

YEAR BOOK

of

DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY
COUNTY COUNCIL

BOY SCOUTS of AMERICA



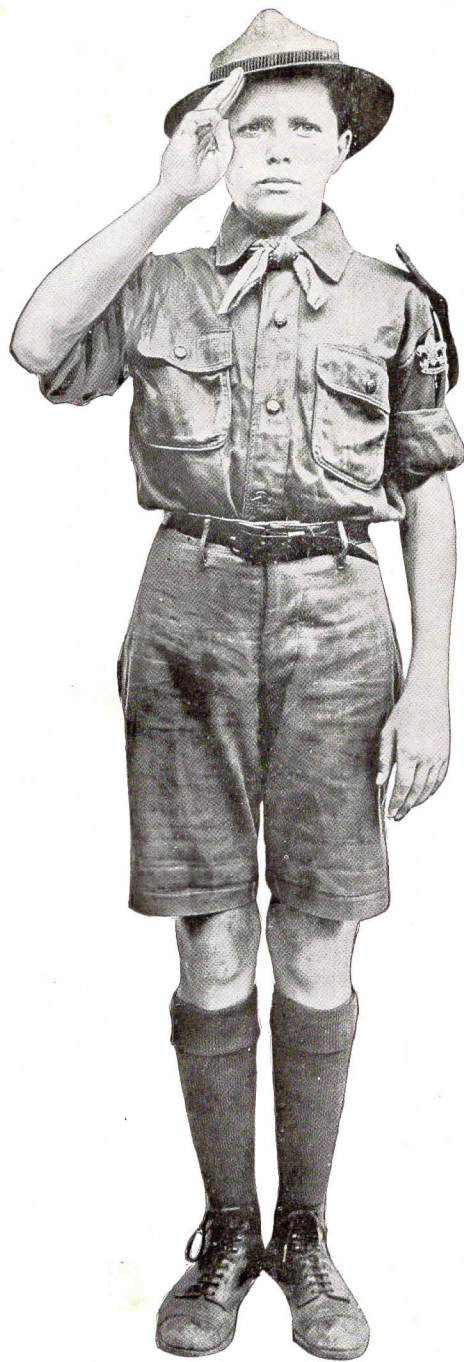
1917

FIRST
ANNUAL YEAR
BOOK
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
Delaware and Montgomery
County Council
(Organized 1911)



HEADQUARTERS
317 CLIFFORD AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

1917



To the 15,000 Boys of Scout Age in Delaware
and Montgomery Counties

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS

We take pleasure in presenting this, our Fifth Annual Report of the Boy Scout movement in Montgomery and Delaware counties, but our first report in "book form." Herein we have tried to tell you what we are doing for our boys and what we plan to do. We ask of you only the favor of reading about it in the reports made by those who have been active in the development of this field of education of boy life.

Particular attention is directed to the Financial Statement, as showing how contributions have been expended. Attached to this report is an estimated budget for 1917.

Your Council feels that the year 1916 has been marked by exceptional progress, as evidenced by an increase of about seven hundred new Scouts, which will be shown in the report of the Scout Executive.

Finally, your Council wishes to acquaint all friends with the fact that their liberality has enabled us to make a most valuable acquisition, which, we are sure, will pay dividends in manhood for many years to come; namely, the purchase of a most picturesque and unique camp site on the upper Perkiomen, near Pennsburg, covering some one hundred acres of woodland and stream.

This property is vested in the trusteeship of the following friends of the Boy Scouts: W. W. Atterbury, John Gribbel, Samuel T. Bodine, Maxwell Wyeth and Isaac C. Sutton.

A continuance of your assistance, both personal and financial, will enable us to spread the influence of the Scout ideals and make the movement a vital force in which the community can take increasing pride.

Respectfully submitted,

WINTHROP SARGENT, President,
Delaware and Montgomery County Council.

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VICE-PRESIDENT



ISAAC C. SUTTON
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Delaware and Montgomery County Officials

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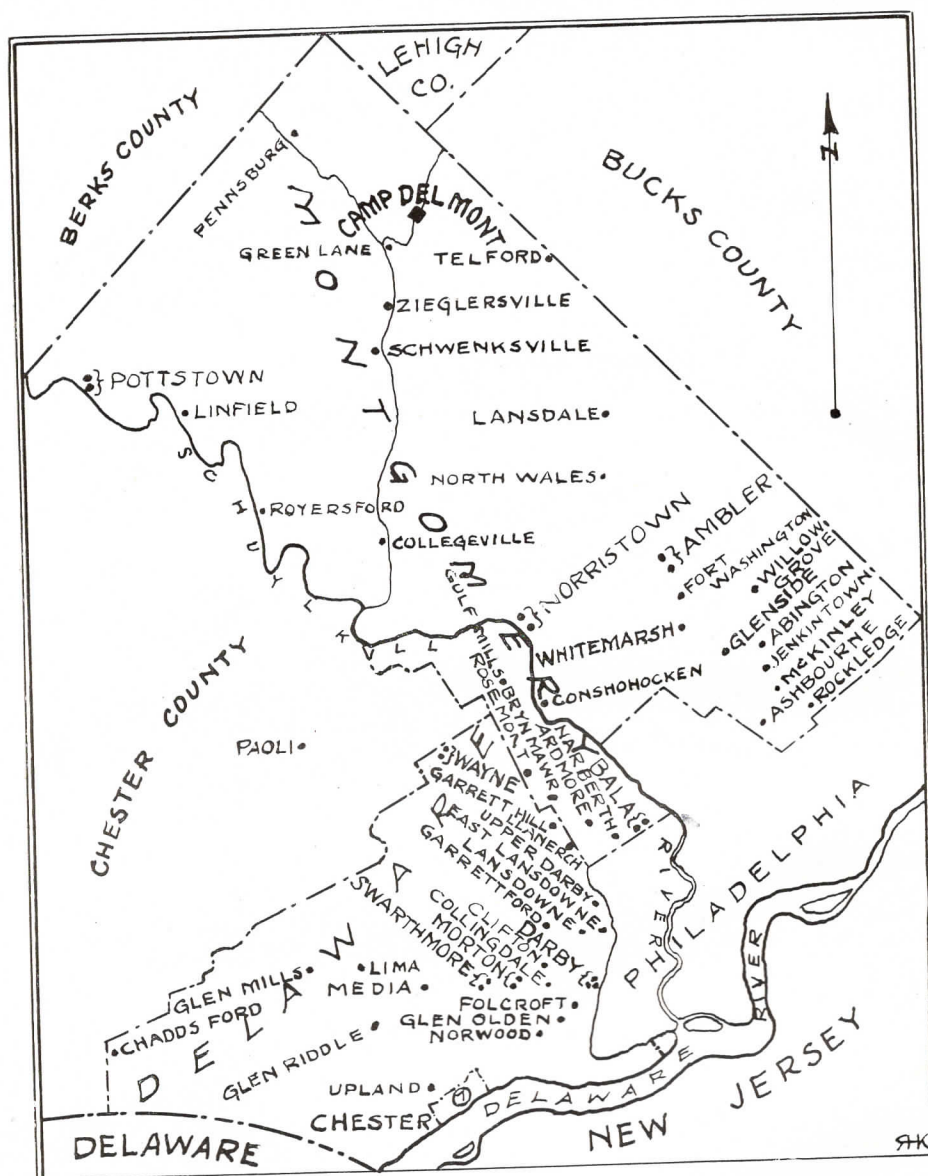
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MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF TROOPS OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
IN DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
PENNSYLVANIA

What the Boy Scout Movement is Doing for the Boys of Delaware and Montgomery Counties

By I. C. SUTTON, County Commissioner

Do you realize that the Boy Scout Movement is the only organization, working throughout our counties, that looks after our boys during their recreation hours?

Do you realize that it is during these recreation hours that the boy either gets into bad habits or de-

velops strength of character and at a time of life when this determines what kind of a man he will be?

Do you know that we have a Scout Troop in about sixty different communities?

Do you know that we are doing this work at a less cost per boy than any other similar organization in the country?

It is costing us less than \$3.00 per

boy a year to supervise the work which makes the Boy Scout a better man and a better citizen.

As the farmer cannot grow good crops unless he puts something back into the ground, so we cannot grow the highest type of American citizen unless we are willing to put



OUT IN THE WOODS
ARDMORE TROOP

in some time and effort to train our boys, and back up trained men in this work by going down in our pockets.

The Bi-County Council maintains one paid man who has general supervision of the activities of the sixty different troops. His office is a Ford machine, in which he covers the counties from Pottstown to Marcus Hook. He is as-

sisted by two of our Scout Masters, who are paid a nominal sum for the evenings they are able to give to the work. We have also a naturalist, Samuel Scoville, Esq., who directs the nature work, lectures to the troop and conducts nature hikes. In addition we have nine District Commissioners, who give their services without pay and supervise the work in the respective districts into which the counties are divided, and 115 Scout Leaders, who personally direct the work of their respective troops in the different communities, and whose work is entirely voluntary.

We also maintain a summer camp, and have been able to purchase a tract of wilderness along the Perkiomen Creek, in the northwest corner of Montgomery County, especially adapted for a boys' camp, which has been dedicated for all time for the use and benefit of the boys of our counties.

If you will look at the list of our Scout Troops you will see how scattered is our work.

A good sample of what is being accomplished is evidenced in the town of Schwenksville. Here they have no institutional churches, no Y. M. C. A., no Settlement, no Public Playground, such as is furnished in the cities, and the only organization which looks after the boys of the town is the Boy Scouts. At Christmas time they furnished a community Christmas tree, delivered presents to the poor, sang Christmas carols and arranged, through the local newspaper and the Post Office, for the children to write to Santa Claus for what they wanted and their letters were delivered to the Scout Master, who saw that, in case the parents were not able to give the child the present, some one else did so. This is only a sample of community work which is being done by the Scouts



LOG CABIN BUILT BY BOY SCOUTS OF WAYNE

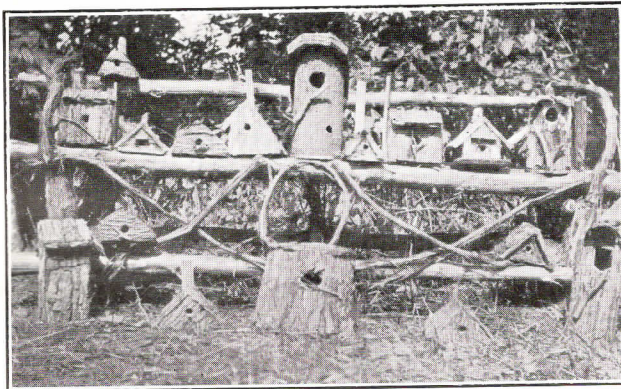
all over the counties. They have helped clean up the communities and rendered services to the Civic and other associations in various ways.

These boys are taught to do their good turns and render service to the community and to do it with a zeal which, in many cases, their fathers might do well to emulate.

Each Scout pays for his own uniform and equipment and is supposed to earn the money for that purpose. The Scout Master serves without pay. The boys also pay \$4.00 a week at camp; the Council furnishes the camp grounds and equipment and the instruction in First Aid, Woodcraft, Sanitation, Nature Study, Handicraft and the various other Scout activities.

In our work we co-operate with the schools, the home and the church. You will be interested in reading Rev. E. H. Bonsall's article on "The Relation of the Scout to the Church."

If you want to get a more complete idea of what we are doing for our boys, read Mr. Sykes' article on "The Significance of the Scout Movement in the Life of the Boy," or Mr. Shaw's report of the work for the year, and then read what Mr. Weidner has to say about the activities of our summer camp, and if you were ever a boy, it should make your pulse beat stronger and make you wish you were a boy again, so that you could be a *Boy Scout*.



BIRD HOUSES AND BENCH MADE BY SCOUTS
AT CAMP DELMONT

Report of the Scout Executive

For the Year Ending October 1, 1916

To the President, Officers and Members of the Delaware and Montgomery County Council:

GENTLEMEN:

A year having now elapsed since your Scout Executive assumed his duties as field representative of the Council of Delaware and Montgomery Counties, it might be well to review briefly some of the work accomplished.

The supervision of the Scout work of the two counties is unique in this country our Council being a pioneer in a county work.

The method of carrying on this work differs materially from that of the City Council. In place of one community, with its local interest and frequent and cheap transportation, we have troops organized in over fifty different communities, more or less isolated from one another, and having no common community interest. In place of a central headquarters, which is usual in city work, it has been found more practical for the executive to divide his time between the different communities, calling upon, conferring with, and assisting the Scout Masters and their troops. In carrying out this plan, the executive has traveled over 11,000 miles, in a Ford car, and made over 500 visits, the majority of which were personal conferences with Scout officials, while others were attending troop meetings, district or committee meetings, field

meets and various inter-troop activities.

District Organization. The great extent of the territory covered by the two counties (670 square miles, or more than five times the size of Philadelphia) makes it impractical to bring the different troops together in any one place, on account of expense for transportation. For this reason and for the better supervision of the work, we have divided the counties into seven districts, with a district commissioner in charge of each. In the respective districts we are endeavoring to conduct, from time to time, field meets, lectures, outings and other inter-troop activities. In order to standardize and intensify the work it will be necessary to subdivide some of the districts still further.

Membership. A year ago there were, according to our records, including Chester, which has a separate council, 39 troops, having an enrollment of 783 Scouts; today we have 62 troops and 1277 Scouts, a gain of 23 troops and 494 Scouts, or an increase of over 60 per cent. In October, 1915, there were 63 active Scoutmasters and assistants, while today we have 119. The percentage of Scouts to the population throughout the United States is 1 to 469, while in our counties it is 1 to 225. Of places over 150,000 population in the United States these counties rank first in the largest number of Scouts to population.



EDWARD D. SHAW
SCOUT EXECUTIVE

New troops have been formed in the past year in the following places: Darby (2), Garrett Hill, Rosemont, Narberth, Abington,

troop athletic meet in the afternoon, and in the evening the awarding of camp prizes and an entertainment, including a talk and lassoing by a



SCOUTS LEARNING HOW TO RENDER
FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

Rockledge, Pottstown (2), Schwenksville, Zieglerville, Media, Upland, Collegeville, Llanerch, Royersford, Green Lane, Chadds Ford and Willow Grove. (Four of these troops had organized prior to October 1, 1915, but had not reported to our organization.)

Events. The principal events conducted during the season have been the following:

1. Bi-County Field Day and Exhibition, at the Merion Cricket Club, last October, in which about 200 Scouts participated.

2. An Outing for the Scouts with our National Commissioner, Dan Beard, at Cobbs Creek Park, one Saturday afternoon and evening last fall, which included games, cooking over the camp fire, and camp fire talks.

3. A Camp Reunion at the Central Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, during the Christmas holidays, with a program consisting of an inter-

real cowboy in costume and a moving picture travelogue lecture.

4. At the invitation and expense of the Whitmarsh Troop, representatives of every troop in the counties were invited to attend a special Scout service at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, at Whitmarsh, in January. Although a cold, rainy Sunday afternoon, 140 Scouts came from all parts of the counties. The event was most impressive, not only to the Scouts themselves, but to all who attended.

5. The Sixth Anniversary of the founding of the Scout Movement in America was fittingly observed by the Scouts of southern Delaware County when they met in Norwood on the evening of February 7th and listened to the reading of the letter from the President of the National Council, and repeated in concert their oath of allegiance, after which they viewed some stereopticon slides portraying Scout activi-

ties throughout the world, and listened to a talk on "Snakes," by H. E. Knowlton.

6. In commemoration of the birth of Washington, a band of Scouts 150 strong journeyed to Valley Forge on February 22nd, the occasion being their fourth Annual Pilgrimage to this historic site. After visiting the points of interest and enjoying a treasure hunt, the Scouts fittingly concluded the day by attending, in a body, a special patriotic service arranged and conducted for them in the Washington Memorial Chapel, by the Reverend W. H. Burke.

7. In June the Scouts of the Main Line District were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Wyeth on their estate at Rosemont. A field meet and Scout exhibition was held on the front lawn, after which Mrs. Wyeth served refreshments and presented prizes to the winners. Dan Beard was present and spoke to the Scouts. The Scouts are indebted for a fine time to the lib-

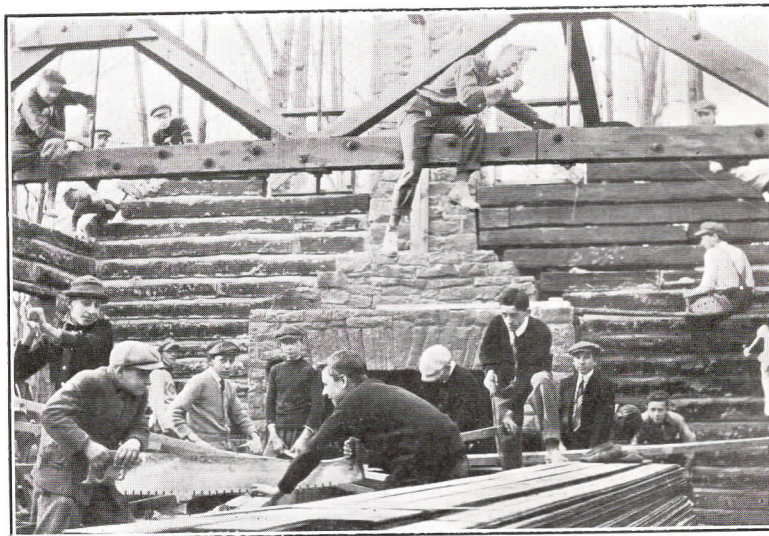
erality of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Wyeth.

8. In the spring a pilgrimage, participated in by 130 Scouts from both counties, was made to such points of interest in Philadelphia as the United States Mint, Zoological Gardens and the League Island Navy Yard.

9. A School for Scouts was conducted by the Central Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia and was attended by several of our Scouts during the winter and spring.

10. The privileges of the Scoutmasters' Training School, conducted by the Philadelphia Council, were extended to and participated in by a number of our Scoutmasters.

11. An Inter-Troop Efficiency Contest was conducted during the first four months of the year for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Scouts in their Scout work, especially in its relationship to the home, school, church and community. Of the 22 troops that participated, 19 won their



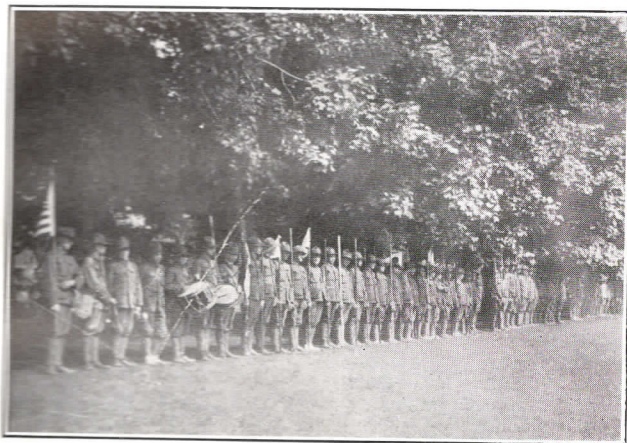
LANSDALE SCOUTS BUILDING CABIN

county letters, "D. M." (Delaware-Montgomery), the emblem of troop efficiency, having attained an average of at least 100 points per boy per month for the four months. The five highest troops, which won the Totem designed by Dan Beard, were Bala No. 1, Ambler Troops No. 1 and No. 2, Glenside and Clifton Heights. Ninety-six Scouts were awarded a Rabbit's Foot (the woodsman's good luck token), having attained the 1000 points required; and Scout Alexander Holcombe, of Bala Troop No. 1, was

ably adapted to Scout work.

Inasmuch as the camp site was a new one, much pioneer work had to be done, including the clearing of the ground and erecting of permanent buildings.

Improvements. The principal improvements made to the property are: Dining pavilion, kitchen and refrigerator built, new dam breast constructed, old barn roofed over for a storehouse and garage, and our portable bungalow erected for the accommodation of visitors. Besides, the Scouts have themselves



BOY SCOUT FIELD DAY
ON ESTATE OF MR. MAXWELL WYETH, AT ROSEMONT

awarded a scholarship in the Dan Beard Summer School, which was presented by Mr. W. L. Saunders, 2nd, to the Scout making the highest number of points in the contest.

Camp Delmont. After five summers of camping upon rented grounds, we have this year obtained what has long been desired, a permanent camp ground of our own. The Council purchased a wonderful wild tract of about thirty-three acres, with almost a half mile of frontage on the Upper Perkiomen Creek, near Sumneytown, admir-

constructed a number of things, including rustic bridges, benches, tables and bird houses.

Registration. Although the registration was not quite as high as we anticipated at the beginning of the season, due primarily to the epidemic of infantile paralysis, the total exceeded last season's enrollment by over 50 per cent (being 256 as compared with 171 the previous year).

There were just twice as many troops represented in camp this year (26 as compared to 13 in

1915), although some of the troops did not have as large an enrollment this year as last. This is encouraging for the future of the camp and should result in a much larger enrollment next season. Each boy, who has been to the camp, will advertise Camp Delmont in his community and induce other boys to come the next summer.

The average attendance for the five principal weeks of the camp was 78; the average throughout the seven weeks was 60. The largest attendance was during the week of August 5th to 12th, when there were 134 in camp; 98 remained at least two weeks, and 21 were present for periods of from three to six weeks.

With the contemplated improvements to camp next year we can accommodate a larger number. The Scouts should be encouraged to attend for longer periods, as much more good can be accomplished.

Awards. The following awards were made this year for meritorious work by the Scouts:

1. Scout-Craft Shield, presented

by Mr. Winthrop Sargent, to the troop of 16 Scouts making the highest percentage in Scout work at camp. Awarded to Norwood Troop.

2. Camp-Craft Prize, presented by Jacob Reed's Sons, to the troop winning the highest number of points in tent and table inspection. Awarded to Bryn Mawr Troop.

3. Tool Chest, presented by Hon. Francis Fisher Kane, to the troop doing the best piece of handicraft work in camp. Awarded to Upper Darby Troop.

4. Nature Prize, presented by Mr. I. C. Sutton. Awarded to Scout Ellis Stevens, Wayne Troop.

5. Tree Book, presented by Mr. Sutton, to Scouts finding over fifty varieties of trees while at camp. Won by Scouts Shuffle and Harral, of Garrettford Troop, and Wilson, of Wayne Troop.

6. Scout Axes, presented by Mr. Fayette Plumb, and awarded to Scouts of Norwood, Glenolden, Wayne and Bala Troops, for handicraft work.

7. Honor Scouts. Scouts who



SCOUTS TAUGHT RESPECT AND LOYALTY

have rendered the greatest service to the camp and lived up to the Scout ideals; one chosen each week—the highest honor in camp. Edward Ackroyd and Malvern Buchanan, of Norwood Troop; Bert Wilbur, Bryn Mawr Troop; Victor Ingram, Bala Troop No. 1; Willard Williams and Robert Card, Ashbourne Troop, and Palmer King, North Wales Troop.

8. Edward Ackroyd, of Norwood Troop, was the only boy to win the Distinguished Scout Badge for advanced Scoutcraft.

9. Sixteen Scouts won their Camp Letters, "C. D." (Camp Delmont). Awarded to Scouts passing certain tests in Scout-Craft.

Cost. Three hundred and forty-eight individual weeks, or 2436 days, were spent in camp, and 7308 meals served, at a cost of 13 cents per meal, or \$2.78 per week, the cost including food and wages of a cook and two assistants. As the boys paid a total of \$1418.68 for board, and the cost of food and preparation was \$1272.10, the commissary department shows a net profit of \$146.58.

Our Needs. In order to carry out the program planned for the coming year, as outlined on the following pages, we need, as you will note in the budget on page 22, about \$8000 \$1000 of which is to be set aside to start an **ENDOWMENT FUND**. We trust that in time we may secure an endowment of \$50,000, which will assure the continuance of this great work for the boys of our counties.

In conclusion, I want to express to each one of our council my sincere appreciation for the hearty co-operation extended to me throughout this past year and to bear special testimony to the most commendable work that is being done by our Scoutmasters, Commissioners and other county officials who are giving of their time and means so unselfishly for the promotion of this great work among our boys who are to be the future citizens of this great country.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD D. SHAW,
Scout Executive.



A SCOUT BAND
ASHBOURNE TROOP

Plans for 1917

Enrollment

One hundred troops and 2000 Scouts in Delaware and Montgomery counties by **December 31, 1917**, is our aim. This means the forming of 37 new troops, the securing and training of about 75 additional men as Scoutmasters and assistants, and the enrolling of about 800 boys who have not yet come under the influence of this great movement, nor had the benefits of its ideals and training. The boys are

problems, and carry on such activities as are noted below:

Camp Delmont

With the recent acquirement of seventy additional acres of land (making a total of over 100 acres) and the addition of a number of contemplated improvements, such as an athletic field, a well-drained camping site, a manual training outfit, which we hope to be able to make, Camp Delmont, the county



AMBLER TROOP 1 PRESENTING SCOUT PLAY

eager for the opportunity of becoming Scouts. The great **NEED** is for **MEN**; good, live, red-blooded ones, who are interested in the welfare and development of our boys, and who are willing to devote a few spare hours to direct their activities.

County Activities

The function of the County Council is not simply to organize troops, secure Scoutmasters, and train them, but to assist them with their

Scout camp, anticipates the most successful season of its existence.

Contests

(1.) A contest for advancement in Scout work will be conducted during the winter and spring, the aim of which will be to stimulate the Scouts to pass the requirements for higher grades of Scouting. A trophy for the troop, and a trip to Gettysburg for the eight Scouts making the greatest progress, will be given as awards.

(2.) A photographic contest will be held for boys interested in this pastime, with appropriate prizes awarded to winners.

(3.) Nature Collection—For the troop and the individual Scout making the best nature collection, i. e., leaves, flowers, woods, bugs and the like, a set of Nature Books will be awarded.

Educational Trips

To such points of interest about Philadelphia as the League Island Navy Yard, United States Mint and the Fairmount Park Zoological Garden, and to Valley Forge and Gettysburg, trips will be conducted.

Organizations, with special privileges, will be formed for Scouts who have won special honors at the summer camp, and for boys who have become Veteran Scouts, i. e., have been Scouts in good standing at least five years, and shall have become First Class Scouts.

Lectures

The Council has arranged for the following men to give talks to the different troops throughout the counties, upon the subjects in which they are specially qualified:

(1.) Samuel Scoville — Nature Study.

(2.) Henry E. Knowlton—Reptiles.

(3.) H. E. Wells—Forestry.

(4.) Geo. H. Weidner — Scoutcraft.

District Activities

Inter-troop field meets will be held in each of the ten districts of the counties, at which the Scouts of the respective districts will compete in Scouting activities. A final county field meet of the winners of the district events will be held to determine the most proficient troops in the two counties.

A Nature Talk, during the winter, and a practical Nature Hike in the woods in the spring, will be conducted by the county naturalist in each of the districts.

Scoutmasters

To assist the Scoutmaster in his work we plan to

1. Visit each troop and encourage and help the Scoutmaster in his work.

2. Conduct conferences at stated periods, at which suggestions will be given the workers and opportunities given for an interchange of ideas and experiences.

3. Arrange for him to attend the Scoutmasters' Training School at Temple University, or, in case he cannot attend, to provide copies of the lectures. (This privilege being made possible through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Council.)

4. Arrange lectures and trips for his Scouts, as noted above.

Troop Activities

Exhibitions. In addition to the regular program of Scout work carried on by the Scoutmasters, each troop is encouraged to give, at least once a year, an exhibition of Scout work, a Scout play, an illustrated lecture or moving pictures, portraying Scout activities, to demonstrate to the public what the Scout movement is doing for the boy.

Service to the Community

While it is the duty of each Scout to "Do a Good Turn Daily," it is customary for the whole troop to do a Special Good Turn on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and on the Scout Anniversary, or whenever opportunity offers. Local troops assist Health Board and Civic Organizations in Clean-Up, Safety-first, Anti-Fly and Mosquito and other campaigns.

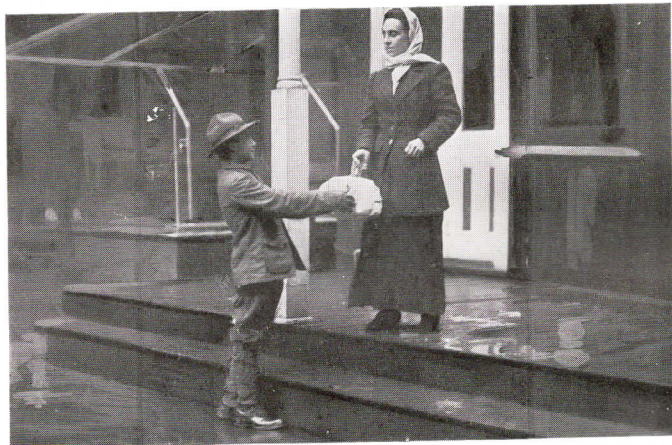
A Few Good Turns by Our Scouts

A girl was swinging on a branch of a tree on the edge of a pond, when suddenly it gave way and she fell into a deep pool. Scout Raymond Hauser, of the Morton Troop, heard her cry and came to the rescue. He dived in and brought her to shore after she had gone down twice. He was awarded a bronze medal for his heroism by the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America.

and assisted the owner in getting it back on the road. They also put out a fire in a tract of woodland.

Had it not been for the Scouts in Upland, a house might have been burned down recently. The patrol leader took charge and formed a bucket brigade, which put out the fire, while other Scouts removed the furniture.

The civic interest of the Scouts of Bryn Mawr was shown in a re-



DOING HIS GOOD TURN

The Bala Troop rendered valuable assistance last spring in the anti-mosquito campaign by putting oil on the swamps and places where water collected. These Scouts also made the lives of many youngsters brighter at Christmas by buying toys and useful gifts for children whose Christmas otherwise would not have been a very merry one.

The Hill School Troop, of Pottstown, while out on a hike last spring came upon an automobile in a ditch,

and assisted the owner in getting it back on the road. They also put out a fire in a tract of woodland.

Each year Morton invites about 250 poor people from the city and

gives them a day in the country. The Scouts were given entire charge of the grounds, putting up tables, swings, hammocks, carrying water and making themselves generally useful.

The community Christmas in both Wayne and Schwenksville was made possible by the activity of the Scouts this year. A tree, appropriately decorated, was arranged and Christmas carols sung. Each of these troops also arranged an Independence Day program for their respective communities. The sane Fourth celebration was the biggest event ever held in Schwenksville by any organization. People came in from the farms for miles around to attend the event.

The Wayne Troop also gave aid to the Country Week Association, as well as to the American Red Cross Society.

The duty of raising and lowering the flag at the playground in North Wales was intrusted to the Scouts. The boys of this troop have earned money by presenting a minstrel show, and with the proceeds expect to equip a Scout room in the church in which they hold their meetings. These Scouts have also rendered valuable assistance at several fires.

Service as messengers and pages has been cheerfully rendered by the Scouts of the Glenolden and Ambler troops at Chautauquas. The Ambler Scouts also helped the Board of Health in distributing circulars and building flytraps for an anti-fly campaign.

Rockledge, having no organized police force, would have been hard pressed last summer, during the epidemic of the infantile paralysis, if it had not been for the Boy Scouts, who came to the rescue and kept a most strict quarantine.

Thanksgiving Day was a real day of thankfulness for those who were helped by the Scouts, who brought them baskets of good things to eat.

Three churches in Glenside have been presented with American flags by the Scouts. They also presented the two fire companies and three schools with first-aid kits, which they are prepared to use when occasion may require.

Many a sad heart was brightened by the Scouts of Lansdale, who distributed flowers to the sick. During the winter bird feeding places were maintained, which doubtless was the means of saving the lives of many of these feathered friends.

The Scouts of Schwenksville, feeling that their community should have a new town hall, have given several minstrel shows and turned the proceeds over for the cause.

Ashbourne Scouts have made many homes brighter at Christmas by providing Christmas dinners in needy homes.

Many troops have assisted Civic Associations and Boards of Health in clean-up campaigns, and have participated in Memorial Day exercises, acting as escorts to Civil War veterans. They have also co-operated with the American Red Cross Society, Belgian relief movement, hospital and baby-saving movements, and assisting in safety first, anti-fly and mosquito campaigns, and other civic work.

One of the finest results of the work is that eighteen of our older Scouts have become affiliated with the troops in the capacity of Scoutmasters or assistants, thus giving the younger boys the benefit of their experience and training. The Ashbourne troop alone has trained seven Scouts, who are now serving as Scoutmasters and assistants.

TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1 to December 31, 1916

Cash on Hand January 1, 1916.....	\$517.66
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RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$6329.00	
Interest	4.30	
Total		\$6850.96

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries—Executive and Secretary.....	\$2150.03	
Office—		
Typewriting	\$100.76	
Postage	75.13	
Printing	179.61	
Telephone	42.86	
Supplies	60.95	
		459.31
Traveling Expense		444.48
Campaign		595.26
Activities		67.40
Camp Delmont—		
Purchase of Site.....	864.00	
Equipment and Operation.....	769.75	
Equipment—Automobile and Supplies.....	572.20	
Miscellaneous	162.35	
		6084.78
Balance December 31, 1916.....		\$766.18

ESTIMATED BUDGET REQUIRED FOR 1917

Cash on Hand January 1, 1917.....	\$766.18
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RECEIPTS

Contributions	6300.00	
Total		\$7066.18

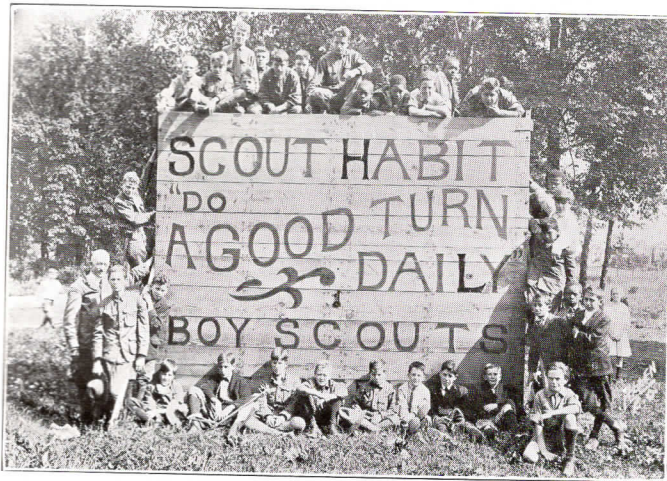
DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries—Scout Executive and Assistant.....	\$2500.00	
Naturalists and Lecturers.....	600.00	
Office—		
Typewriting	\$250.00	
Postage	125.00	
Printing	80.00	
Telephone	60.00	
Supplies	50.00	
		565.00
Traveling Expense		547.40
Activities		100.00
Camp Site (balance on purchase of 70 acres).....		566.00
Equipment and Operation		700.00
Miscellaneous		487.78
Endowment of the Scout Work.....	1000.00	
		\$7066.18

W. L. SAUNDERS, 2ND, Treasurer

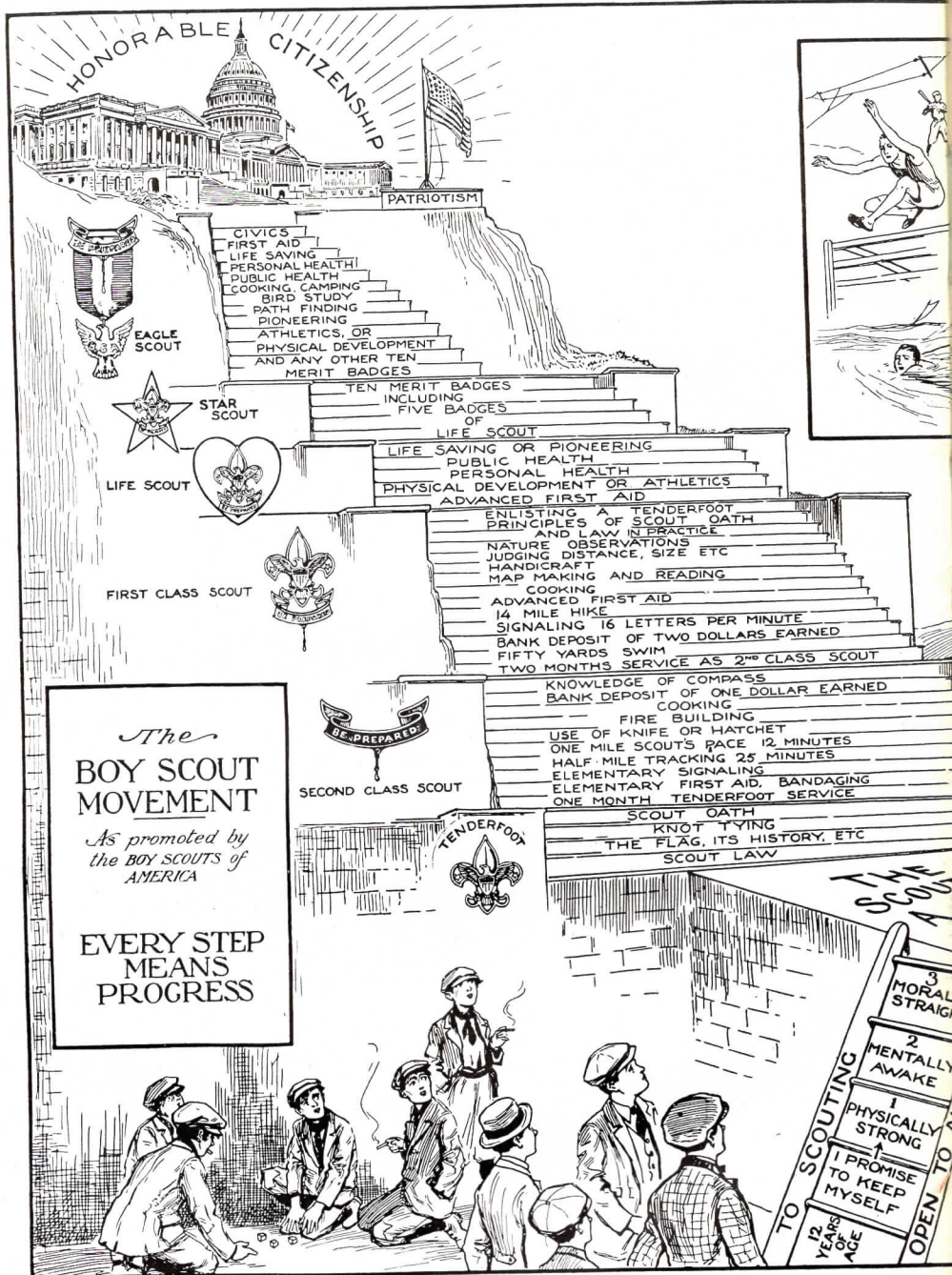
Form of Bequest

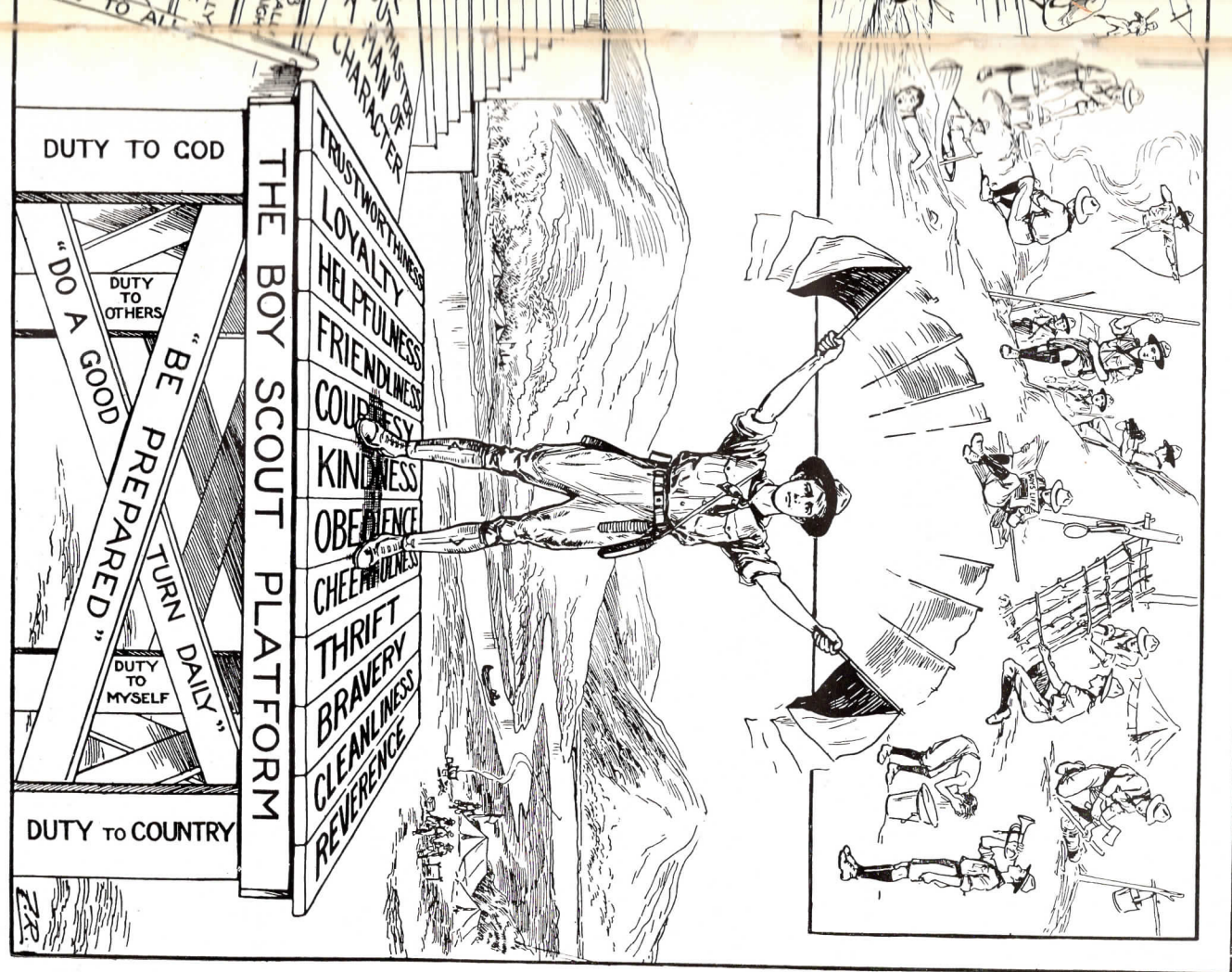
I give, devise and bequeath, to the Delaware and Montgomery County Council, Boy Scouts of America, to be applied to the benevolent uses and purposes of said organization and under its direction. (Insert description of money or property given.)



CONTRIBUTIONS ARE THE "GOOD TURNS"
THAT MAKE THIS WORK POSSIBLE.

Your Financial Aid is Needed Now by the Council.







DAM AT CAMP DELMONT

Camp Delmont

By GEORGE H. WEIDNER, of the Camp Committee

There is an inherited instinct to go a-camping in every red-blooded boy. In the cave days, the wilderness and the adventures into it were right at the back door of every boy; but the age in which we live has surrounded our homes with clipped lawns and paved streets. However, the basic instinct is the same; that is, he hankers after the pursuits of his forefathers, and is eager to follow some of their "uncivilized" ways. The authorities on boy nature tell us that the exercise of these instincts is necessary for the proper development of sturdy manhood.

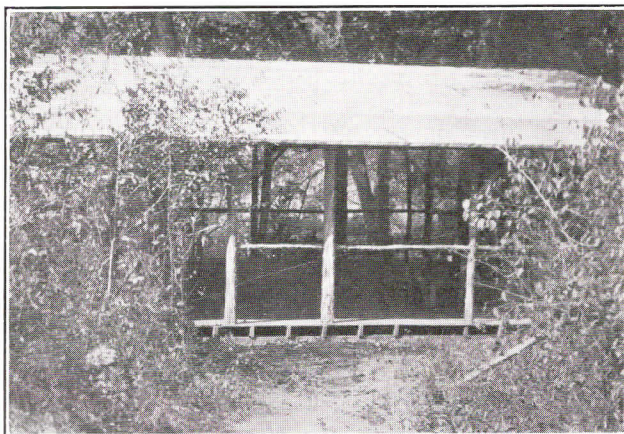
The purpose of Camp Delmont is to furnish the Boy Scouts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties such an outing, so that we can send each one home a sturdier, manlier and more self reliant boy.

We conducted our camp, in 1913 and 1914, on an island in the Delaware River, which we rented, and in 1915 on an island in the Schuylkill River, which one of our Scoutmasters kindly gave us the use of. While these locations were well adapted for camping, it has been our aim to get a tract of land of our own, which we could say belonged to our Scouts and on which we could make permanent improvements.

In the spring of 1916 we acquired a tract which we think is ideal, both in its character and its location. This was made possible through the generosity of some friends of the Scout movement. The title is held by five trustees, for the use and benefit of the Boy Scouts, Scout officials and friends of Delaware and Montgomery Counties for all time.

CAMP DELMONT

DINING PAVILION
BUILT BY SCOUTS



HEADQUARTERS

SOME OF
THE TENTS

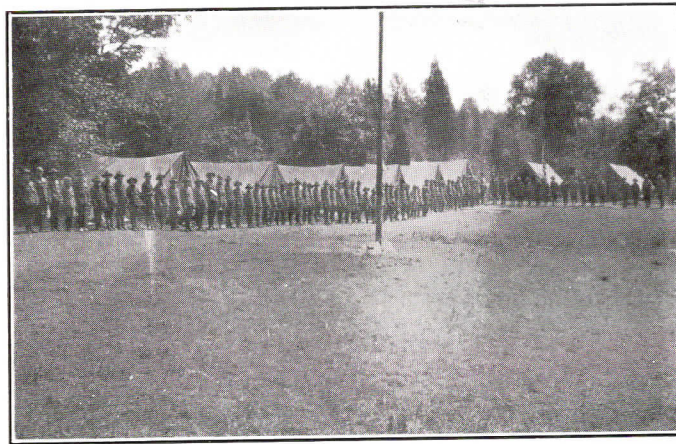


The new Camp Delmont is a wonderful wild tract of 33 acres, in the northwest corner of Montgomery County, three miles from Green Lane Station on the Perkiomen Railroad.

Within the past month our Council has signed an agreement for the purchase of an additional 71 acres adjoining. We now have about a half mile of frontage on both sides of a most picturesque stream of water, and a tract of ground that abounds with all of Nature's store of riches, on which the boys can

It is the aim of the Council to add such improvements and provide such attractive features that every Boy Scout in Delaware and Montgomery Counties will want to pack his duffle every summer and follow the trail to Camp Delmont.

Some parents hesitate to send their boys to a camp, fearing for their safety. But the average boy is safer, in the vacation months, at a properly organized camp, such as Camp Delmont, than he is at home. At camp he is under the supervision of trained men all the time, while at



INSPECTION

roam and play with perfect freedom without the fear of annoying "their elders." Among other facilities, the camp site has a remarkable swimming hole, a dam, a fine well of water, a small house and barn.

The camp was conducted here last summer, during the months of July and August. The success of the camp was largely due to the earnest labors of the Camp Committee and the untiring work of the Camp Director and his staff of trained assistants. (Read the Report of the Camp Director under the Report of the Scout Executive.)

home or at a summer resort, he is out of the sight and supervision of his parents most of the time, and they do not know what he is up to.

Let me tell you, as best I can, some of the things we do at Camp Delmont.

Seldom does a boy, except after his first night in camp, lie awake in the morning to wait for the bugler to blow "reveille" at 6.30. Five minutes is given to get thoroughly aroused, and then all must be out in front of the tents for flag-raising and setting-up exercises. These exercises are beneficial, as they help to

CAMP DELMONT



THE
SWIMMING HOLE



AROUND THE
CAMP FIRE



SETTING-UP
EXERCISES

get the blood in circulation and develop the body. To those who desire, a dip is allowed in the creek, while the others wash at the benches, provided with basins and soap.

Breakfast is served at 7 o'clock, and the boys are very seldom disappointed at that hour, as the cook, Fred Walker, and his assistants have been busy for a couple of hours preparing the meal, which this day consisted of a cereal with milk, bacon, omelet, bread and butter and good hot cocoa.

and Dr. Logie, the camp doctor, the camp hospital has been stocked with a complete line of drugs necessary for ordinary camp ailments and emergencies, and, for further protection, we have at the camp hospital a lung motor, which would be of immediate service in case of a drowning accident, which, by the way, we have never had, as the swimming hour is most carefully supervised.

The instruction in Scoutcraft and Woodcraft, under the direction of Mr. Pickering, started at 9.30. It is



CAMP HOSPITAL AND DOCTOR

Following breakfast, the boys who are not on kitchen duty return to their tents, get their bedding out in the sun and arrange to clean up the tents and campus for the daily inspection.

The camp doctor also has his "office hours" at his neat white "villa." Here the boys who have aches and bruises are treated. "Be Prepared," the Scout motto, is certainly carried out at Camp Delmont, as far as the medical direction is concerned. Under the supervision of Dr. Kitchen, the medical adviser,

impossible to describe the knowledge of Nature the boys have acquired and the other outdoor stunts accomplished, such as building birdhouses, bridges and benches.

Of course, camping without swimming would not be much fun. So the morning swim comes at 10.30 and continues for one hour. The swimming periods are always under the supervision of an adult member of the staff, with the camp doctor also in attendance. Many boys have learned to swim during their stay at Camp Delmont.

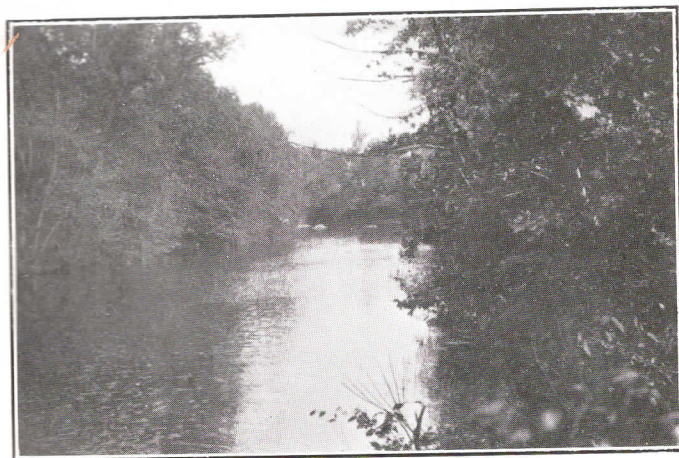
Lunch is served at 12.30, and a rest hour is given before commencing the activities for the afternoon. These activities vary, as it is planned each week to have something different every afternoon. Perhaps it will be a baseball game, an aquatic meet, an athletic meet, a Nature hike, a treasure hunt or a Scoutcraft contest. A member of the staff is in direct charge of these activities. Following this comes the afternoon swim at 4 o'clock.

At 5.30 the dinner is served, and the appetites have been whetted by the day's activities, so it behooves Fred and his good yeomen to have such a meal as will fill up the hungry "savages." They do so by putting forth some beef stew, potatoes, peas, bread and butter and a good pudding.

Flag-down is at 7 o'clock, and at 7.30 the boys assemble for an evening's fun around the campfire. The fire is lit in true scout fashion by using either flint and steel or rubbing sticks, Indian fashion, but never by matches. The routine

ceremonies of the campfire are followed by singing and other games, contests and stunts by the boys. Occasionally some visitor will be present and give an interesting talk. Perhaps there may be a mock trial or a minstrel show. It is at the campfire that the new boys at camp are initiated and made to ride "the goat." As the initiation ceremony is secret, I dare not put same in print; but I am sure, kind reader, that you are missing some fun if you do not make a trip to Camp Delmont some night to witness an initiation.

And now, after a very strenuous day, it does not take much persuasion to get the boys to roll up in their blankets on their cots, and before the bugler, at 9.15, standing on the campus of that inspiring wilderness, surrounded by all of Nature's bigness and grandness and covered by the beams of a glorious moon, blows forth the soft, clear notes of "taps," many a boy is fast asleep and dreaming of the "doings" of a happy day at Camp Delmont.



STREAM RUNNING THRU CAMP PROPERTY

The Scout Movement and the Boy

By FRANK H. SYKES of the Executive Council

Years before the Boy Scout movement ever saw the light of day, years before even the germ of that great idea found lodgment in the fertile brain of General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, I had a Scoutmaster. He was a queer sort of Scoutmaster, as you will agree when I tell you more about him. He didn't bear a commission from National Headquarters — there wasn't any National Headquarters. He had

min' Hole" every bit as good and as interesting, a place dear to the hearts of scores of good fellows who were boys with me. There was a whole river of water, there were trees, enough grass to wipe our feet on before jumping into our clothes, and red rocks, plenty of them, to bear out the man, whoever he was, who gave the place its name. A cluster of trees weighted down with overhanging vines that grew out of



SWIMMING HOLE CAMP DELMONT

never been blessed with an opportunity to read that wonderfully interesting and instructive book, "The Scout Hand-Book for Boys"—this book had not been published then, and, another reason just as good, this Scoutmaster of mine had never read much of anything.

It was at "Red Rock," our "Old Swimmin' Hole" on the Schuylkill. Not the hallowed spot James Whitcomb Riley tells about, but a "Swim-

the high bank above, all cleaned out underneath and cribbed in with railroad ties, formed a hunky-dory hiding place that gave indescribable joy to the little bunch of pirates who daily congregated there. And this was not only every day but all day, from the closing of school in June until those same young pirates in early September wended their unwilling way back to the place of book learning. And just across the

river there was a fine island that boasted all sorts of interesting things, a cornfield, potato patch, trees, snakes, turtles, and a farmer with a dog that could scent trouble from afar. A great place was "Red Rock." Though I live to be a hundred, fond memory of those good old days will linger with me always.

But to get back to our Scoutmaster. It was a hot July day. We were all in swimming, eight of us boys. Our ages ranged from twelve to fourteen. Suddenly one of the boys exclaimed in a hushed tone, "Who's that?" Climbing down the high bank from the railroad was a shabbily dressed man, a stranger. As he was heading straight for the spot where the limited wardrobe of our whole gang was spread out over the ground, we eyed him closely and with a feeling that wasn't all curiosity. His appearance did not help matters. Just what his designs might be on those clothes we didn't know, but they were our clothes, and it was a long walk home. The

suspense was soon relieved. Instead of taking anything, this strange new arrival promptly contributed his own clothes to that sartorial array and headed straight for the water. Fear now gave way to a certain curious friendliness. There wasn't a word passed on the subject, but we were all of one mind. Just how we managed to sidle over to the very spot at which this strange man was swimming, and how we circled around him and how, with a careless indifference that we didn't mean at all, we watched him out of the corners of our eyes, worked in closer and closer, and finally forced a conversation open, are matters upon which my readers of the male persuasion will need no explanation.

But let me interject here, that one of the traditions of "Red Rock" was that a boy "must swim across the river and back again without stoppin'" or he could not hope to have any standing. So, quite naturally, it was upon this point our conversation opened with our new found



SCOUTS IN CAMP

friend—"could he swim across the river and back again without stoppin'?" That was the eternal test. If it applied to boys why shouldn't

"Regular Bum." I shall never forget the impression that answer made on my boyish mind and upon the minds of the seven other boys



A WINTER DAY IN THE WOODS
NORTH WALES SCOUTS

it apply to a man? He modestly admitted that he thought he could. But mere admission was not enough for this pack of Missourians. Just how we persuaded our new friend to swim with us across the Schuylkill and back is another matter I may leave to the imagination. Suffice it to say, we did. On our return, as we crawled out for a rest on the bank, I noticed the initials "R. B." tattooed on his left forearm. By this time all reserve was broken down; we had reached a plane of mutual understanding, and, on our part, we stood ready to disclose to our new friend any interesting fact he might care to know concerning our lives, past, present or future. Moreover, we expected as much of him. So, with a feeling that we had a right to know, I popped the question, "What's R. B. stand for?" Without any hesitation he replied,

who made up our patrol that morning. "Regular Bum!" All the comic magazines that had ever come under our notice became sickly and pale. Here was the world's greatest humorist, the real thing! A man who could qualify on our swimming test of "across the river and back again without stoppin'," a man whose mind was capable of so rare a flight of humor, a man who was willing to swim with us and talk with us—this man was worthy of our everlasting respect. He was immediately voted a life membership in the "Red Rock" gang. More than that, he was unanimously elected our "Scoutmaster."

Robert Bennett, for that is what those initials really meant, was in truth a regular bum, a tramp, a knight of the road. When he climbed down the high bank that July morning he had just hopped

off a "dusky Pullman," as coal trains are known in the hobo vernacular, and, after a night of bumpy slumber, sought refreshment in the cool waters of the river. He was a learned man. Not in the lore of books, not in those things which are taught in the college class room, but in that wide range of learning that comes from much travel and hard experience. And with his store of information, I am glad to say, he was not at all stingy. He took a liking to us, and we took a liking to him. For six weeks he was content to make his headquarters in our little vine-covered bower at "Red

a piece of soap. He could cook, he could sew, he could wash clothes—and he didn't take it all out in knowing how; he liked to be clean. Also, he had the unusual ability of accommodating himself to almost any circumstances. The soft side of a board was good enough bed for him. Clear nights he slept out under the stars. If it came on rain, he would "crawl under somewhere," and he wasn't at all particular as to that somewhere. He loved the out-of-doors. The long hikes we used to take through the country and over the Valley Forge hills during those memorable weeks seemed as



BALA SCOUTS

Rock." During that time I never knew him to have a cent, nor to want one. In ways best known to his craft he managed to get enough to eat, and, I confess it here, we often helped him by smuggling a little provender from the breakfast table, although he never once asked us to do this and frequently counseled us against it. His wardrobe was limited to the clothes he wore. His equipment consisted of a jack knife, a razor, a strop, a small shaving brush, a needle and thread and

great a joy to him as they surely were to us. He joined in our games. In the water he was willing to duck and to be ducked. He got just as much fun out of a corn roast as any of us, and he was never lacking in ideas as to what to do or how to do it. We boys always went home at mealtime, that is, the evening meal, but it was not difficult to establish a reason when occasion required for absenting ourselves at noon. After breakfast in the morning and after dinner in the evening

we lost no time in hastening back to headquarters. In the cool of the evening we would stretch out on the ground in a careless circle and listen with hungry interest to the stories he would tell us of the great world outside, concerning which we knew so little, of big events—they seemed big to us—of places and people and rivers and boats and things, that were all so wonderful and interesting.

One morning our "Scoutmaster" failed to appear at the accustomed place. Another day came, and another, and still no sign of him. "Red Rock" was in a state of gloom. Weeks passed, school reopened and life settled back into its prosaic way. A year afterwards, in the late fall, a State Firemen's Convention was held in our town. Thousands of visitors poured in from all directions. A whole week of parades, meetings, sideshows and countless other attractions kept the place in a frenzy of excitement. In the midst of it all, who should turn up but our old friend Robert Bennett—our "Scoutmaster!" But he was no longer the "Regular Bum" of "Red Rock." A new hat, new shoes, white collar and a smart suit of clothes made an entirely new man of him, and he could easily have walked by his old patrol without recognition. This, however, was no part of his program. He was on the hunt for those boys, every last one of them, and it was a great disappointment to him that only six could be found. These six he declared to be his guests, and headed straight for the best hotel in town. Nothing was too good, and price was a mere detail. Life had taken a new turn for him. He had forsaken the road. He had found work. He was prospering. The stout roll of money that came forth to pay for

that dinner was not the least source of wonderment in the minds of those six boys as they stood on the station platform, one hour later, and watched the last car of Robert Bennett's train fade in the distance.

But I hear some one say, "Where were the parents of these boys all the time?" Let me answer. These boys were just average sons of average parents. Their mothers were at home—and their fathers were at their places of employment, pursuing their regular routine, serenely content to let their boys fill in the days to suit themselves. And that is precisely what most mothers and fathers are doing today. Show me a father who knows where his twelve or fourteen year old boy spends his leisure hours or with whom he spends them, and I will show you ten who do not.

There are twenty-four hours in the day. The average growing boy sleeps nine hours; he is in school five hours, and he has ten hours left. In summer his leisure is longer. This is the make-or-break period—a boy is what he does in his spare time. A healthy boy is never idle and seldom alone. If he isn't provided with profitable occupation, he will soon find occupation, and it won't always be profitable. If he isn't steered in the way of fit companions, make no mistake about it, he will do his own steering, and the contacts he will form may not always be wholesome. Even though they do him no harm it is still a lost opportunity for good.

Education is not all a matter of books and blackboards, nor is character building confined to the family circle. For good or for ill, a boy absorbs something from every boy and every man with whom he has any considerable contact. He absorbs most from those he likes best.

He is a peculiar animal; he can't be driven. But the grown-up man who believes in him, who has won his confidence, can lead him in almost any direction.

The Boy Scout movement recognizes these fundamental truths and fits itself to the boy of real life, not to the sugar-coated boy of the story books. It meets the boy on his own plane, gets him interested in the world about him, and gives him a thousand things to do that he likes to do and is glad to do. It takes him out into God's great out-of-doors and does not question his inherent right to roll in the dirt or make a noise. It is in agreement with him at so many points that he readily goes along the rest of the way, accepts its higher precepts and reaches up to its ideals. That is

why I am for the Scout movement and proud to be identified with it.

As a boy I was no better and no worse than most boys. The events narrated in the beginning of this article actually took place; they are simply a chapter out of my own boyhood. If it may seem that I have exalted a common tramp, let me say that I have given him the exact place he occupied in my boy mind. I tremble to think of my boy spending six weeks with a tramp, the ordinary tramp, yet I am glad to pay tribute to this one. Tramp though he was, there was goodness in him still, and a lingering appreciation of the interest he showed in that group of boys back at "Red Rock" was not the least influence that lead me to become a Scout-master and take an interest in boys.



BOY SCOUT BAND OF GULF MILLS



The Way Out-of-Doors

By SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR.

This is written for grown-ups. So don't any of you little-ups who may be turning over the pages of this book dare read it. It is written for the fathers and mothers of boys and girls and of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Some years ago the writer learned his way into a wonderful country. It is like that world of the fifth dimension which is all around us and inside and outside of our world, but into which we mortals can never enter because our bodies are bound by length and breadth and height and depth. Some day we shall no longer be penned by space nor fettered by time, nor hampered by out-worn four-dimension bodies. That, however, is another story. The advantage of the country to which the writer has found his way is that one can enter, wearing everyday bodies, even if they be worn and ailing. In this land of out-of-doors is a refuge for the sick and the sorry. There live friends who are always waiting for us and who are

always true. We only need to look with our unseeing eyes and to listen with ears deafened with the clatter of our work to hear their call.

That country, too, is full of adventure and romance. The pirates and the panthers and the Indians and the buffalo have gone from our everyday world and we are all so practical and eugenic and so busy making money that we have no time to be adventurous or romantic. If young Lochinvar rode out of the West today he wouldn't get past the portcullis. Treasure Island would be closed as a disorderly resort and Long John Silver given an indeterminate sentence and Jim Hawkins sent to some model orphan asylum to be brought up in a strictly commonplace way.

Once escape, however, to this land of out-of-doors and you will find all kinds of adventures, funny, pathetic, even dangerous, but never dull. If you once learn your way to this country, you will never have time to grow old. You will

be too busy in meeting the hundred different kinds of birds that can be seen there every year, in hunting rare orchids or watching the new constellations wheel into the changing skies, and learning the names of trees and flowers and butterflies, and discovering how many big and little animals see you, but are never seen by you. There are a host of friends to meet in the land of out-of-doors winter and summer, daylight and dark, fair weather and foul. Then, too, it helps your work and deepens and broadens your life if you have a rest-place and a refuge to which you can escape when you are tired or worried, and things have gone wrong or you have done wrong.

The writer has found so much health and happiness and comfort among the wild-folk that he is always glad to tell other people how to meet them, especially boys and girls. So the Boy Scouts of the Counties have been kind enough to make him their woodsman, and the Boy Scouts of Philadelphia their naturalist. In this article he has been asked to write of some of the ways in which his boys and he have learned about out-of-door things. In the first place, the writer has found from long experience that boys are like juries—you have to interest them in order to gain a verdict. There isn't much use in trying to teach boys nature-knowledge out of books, or to attempt to fill their minds full of Latin names and dry statistics. Get them interested in the thing itself, and all the rest will follow. Take birds, for example. The writer has prepared for the Scouts a daily check-list of all the birds that are found in or pass through Philadelphia and the surrounding counties throughout the year, arranged alphabetically.

On one sheet can be kept a month's record, day by day, of the birds seen and heard on daily or weekly hikes by simply making a check-mark opposite the names of the bird. In a short time every boy is interested in finding how many birds he can identify in a single day, and comparing his list and his record with others, or in trying to better his own score. One sheet will often last for months, and by preserving and perhaps eventually binding the sheets, a permanent and comparative record can be kept which is both interesting and valuable.

The first thing to do with bird-study, as with all other nature study, is to find the contact point of interest. Otherwise, no amount of lectures or check-lists will avail. This is not difficult to discover. One troop of boys became bird enthusiasts on that night when the woodsman called up an owl from half a mile away, which flew through the winter woods and around and around the embers of a dying camp-fire like a familiar spirit. Others became bird lovers and bird protectors by being shown the rare nest of the solitary vireo and seeing the trembling brave little mother bird refuse to leave her eggs, even when touched.

The same methods are used in other branches of nature study. For example, the writer was accustomed to take groups of boys out, especially in winter, when the birds were scarce and the flowers gone, and show them thirty or forty different kinds of trees. By this method they learned a few, but the results were not very satisfactory. So he organized a "tree-treasure hunt." The Scouts lined up in front of a white oak tree in a half-

wooded pasture and were notified that the Woodsman had been credibly advised that around this particular tree was a clue to a buried treasure. Those boys nearly tore up that tree by the roots looking for said clue. It was finally found behind a large "No Trespass" board nailed to the tree, and consisted of a sheet of paper, on which was scrawled in piratical handwriting: "Look in the snow at the foot of the nearest black walnut tree. Blackbeard." Then came a hunt for a black walnut tree. Some youngster who knew more about trees than the others, located it, and found a paper which directed them to go to the white ash which stood beside a flowering dogwood. From there they were directed successively to a tulip poplar, a black oak, a sassafras, a spicewood bush, and so on until they had covered about twenty-five trees. Then a message directed them to a red-eyed vireo's nest on a low branch of a sour-gum. In that place they found the last message, which directed them to look under a flat stone which stood by a butternut tree. There was found a treasure, consisting of some pounds of chocolates and twenty-five Indian arrow-heads. The chocolates were divided among the band and an arrow-head was given to the first finder of each tree, so that the whole crowd took part in the hunt and



many of them shared in the treasure. By this method the Naturalist has found that boys can painlessly learn some twenty-five trees so that they never forget them.

Again, he has found that the average boy absorbs knowledge most easily through his stomach. Anything that he can taste or eat he remembers forever. As nearly all of our wild fruits, berries and roots are edible, the writer has been able to

teach a good deal of botany by the gastronomic method. The water-hemlock, the poison-sumac, the poison-ivy, the Jimson weed, the death angel and the fly mushroom, with a few others, make up about all of the poisonous plants that will be met in this part of the country. Even the bitter-sweet, the pokeberry and the deadly night-shade have been found to be practically harmless. Sweet viburnum, sassafras, spice-bush,

frost and fox grapes, persimmons, sweet cicely, sugar maple, black birch and a score or more of other trees and shrubs and plants can be learned by the sense of taste.

Then, too, a boy is practical, and he likes stories. Show him how to find his way by the stars, or how to tell time at night by the great sky-clock whose hands move in opposite direction to our earth clocks and whose circle is twenty-four instead

of twelve hours, and you will at once awaken in him an interest in astronomy. Tell him the story of Algol the Demon Star, the fatal Eye of Medusa. Let him test his eyesight on the Horse and Rider, the double star which is the second in the Handle of the Dipper. Tell him why Orion will never stay in the sky with the Scorpion. Show him the rabbit track which stands for Lepus the Hare, and you will find that it will not be long before he can name all of the constellations and the first and second magnitude stars, besides absorbing many of the dryer facts of astronomy.

Every week the writer gives a nature talk to selected groups or troops of Scouts, or talks to the Scoutmasters on the teaching of the various branches of nature study. Each week, too, he prepares a nature bulletin, which is printed in the Sunday Ledger, while a copy is also sent to every troop.

This tells what can be found and seen or heard out of doors that particular week. Among some of them were "The Seven Sleepers," telling of the seven animals that hibernate; "Winter Nests," "Fox Trails," "A Winter Bird Walk" and "Sky Friends."

Every month or so the writer takes his boys out on nature hikes and helps them to get acquainted with some of his friends among the wild-folk. Sometimes

these hikes end with a camp-fire and a walk back under the stars, which the boys learn as they go. It is on these hikes that he finds what special line of nature knowledge each boy likes best. Some are interested in birds, some in trees or stars or animals. Once the writer went out with some boys under probation. One boy had a bad record and seemed interested in nothing until towards the end of the walk the writer found a fairly

common but beautiful little orchid. The boy's face lighted up and he wanted to know if every flower had a name, and whether he could learn them. The writer promised to send him a flower book if he had a perfect record for conduct for a whole month. He won the book, and later on he wrote the following letter:

"Dear Friend:

"I have been a good boy and I am going to keep on being a good boy, and I am going to

learn every flower in the book and I am going to learn every flower in the world."

Some day that boy is going to make a name for himself as a botanist.

On another hike a little fellow became immensely interested in some cows that were grazing in a pasture.

"That's the first time," he remarked, excitedly, "that I ever saw a wild cow."



Today he is one of the best nature students in his troop.

In connection with this nature study, the writer has obtained permission to install eleven bird refuges on various estates in and around Philadelphia. Each one is to be under the protection and supervision of a special troop of boys, who install and keep up feeding and nesting boxes, post signs, plant shrubs, and keep the refuges free from cats, squirrels, blacksnakes, English sparrows and eggers, and report on the birds visiting or found in the refuges to the Naturalist. During the winter, by arrangement with various of the museums in Philadelphia, the Naturalist has arranged a series of indoor hikes, on which the boys will have an opportunity to make themselves familiar

with many of the most valuable collections in this city.

Last, but not least, is the Order of the Arrowhead. Every boy who can answer the questions asked by the Naturalist at the end of his talks, or who can answer the written questions about the collections prepared by the directors of the various museums, is entitled to receive an Indian arrowhead and become a member of the Order. In the spring the Arrowhead Scouts have a special hike and camp-fire.

Let the writer end this open-air preachment as he began. Get out into the open, away from our narrow, indoor days, and claim the inheritance for yourself and your children that God has given us all in His great out of doors.



SCOUTS AT CAMP STUDYING NATURE

How the Scout Movement is Helping Our Boys

"Joseph is a different boy since he joined the Scouts. He don't kick any more when I send him on an errand, but goes cheerfully. He is studying his Scout Manual continually."—A Parent.

"We want the Scouts to help us. They are so reliable." — Chairman of a Main Line organization.

"The Scout movement has had the following results upon boys who have come under my observation:

First.—Increased their sense of honor.

Second.—Caused them to be ever ready to serve the community, parents and church.

Third.—Interested them in trees and flowers.

Fourth.—They now defend the small boys and prevent quarrels.

Fifth.—They do, uncomplainingly, the tasks assigned to them about the home and community."

"One of my boys who was formerly quite sickly and took no interest in out-of-door life, has been completely transformed in health as a result of three years of the Scout program."—A Scoutmaster.

"My boy is greatly improved in his habits in controlling his temper, and he is more kind and helpful to his mother."—A Parent.

"The Scout movement is reaching and transforming boys who formerly spent their time hanging around the street corners."—A Clergyman.

At the Home of the Good Shepherd, at Rosemont, where a troop is located, there are two boys, one aged 6, who has learned the Scout laws, while the other, aged 10, is saving 25 cents that he earned, so that they can become Scouts as soon as they are 12 years old (the minimum age).

How Scouts Earn Money and Pay Their Own Way

The Ambler Scouts are delivering telephone directories in their own and neighboring communities.

The troop at Clifton is selling Larkin products.

Folcroft Troop had a bread and cake sale.

A moving-picture show increased the funds of the North Wales Troop.

The Garrettford, North Wales, Ambler No. 2 and Schwenksville troops gave minstrel shows.

The Whitmarsh troops gave the Scout play, entitled "A Busy After-

noon," the proceeds of which were given to the County Council in support of its work.

Darby No. 2 and North Wales collected and sold old newspapers and magazines; the latter also acted as local representative of one of the Philadelphia papers.

The Sharon Hill Troop sold several thousand eggs last Easter, which helped their treasury to a considerable extent.

Darby No. 1 held an oyster supper, and netted quite a neat sum as the result.

What Prominent Men Think of the Boy Scout Movement

PRESIDENT UNION LEAGUE CLUB



"The observation I have had of the Boy Scout movement has been such as to confirm me in the belief that this is the sanest and most practicable movement that has ever been instituted for the conservation of boys. I know of no investment of money in the way of civic betterment that compares in results with the money invested in this Boy Scout work. Public-spirited citizens have been more than willing through the years to contribute money to correct the character of men and start them in the way of better living, when a fraction of the money so spent would have produced infinitely larger and lasting results if it had been put to the use of a movement that had for its aim the saving of these same men when they were boys. I heartily commend the work."—JOHN GRIBBEL.

PRESIDENT HAVERFORD COLLEGE

"I am glad to endorse the Boy Scout movement. Whenever I have had an opportunity to note its operations, it has impressed me as developing most wholesome and desirable traits in the boys.

"I hope you will be encouraged in keeping up the movement in Montgomery and Delaware counties."—ISAAC SHARPLESS.



A MERCHANT



I am heartily in sympathy with the Boy Scout movement, to which you are giving so much of your valuable time and attention. The boys of today are the men of tomorrow, and this is a phase of "preparedness" which particularly appeals to me. The training given the Boy Scouts at the most critical time of a boy's life not only makes better boys that develop into better men, but makes a valuable asset to the whole country.

I wish you every success in this good work.
—FREDERICK L. BAILLY.

The Church and the Boy Scout Movement

By REV. E. H. BONSALE, JR.

Walter Rauschenbusch says of the Lord's Prayer that it is not the property of those whose chief religious aim is to pass through an evil world in safety, leaving the world's evil unshaken. Its dominating thought is the moral and religious transformation of mankind in all its social relations. It was

and girls in the fundamentals of this new-old faith. And right here the church finds at her hand an organization prepared to do this training, with her guidance, with the boys of the world. The Boy Scouts of America stand for the very highest of Christian citizenship. First, they stand for Universal Peace, when



SUNDAY SERVICE AT CAMP

left us by Jesus and it is the rightful property of those who follow His banner in the conquest of the world. It is to this conquest of the world that the church of our day has pledged herself; freed from the shackles of a faith that would seek only salvation of the individual, the church seeks to build up a kingdom where self-sacrifice will be the watchword of the citizens.

This program can be carried out only by beginning at the very youngest age and training the boys

the world is war-weary, when, if ever, Christianity must assert itself and prove that the teaching of the Prophet of Galilee is livable today, we find a great boys' organization teaching peace throughout the world. In the second place, this organization teaches loyalty, patriotism, chivalry; all virtues that the church would fain promote and foster.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the International Sunday School Association have

What Prominent Men Think of the Boy Scout Movement

PRESIDENT U. G. I. COMPANY

"A wisely directed Boy Scout Troop is, in my opinion, a most valuable asset for any community. During the most critical years of a boy's life it fills the gap between school and home, satisfying in a wholesome manner his craving for physical activity, teaching him, by the proper care of his body and the development of his mind and spirit along straight lines, to be wholesome, self-reliant, brave (morally and physically), truthful, considerate of others, and an intelligent observer of the wonderful works of God and man by which he is surrounded.

"Hoping that those who are in charge of the Boy Scout movement in Delaware and Montgomery Counties, which has especially come under my observation, may receive the support which they deserve from the community, I am."—SAMUEL T. BODINE.



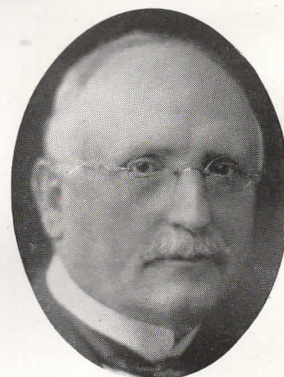
JUDGE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

"The general purposes and plan of the Boy Scout movement commend them to every one. The labors of those who have more closely identified themselves with the movement have proven its practical value and success. I heartily join with every good citizen in the efforts to continue the success which has attended their labors."

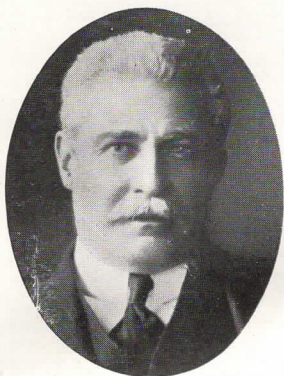
—O. B. DICKINSON.

PRESIDENT BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

"I have a high opinion of the Boy Scout movement, for the following reasons: It furnishes a healthful outlet for the boys' activities, and combines with necessary recreation the acquisition of a great number of accomplishments, the usefulness of which cannot be estimated. It teaches boys the advantages to be gained through organization. It inspires them with a manly sense of independence and of helpfulness, and thereby gives them higher standards of manhood. It teaches them to be better citizens and better men."—ALBA B. JOHNSON.



What Prominent Men Think of the Boy Scout Movement



PRESIDENT PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

The training and discipline that teach a boy to develop a healthy body, and to help the unfortunate, aid the wounded, save the drowning, and which inculcates obedience, truthfulness and other traits of sturdy manhood, is to be commended. I am sure the Boy Scout movement, which does this for its members, should be encouraged.

—SAMUEL REA.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME
JOURNAL

"I believe that the Boy Scout organization, with the purposes for which it stands, is one of the best movements of the present day. I have known a membership in the Boy Scouts to make a boy more kindly and considerate and effective."

—EDWARD BOK.



VICE-PRESIDENT PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

The remarkable success that has attended the Boy Scout movement throughout the country constitutes one of the notable developments of recent years. A keen need existed for just such a wholesome training for our boys as the activities of the Boy Scouts afford.

Taking our youth in the formative period and teaching them, in a fascinating way, the duties of good citizenship, the habits of orderliness, usefulness, self-reliance and right living, and at the same time promoting physical vigor and sturdiness, the movement strikes at the very fundamentals of character building, and goes far toward instilling those stern qualities of moral and mental discipline that are of inestimable value and benefit alike to the boy and to society.

—W. W. ATTERBURY.



laid out what they call their four-fold program. This program, whether taught in Sunday School or Y. M. C. A. or camp, is the same: a development along four lines—physical, social, mental and spiritual. The church, in the past, has chosen to take as her special task the nurture of the spiritual alone, leaving the other sides to be developed away from the church influence, and then they have wondered why the spiritual side did not develop properly. It is only, we believe today, as these four sides are developed simultaneously and homogeneously that we have an approach to perfect boys or men.

The Boy Scout, on his entrance into the Tenderfoot or first degree of Scouting, pledges himself along all four of these lines. "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country." A spiritual pledge to do always the highest thing: that to which he is urged by the highest that is in him, his belief in his God. "I will do my best to be helpful to other people at all times." This is the social pledge, recognizing that foundation principle of organized society that no man can live for or by himself, but that every life is interwoven with others until we are in reality our brother's keepers. "I will do my best to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight." The physical and mental pledge ending with a renewed pledge of right living according to spiritual principles.

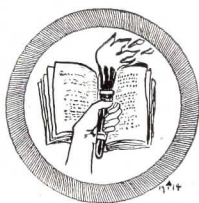
Here, then, is a movement pledged to service along four lines, and an organization, the church, pledged to service to mankind along the same lines. What better training school for future Christians, then, could be found than the Scout movement? A boy, clean, thought-

ful, helpful, strong, is the aim alike of Scouts and church.

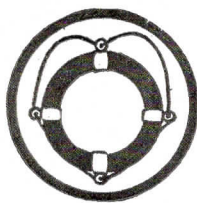
Jesus lived near to nature as a boy; from the great Esdraelon Plain and his rambles there, he gained the strength that enabled him to bear the burden of the years of struggle and disappointment. Jesus was a thoughtful boy, mentally awake to see the "lilies of the field" and "the sparrows" and "the houses built on rocks that withstood the storms." Jesus was helpful; he "grew in favor with men," "never man taught as this man," he knew the games of little children as he said: "I have piped for you and ye have not danced." Jesus was a cleanboy and a clean man. "Which of you convinceth me of sin?"

The church seeks to make Christians—followers of Jesus. Therefore they must be strong from the out of doors, the camping and living near to nature. They must be thoughtful, mentally awake to know the birds and the flowers, the trees and God's outdoors. They must be helpful, knowing first-aid and life-saving and personal and public health, knowing the social games that draw us nearer and make us forgetful of self. They must be clean, morally straight, standing for "clean speech, clean sport, clean habits and traveling with a clean crowd."

Is this religion? Is this church training? It is fundamental Christianity, shorn of all pretence, all sham, all weakness, all faintheartedness. The Christianity that demands of its boys and men, as Jesus demanded of his apostles, perfection. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect." Is the teaching of Jesus livable today? Take a group of Scouts, work hard with them, sacrifice yourself for them and find out for yourself.



SCHOLARSHIP
MERIT BADGE



LIFE SAVING
MERIT BADGE



ATHLETICS
MERIT BADGE

The Scout Requirements and Merit Badge Work

By W. L. SAUNDERS, 2ND
Chairman of County Court of Honor

I propose to tell you about the required work of our Boy Scouts, and especially the advanced work of passing Merit Badges. Our friends who are interested in our work, will, I am sure, be interested in knowing what Scouts do.

In the first place, no boy can enter a troop until he is 12 years old, and, on entering, he must pass three tests. First, he must know the twelve Scout laws, the Scout sign, salute and the significance of the badge; second, the composition and history of the national flag and the customary forms of respect due it; and third, he must tie, as directed, four knots. In addition, during his first year, a Scout usually passes the ten tests which entitle him to wear a second-class Scout badge. These include elementary first-aid and bandaging, elementary signaling, tracking, proper use of knife and hatchet, ability to build a fire in the open, using not more than two matches, elementary cooking over a camp fire, knowing the sixteen points of the compass, and, finally, he must earn and deposit a dollar in a public bank.

This accomplished, he is prepared

to study to become a first-class Scout. As a rule, a year or two is spent before a boy attains this honor. Among the twelve requirements for a first-class Scout are: swimming fifty yards, proficient signaling, advanced first aid, advanced camp cooking, nature work, reading a map correctly and drawing one from field notes, judging distance, size, number, height, etc., taking a Scouting expedition of at least fourteen miles, earning and depositing two dollars in a public bank, giving satisfactory evidence that he has put into practice in his daily life the principles of the Scout oath and law, and finally, he must enlist and train another boy in the Tenderfoot requirements.

Once a first-class Scout he is privileged to work for merit badges, which may be considered advanced scouting. There are some fifty-two merit badges, representing as many different forms of endeavor and activity, each with its symbol or badge. Among the more popular merit badges are Athletics, Camping, Personal Health, Swimming, Scholarship, Woodcraft, Public Health and Civics. The Merit

Badge work is comprehensive and fundamental and includes vocational training in such subjects as Handicraft, Carpentry, Electricity, Business, Agriculture and many others.

Courts of Honor, composed of three or more men prominent in one or more lines of endeavor, are organized in various communities, and examine applicants for the Merit Badges. If a boy passes successfully, applications are forwarded to National Headquarters and, if ac-

prehensive knowledge of the subject he is examined in before he is passed. I quote from the Boy Scout Handbook:

"A boy who has passed all of the tenderfoot, second and first class Scout requirements is now eligible to qualify for the various merit badges. Some are purposefully restricted to boys living in rural communities, boys in school and boys at work.

These badges are intended to stimulate the Scout's interest in



BRYN MAWR SCOUTS PASSING COOKING TEST IN WOODS

cepted by the National Court of Honor, the boy is sent an appropriate badge, which he may wear on the sleeve of his coat. These symbols are an appropriate recognition of accomplishment and give the boy a prestige among the other Scouts.

As a rule, a boy works up the various requirements for a Merit Badge in his spare time, either at home or with some other boy, and at the Scout meetings, with the help of his Scoutmaster. When he is prepared to pass an examination, he is sent before the examiners by his Scoutmaster. He must have a com-

prehensive knowledge of the subject he is examined in before he is passed. I quote from the Boy Scout Handbook:

"A boy who has passed all of the tenderfoot, second and first class Scout requirements is now eligible to qualify for the various merit badges. Some are purposefully restricted to boys living in rural communities, boys in school and boys at work.

These badges are intended to stimulate the Scout's interest in the life about him, and are given for general knowledge. The wearing of these badges does not signify that a Scout is qualified to make his living by the knowledge gained in securing the award."

The merit badge for lifesaving is of special interest, so the requirements are noted here. To obtain this honor, a Scout must:

- "1. Go down from the surface of the water at least seven feet deep and bring up an object twelve inches or more in diameter, weighing not less than ten pounds.

2. Swim twenty yards carrying a person of his own weight:

- (a) By a two-hand carry, using feet only for propulsion;
- (b) By a one-arm carry, using side stroke.

3. Dressed in trousers, coat and shoes, swim fifty yards, and undress before reaching shore.

4. In deep water, demonstrate three approved methods of releasing death grip.

5. Demonstrate Schaefer (prone pressure) method of resuscitation."

I have seen these requirements passed at Scout camps a number of times, and a boy who successfully passes them is adequately prepared to do his part in case of a drowning accident. In fact, Boy Scouts have many times rescued persons from drowning, and it is this knowledge and the confidence it gives them which has been responsible for the saving of many lives.

The merit badge work stimulates the boy to go on to bigger things. It directs his energies to activities which are interesting to him, and it is along these lines of interest that he is sure to be successful in after life.

I quote again from the Handbook to give you the qualifications for "Life Scout," "Star Scout" and "Eagle Scout." The symbols of these three honors are given at the end of this article:

"LIFE SCOUT. The Life Scout badge is awarded to all first-class Scouts who have qualified for the merit badges of first aid, physical development or athletics, personal health, public health and lifesaving or pioneering."

"STAR SCOUT. The Star Scout badge is awarded to the first-class Scout who has qualified for ten

merit badges, including the five badges of the Life Scout."

"EAGLE SCOUT. The Eagle Scout is awarded to any first-class Scout qualifying for twenty-one merit badges. These twenty-one badges shall include first aid, life-saving, personal health, public health, cooking, camping, civics, bird study, pathfinding, pioneering, athletics or physical development, and any ten others."

The following boys in our counties have obtained the rank of the Eagle Scout and are among the 150 boys in the United States who are privileged to wear this pin:

Henry E. Knowlton, Bryn Mawr Troop.

Jack Dearden, Ashbourne Troop.

Wm. H. J. McIntyre, Ashbourne Troop.

Hammond Armstrong, Ashbourne Troop.

Edwin Armstrong, Ashbourne Troop.

Kenneth Scull, Ashbourne Troop.

Paul Kallenbach, Ashbourne Troop.

James Prescott, Jenkintown Troop.

Cheswell H. Potts, Glenside Troop.

George A. Peiffer, Glenside Troop.

And, in addition, the eight Scouts of the "Bucktail" Troop, Bala No. 1, which formed the first Eagle Patrol in America. (See picture on following page).

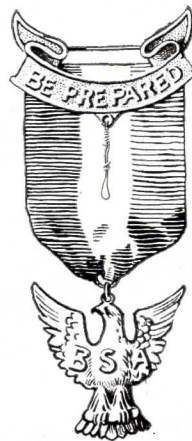
In conclusion, I wish to say just a few words about the Eagle Patrol. It was formed from the older boys of my troop three winters ago. Several of these boys had been in the Scout movement three years and had passed a number of

merit badges. Coming home from a successful summer at camp, we thought that it would be a good example to the boys of other troops if a full patrol of our troop could win this highest honor in Scouting. We found it a big undertaking, but very worth while, and the results were certainly very gratifying.

I wish to add a word of suggestion to my readers and friends of the Scouts. I would ask you to do

everything you can to encourage boys between twelve and fourteen years to join the Scout movement. Once in a troop, the parents and older friends of the boys can do much to make the boy's work effective by taking an interest in his Scout work.

If the above outline of our work will help you to better understand the scope of the Boy Scout movement, it will have served its purpose.



EAGLE SCOUT
BADGE



LIFE SCOUT
BADGE



STAR SCOUT
BADGE



THE EAGLE SCOUT PATROL

Alex. Halcombe, Jr. Jos. Keefe, W. L. Saunders, 2nd, John Winters, John Rinkenbach,
Seated — Isaac Kershaw, Jr., Harry Ingram, Harry Ferriera

THE SCOUT OATH

On my honor I will do my best:

1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law.
2. To help other people at all times.
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

THE SCOUT LAWS

1. **A Scout is Trustworthy**—A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his Scout badge.

2. **A Scout is Loyal**—He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due; his Scout leader, his home, parents and country.

3. **A Scout is Helpful**—He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons and share the home duties. **HE MUST DO AT LEAST ONE GOOD TURN TO SOMEBODY EVERY DAY.**

4. **A Scout is Friendly**—He is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.

5. **A Scout is Courteous**—He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

6. **A Scout is Kind**—He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any

living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

7. **A Scout is Obedient**—He obeys his parents, Scoutmaster, patrol leader and all other duly constituted authorities.

8. **A Scout is Cheerful**—He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks or grumbles at hardships.

9. **A Scout is Thrifty**—He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money, so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects. **HE MAY WORK FOR PAY, BUT MUST NOT RECEIVE TIPS FOR COURTESIES OR GOOD TURNS.**

10. **A Scout is Brave**—He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and has to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

11. **A Scout is Clean**—He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

12. **A Scout is Reverent**—He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

The Scout Motto—"Be Prepared"



PREPARING TO BE OF SERVICE
BEING TAUGHT HOW TO RENDER FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

SCOUT TROOPS—DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

No.	Location	Scoutmaster and Assistants	Date Organized	No of Scouts T. 2nd 1st M.B.	Total	Place of Meeting	Time
1.	ARDMORE	H. L. Reinhold, Jr. Geo. Yocum Geo. H. Weidner	Oct., 1910	17 7 1 1	25	Y. M. C. A.	Thurs. Evg.
2.	ASHBOURNE	Paul Kallenback C. K. Skull Wm. Williams Hammond Armstrong	Dec. 22, 1910	10 11 8 18	36	Presbyterian Church	Fri. Evg.
3.	WAYNE	Samuel Brandenstein Owen Davis Joseph Wilson Francis Dallett Jesse R. Harris	Feb., 1911	14 4 2 2	22	Men's Club and Scout Cabin	Mon. Evg.
4.	LANSDALE	Robert Davis Edward Hitchcock Bernard Fischer Thos. Vandiver C. H. Potts G. H. Burton G. M. Stewart D. H. Collins Rev. Stanley Billheimer John Rowden J. H. Phillips	Feb., 1911	5 3 2 1	10	Borough Hall Scout Cabin	Mon. Evg.
5.	SWARTHMORE	Edward Hitchcock	Feb., 1911	8 8 8 8	24	Presbyterian Church	Fri. Evg.
6.	BALA, No. 1	Thos. Vandiver	Mar. 16, 1911	7 11 17 16	35	Lutheran Church	Fri. Evg.
7.	GLENSIDE	C. H. Potts	Mar. 31, 1911	7 11 17 16	35	Lutheran Church	Fri. Evg.
8.	NORWOOD	G. M. Stewart D. H. Collins Rev. Stanley Billheimer John Rowden J. H. Phillips	Apr., 1911	19 7 4 2	30	Lutheran Church	Sat. Evg.
9.	LANSDOWNE	Harrison Matsinger Rudolph Hazard Fred Shoemaker Wm. M. Kemp H. W. Batchelder F. V. Miller Kay Munshower John N. Black Dr. B. K. Wilbur	May, 1911	15 10 7 6	32	Scout Rooms	Fri. Evg.
10.	JENKINTOWN	Wm. M. Kemp Fred Shoemaker Rudolph Hazard	May, 1912	7 1 7 5	15	Jenkintown Club Associated Charities Rooms	Fri. Evg.
11.	NORRISTOWN	H. W. Batchelder F. V. Miller Kay Munshower John N. Black Dr. B. K. Wilbur	Feb., 1912	16 6 1 1	23	Jenkintown Club Associated Charities Rooms	Tues. Evg.
12.	GULF MILLS	F. V. Miller Kay Munshower John N. Black Dr. B. K. Wilbur	Apr., 1912	11 4 1 1	16	Trinity Mission	Mon. Evg.
13.	BRYN MAWR	Dr. B. K. Wilbur John N. Black Kay Munshower	June 12, 1912	4 11 6 5	21	Presbyterian Church	Fri. Evg. Sat. Aft.
14.	BALA, No. 2	Richard Shoemaker, Jr. C. A. Service, Jr. G. L. Schaffer	Sept., 1912	4 8 6 4	18	Presbyterian Church	Fri. Evg.
15.	GARRETTTOWN	Rev. L. C. Drake A. R. Matthews, Jr. John E. Barcus P. J. Field Rev. Thos. Shoemaker	Jan. 25, 1913	19 2	21	Baptist Church	Fri. Evg.
16.	DARBY, No. 1	John E. Barcus P. J. Field Rev. Thos. Shoemaker	Mar. 17, 1913	15 13	28	Sons of Veterans Hall	Fri. Evg.
17.	MORTON	Rev. Thos. Shoemaker	Apr., 1913	7 6 9 8	22	Episcopal Parish House	Thurs. Evg.

SCOUT TROOPS—DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

No.	Location	Scoutmaster and Assistants	Date Organized	No of Scouts	Total	Place of Meeting	Time
18.	FOLCROFT	Alfred T. Dutton	Aug. 16, 1913	9 T. 2nd 3 1st 10 M.B.	22	Methodist Church	Mon. Evg.
19.	COLLINGDALE	Warren G. Hayes	Dec. 22, 1913	16	22	Episcopal Parish House	Thurs. Evg.
20.	NORTH WALES	Rev. W. L. Amthor	Feb. 8, 1914	17	35	Methodist Church	Fri. Evg.
21.	LINFIELD	Wm. Kastle	Apr. 22, 1914	1	6	Myers' Office	2d & 4th Mon. Evg.
22.	GLENOLDBEN	Rev. W. H. Medlar	May 8, 1914	13	27	Congregational Church	Fri. Evg.
23.	FT. WASHINGTON	W. R. Wallace, Asst.	May 13, 1914	3	7	Residence	Wed. Evg.
24.	CONSHOHOCKEN	Rev. Thos. Armour	Nov. 24, 1914	13	23	Methodist Church	Tues. Evg.
25.	WHITEMARSH	R. H. Kecker	Dec. 1, 1914	11	19	St. Thomas School	Wed. Evg.
26.	UPPER DARBY	Dr. P. G. Kitchen	Jan. 1, 1915	15	15	Holy Sacrament Church	Fri. Evg.
27.	AMBLER, No. 1	Dr. R. G. Wildrick	Jan. 15, 1915	23	36	Episcopal Parish House	Fri. Evg.
28.	E. LANSDOWNE	H. E. Wells	Jan. 30, 1915	15	15	Lutheran Church	Thurs. Evg.
29.	CLIFTON HEIGHTS	Rev. E. H. Bonsall, Jr.	Mar. 15, 1915	12	23	Episcopal Parish House	Thurs. Evg.
30.	AMBLER	J. Spence	May 17, 1915	7	26	Evans' Barn	Thurs. Evg.
31.	GLEN RIDDLE	C. W. Haywood	May 17, 1915	8	26	Evans' Barn	Thurs. Evg.
32.	TELFORD	R. Scholl, Asst.	May 1915	13	15	Methodist Church	Fri. Evg.
33.	UPLAND	Wm. McGowan	June 30, 1915	32	32	Y. M. A. Rooms	2d & 4th Fri. Evg.
34.	SCHWENKSVILLE	J. R. Tallis	July 1915	12	15	Scout Room	Tues. Evg.
35.	SWARTHMORE, No. 2	W. Ambrose Hirst	July 1915	6	16	Presbyterian Church	Fri. Evg.
36.	MEDIA	Elmer S. Lukens	July 1915	17	22	Methodist Church	Fri. Evg.
37.	CHAD'S FORD	Rev. Elias Auger	Aug. 3, 1915	8	13	Homes Episcopal Parish	Sat. Aft.
38.	ROCKLEDGE	H. C. Buckley	Oct. 3, 1915	14	17	Homes Episcopal Parish	Thurs. Evg.

SCOUT TROOPS—DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

No.	Location	Scoutmaster and Assistants	Date Organized	No of Scouts T. 2nd 1st M.B.	Total	Place of Meeting	Time
39.	DARBY, No. 2.	H. C. Hoffman.	Oct. 29, 1915	14	14	Lutheran Church	Fri. Evg.
40.	ROSEMONT	H. C. Fromuth	Dec.	9	3	Home of Good Shepherd	Thurs. & Sat. Aft
41.	ARLINGTON	E. H. Krewson	Jan. 11, 1916	17		Y. M. C. A.	Thurs. Evg.
42.	NARBERTH	W. Arthur Cole	Feb.	20	3 1	Y. M. C. A.	Fri. Evg.
43.	POTTSTOWN, No. 1.	T. R. Hyde	Feb.	20	3 4 1	Hill School	Sat. Aft.
44.	ZIEGLERSVILLE	W. S. Brey	Feb. 28, 1916	8		School House	Wed. Evg.
45.	POTTSTOWN, No. 2.	Adolph Keiser	Mar.	22	2	Episcopal Chapel	Fri. Evg.
46.	LIMA	Henry Holden	May, 1916	8		Methodist Church	Fri. Evg.
47.	LANESBORO	Dr. J. E. Dunwoody	June, 1916	12		Methodist Church	Fri. Evg.
48.	COLLEGEVILLE	H. P. Tyson	June, 1916	12		Bungalow	Sat. Aft.
49.	DARBY, No. 3.	Wilbert Paret	Nov., 1916	18		Hall	Thurs. Evg.
50.	GREEN LANE	Rev. T. R. Brendle	Sept., 1916	16		Parsonage	Fri. Evg.
51.	ROYERSFORD	Rev. Wm. Roberts	Sept., 1916	16		Epiphany Guild	Mon. Evg.
52.	NORRISTOWN	Rev. Edw. R. Noble	Oct., 1916	12	1	All Saints Parish	Thurs. Evg.
53.	WILLOW GROVE	Rev. B. J. Rudderow	Oct., 1916	23		Willow Grove Club	Fri. Evg.
54.	PAOLI	Rev. H. A. Walton	Apr. 15, 1911	12	12 12 7	Episcopal Parish	Sat. A. M.
55.	CHESTER, No. 2.	John C. Norsk	July, 1913	14	4 8	Y. M. C. A.	Tues. Evg.
56.	CHESTER, No. 3.	H. A. Lee	Apr., 1915	10	10 10 6	Trinity Methodist Church	Mon. Evg.
57.	CHESTER, No. 4.	D. M. Montgomery	June, 1915	23		MD. Presbyterian Church	Tues. Evg.
58.	CHESTER, No. 5.	W. T. Dunlap	Sept., 1915	32		Lutheran Church	Mon. Evg.
59.	CHESTER, No. 6.	F. Kaster	Jan., 1916	28		Methodist Church	Tues. Evg.
60.	CHESTER, No. 7.	Ira Saunders	Feb., 1916	8		215 Edward St.	Tues. Evg.
61.	CHESTER, No. 8.	Geo. M. Stroud	Mar., 1916	19		Providence Ave.	Tues. Evg.
62.	CHESTER, No. 9.	Edw. Springer	Mar., 1916	22		First Baptist Church	Tues. Evg.
63.	CHESTER, No. 10.	Dr. E. W. Dodd	Jan., 1916	13		Third Presbyterian Church	Thurs. Evg.

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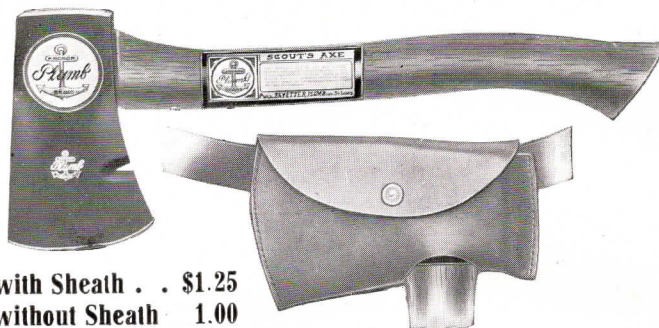
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