ask your scoutmaster to get you a copy.

pewee, rough-winged swallow, barn swallow, purple martin, blue jay, crow, tufted titmouse, white-breasted nuthatch, house wren, long-billed marsh wren, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, starling, white-eyed vireo, red-eyed vireo, warbling vireo, redstart, blue-winged warbler, yellow warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, ovenbird, Louisiana water thrush, Kentucky warbler, Maryland yellowthroat, yellow-breasted chat, English sparrow, meadowlark, red-winged blackbird, Baltimore oriole, purple grackle, scarlet tanager, cardinal, indigo bunting, goldfinch, towhee, grasshopper sparrow, vesper sparrow, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, swamp sparrow and song sparrow.

Camp Biddle, June 6 and 7; 35 species among which indigo bunting, chat, goldfinch were of interest. Cutler (27).

Fairmount Park, entrance at Diamond Street, May 24; 22 species among which were rose-breasted grosbeak, yellow warbler and nighthawks. Katz (293).

Torresdale, May 17; 40 species, among which were green heron, semi-palmated plover, yellow-billed cuckoo, bank swal-

First

low, long-billed marsh wren, Louisiana water thrush, chat and grasshopper sparrow. Boileau, MacBride and Boardman (260).

Treasure Island, June 21; immature rose-breasted grosbeak watched very carefully as it perched overhead in dining hall during the noon meal, by about 350 leaders on the annual leaders' hike.

says **Norman J. McDonald**

"BIRD NOTES" Editor

Holland Will Entertain 1937 World Jamboree

THE Dutch nation, who in 1928 showed their aptitude for international organization when the Olympic Games were held in Holland, have undertaken to hold the 1937 World Jamboree in their country.

The "Nederlandsche Padvindiers" (Netherlands Scouts), are now preparing for the fifth World Jamboree under the leadership of the "Hoofdverbener" (National Chief Scout), His Excellency Admiral J. J. Rambonnet.

The Dutch scout movement totals 20,000 out of a population of 8,000,000. Good scout spirit and tenacity have succeeded in overcoming the disadvantages of the small number of scouts and the density of the population. Local and national authorities are being impressed more and more with the importance of the World Jamboree, the public press is giving full co-operation and Holland is thus becoming very "Jamboree-minded."

The dates in connection with the jamboree have been fixed as follows: Thursday, July 29, arrival of the various home and foreign contingents; Saturday, July 31 to Friday, August 13, official camp. From Tuesday, August 10 to Friday, August 13, excursions will be organized for the scouts from foreign countries.

The jamboree site, now a hive of activity of Dutch rovers and scouts, is situated in the immediate vicinity of woods, dunes and the seashore, and is only 15-30 English miles from Holland's greatest cities: Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam.

The National Rover Moot held at Haarlem in December, 1935, discussed and settled the duties to be performed by Dutch rovers in connection with the World Jamboree. The elaborate nature of the service which they and their younger scout brothers will offer to the visitors to the jamboree is only equalled by the preparations in course of perfection at the national, provincial and district headquarters all over the country, and this year of 1936 will see every Dutch scout of whatever age and rank training hard for his special job in connection with the world-wide gathering next year, and we can rest assured that their national pride in their historical reputation for thoroughness and efficiency will only be increased through the efforts which these Dutch scouts, to a man, will put out on behalf of their brothers and visitors, and to justify the confidence in their ability and goodwill which was expressed to the Nederlandsche Padvindiers by the international committee when they invited Holland to undertake the organization of the Fifth World Jamboree in 1937.

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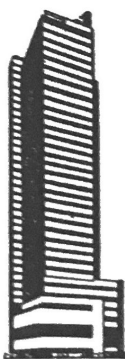
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King Edward Praises Scouts

KING EDWARD VIII has consented to become patron of the British Boy Scouts' Association, in succession to his father, the late King George V. Speaking to 1,000 scouts at Windsor Castle, the other day, the king emphasized the world-wide character of the boy scout movement and said that "in these days that is a thing of very great importance."

When he attended the third world scout jamboree at Arrow Park, near Birkenhead, England, the king, then Prince of Wales, was presented with the Silver Buffalo, a high award of the *Boy Scouts of America* "for distinguished service to boyhood."

Troop Papers Receive Ratings

Twenty-five troop newspapers and yearbooks received ratings for 1936 at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Boy Scout Press Association, composed of scouts who are editors of troop papers and members of their staffs. The judges in the rating scheme were Laurence S. Whyte, adviser to the group; Edward L. Love, cubmaster of Pack 3; Charles A. Wright, faculty adviser for Temple University publications, and J. L. Siddall of the A. B. Dick Company. The papers and their ratings are: Troop 172, the Aptonagon and 238, Telespatch, "A" rating; 82, Scribbler, 257 Backlog, and 307 Mike, A-minus; 185, Pathfinder and 188 Campfire, B-plus; 116 Pioneer, 187 Review and 226 Flash, B; 3 Alcor, 32 Blue and Gold, 36 Bugler, 97 Y's Scouter, 262 Good Turn, and 350 Trail Blazer, B-minus; 101 Siren, C-plus; 140 Smoke Signals, 293 T.N.T. and 363 Anumpa, C.

The yearbooks were rated as follows: Troops 172, 238 and 308, A and Troops 82 and 188 A-minus.

Scout Signaling Saves The Day

A FEW weeks ago the scouters' bulletin of the Wilmington, Delaware scout council printed part of a letter written by a Wilmington troop committeeman in which he revealed one of his experiences in the Pennsylvania spring floods. Quoting Mr. Committeeman: "On March 18, the Juniata river, usually a low stream, reached a flood stage of thirty-seven feet at Mifflin, Pa. Mifflin and Mifflintown are separate boroughs, divided by the river, and joined by a steel bridge. The most of Mifflin was inundated with seven feet of water. Mifflintown was little affected. Mifflin had no lights, phone or other means of communicating with other communities. After the bridge collapsed, requests for food, water, medicine and all communications for Red Cross and other relief agencies depended entirely for almost a week on the signaling knowledge of scouts. Both towns have a troop but only one scout could receive and send code messages in Mifflin. While that boy was sleeping, some town official would watch for a signal from Mifflintown. If any message was to be sent, the one scout would be sent for by other members of the troop. Flags were used in the daytime and flashlights at night. The boy scouts again demonstrated their ability for meeting emergencies by living up to the Scout Motto 'BE PREPARED.' How tragic it would have been, however, if that one scout had not passed his signaling and what an opportunity for service the other members of his troop lost by not being prepared."

New First Class Scouts

Troop 57—Fred R. Callowhill; 64—Raymond Gedd, Harry Purdy; 67—James Framo; 86—Joseph Perchalski; 115—Herbert P. Levy; 131—Albert Finestone; 134—Louis Simon; 138—Charles Oesterle, Thomas Tendall, James Turner; 139—David Mogilevsky; 145—Frank Smith; 147—Ralph Pedano; 150—J. R. Johnson; 162—William Holmes; 187—Barnard T. Gallagher, Thomas McNamara, Charles Straw; 197—Peter Randall; 225—John McCarthy; 247—John Kaiser, Andrew S. Davies; 249—Richard Conrad; 254—Earl A. Vadala; 255—Douglas Lehnert, Warren M. Whitticar; 298—William Sheppard; 305—John Lambarski, Ted Pijanowski; 306—Harry Gross, John Myers; 350—J. R. Lake; 351—Kenneth Isel; 361—Walter Fishburn, Edward Foley, J. C. Hooper; 369—Bernard Magoress; 372—Alfred Wilson; 383—Albert J. Belzer, George Schiele, Joseph Schmidt, Rudolph R. Sutter; 387—John Schwing, Robert Schwab; 400—John Crawford, Robert Witter, Calvin Levan, Dale Pentz; 405—Donald Shaner.

Line up of Scout Shorts

Review Information

- 1 White card to Edward J. Whitehead, 422 Leamonte Street, Roxboro.
- 2 White card to D. M. Wiesen, 164 W. Ontario Street.
- 3 White card to Abraham Durfor, 2622 S. Chadwick Street.
- 5 White card to Edward L. Lahner, 179 W. Roselyn Street.
- 6 White card to Charles H. Fox, 821 Bullock Avenue, Yeadon, Pa.
- 7 White card to Mark Mooney, 705 DeKalb Street.
- 8 White card to Norton D. Fleu, 6307 Sprague Street.
- 9 White card to Norman Rutherford, Sr., 7419 N. 21st Street.
- 10 July 11, 2:30 p. m., Camp Melmar, Bethayres, Pa., or white card to Lester G. Reeve, 309 Loney Street.

Patrol Conference on October 10

Chairman Evan L. Roberts, Jr., 273, announces that the 14th annual patrol leaders' conference will be held at the William Penn High School, 15th and Mt. Vernon streets, on Saturday October 10. Associated with Roberts in preparing plans for the conference are vice-chairman Walter Harvey Travis, 115, and secretary Philip E. Edwards, 82. W. Warrin Fry, 113; Harry Heller, 273; John Hagen, 361; Ed. G. Allen, 172 and Bernard M. Weinberg, 172 are chairmen of the several subcommittees preparing for the event.

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3 and 4 To Valley Forge

Liberty Bell District 3 (South Philadelphia) and Stephen Girard District 4 (central Philadelphia) will combine for an outing to Valley Forge on Saturday August 8. An interesting program of scout activities, contests, games, picnicing and a bus tour of Valley Forge has been planned. A ceremonial will be held at which many tenderfoot scouts will be invested and other awards made. Scouts and scouters and their parents and friends from both districts are invited to participate in this excursion.

Reid Graduates with Honors

Ralph W. E. Reid, 186, former editor of *The Quaker City Scout*, graduated magna cum laude on June 13 from the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and received the Sigma Delta Chi award for scholarship and the Bastian award for excellence in journalism, together with his varsity letter for track. Of the more than 1500 graduates only ten received degrees "with highest distinction," eight in the liberal arts school, one in the school of commerce and three in the school of journalism.

Siple Sends Gift

The scout council has just received from Paul Siple a small rock which he brought with him from Antarctica. In transmitting this gift Siple wrote a letter, part of which is printed below.

"I am forwarding to you under separate cover a small rock from Mt. Helen Washington of the Rockefeller Mountains, King Edward VII Land, Antarctica. This is a gift to the Phila. scout council in appreciation for the sled which they donated to the Expedition before our departure in 1933. You will note that there are at least two different kinds of lichens tenaciously clinging to the rock.

"Mt. Helen Washington was discovered from the air by Admiral Byrd

first discoveries of the Byrd Expedition. It was visited by Dr. Gould, June, and Balchen shortly afterwards and you may recall their narrow escape when their airplane blew away and was demolished in a terrific blizzard. The Marie Byrd Land Party of the Byrd Expedition II, of which I had the privilege to lead, were first to revisit this Mountain five years after the disaster.

"With kindest regards and best wishes to my scout friends in Philadelphia, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Paul A. Siple."



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