

Year Book
of the
Council
of
Montgomery
and Delaware
Counties
Boy Scouts
of America



1918



1918
YEAR BOOK
OF THE
Boy Scouts of America

DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY
COUNTIES COUNCIL

(Organized 1911)



J. LINWOOD JOHNSON
249 CHERRY LANE
LANSDALE, PA. 19446

HEADQUARTERS
1033 Real Estate Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEDICATED
TO THE
200 SCOUTS
OF
DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY
COUNTIES
WHO HAVE RESPONDED
TO THE
CALL OF THEIR COUNTRY
AND ARE NOW
WITH THE COLORS

ATTENTION!

Do you know what our Boy Scouts in Montgomery and Delaware Counties have accomplished for the Nation in the past year?

The story we tell you in this little book will no doubt surprise you. It should interest you greatly.

Can there be, at a time like the present, anything more worthy than instructing the boy to live a life of usefulness and self-sacrifice for the good it brings at home and abroad?

Just think for one moment!

We have enlisted, in the two Counties, upwards of two thousand boys in the Boy Scout Movement.

And what does the Boy Scout stand for?

They pledge themselves—

First, To do their duty to God and Country.

Second, To help other people at all times.

Third, To keep themselves physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

Is it not worth while to push this work with much vigor and energy?

Now, I ask all the friends of this great cause to read carefully the many printed facts concerning the work done and to be done by our Boy Scouts, and have the boys in your household do the same, and then tell us how we can still better take care of the great asset the United States possesses in its Boy Scouts.

Enthusiastically submitted,

WINTHROP SARGENT,

President of Boy Scout Council for Montgomery and Delaware Counties.



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 phys-
ically 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, Scout Master, patrol leader and all other duly constituted authorities.
8. **A SCOUT IS CHEERFUL**—He smiles whenever he can. 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.

"A SCOUT'S HONOR IS TO BE TRUSTED"



"DO A GOOD TURN DAILY"

What Does the Boy Scout Movement Stand For?

JOHN DENNIS MAHONEY

West Philadelphia High School for Boys



TWO business men were looking out of a Pullman window one summer Saturday afternoon. As the train rounded a curve of the Schuylkill River and thundered over a bridge, they saw standing in the road below a troop of

boys in khaki uniforms and felt campaign hats.

"What are they, Jim?" inquired one of the travelers.

"Why, they're Boy Scouts," replied his companion.

"What do they do?"

"Oh, they learn how to find their way about in the woods, and things like that. I think they drill, too."

"Humph!" remarked the man who had seen a Scout for the first time. He was not deeply impressed.

And there was no one there to tell him that, although a Boy Scout DOES learn how to find his way in the woods, that is only one of the many, many things he learns; that, although Boy Scouts do train and drill, it is not in any sense a military movement, and there is not a gun in the whole Boy Scout organization. There was no one to tell him what the Boy Scout Movement stands for.

There are thousands and thousands of American men and women to-day who either know nothing about the Scout Movement or who have very fragmentary and sometimes erroneous information about it. Yet to-day in these United States there are 297,000 clear-eyed, straight-limbed boys ranging from twelve

years upward who are wearing its uniform, learning its lessons, and obeying its laws. It was started in this country only eight years ago, and since that time 800,000 and more boys have been identified with it.

It would seem that the very weight of these numbers should result in every business man's knowing accurately and surely just what are the aims and the methods of any organization which is putting into uniformed troops such an astounding proportion of the coming manhood of the nation. And if the busy citizens of this land—business and professional, men and women, fathers and mothers—all stopped long enough to examine carefully what these boys are doing and to what a proposition they are dedicated, then there would be just as many Boy Scouts as there are boys in America above the age of twelve.

For the Boy Scout Movement takes as its basis a vision of manhood, that vision which is the joint possession of every father and mother—the kind of man they hope and dream in their hearts that their son will become. It takes that vision and draws from it twelve rules of conduct, which it writes into the Scout Law. Then it sets down the soul and spirit of the law as an Oath for every Scout to take.

Read that law of the Scouts and what it stands for—honor and loyalty without priggishness; service without self-motive; courtesy without obsequiousness; thrift without miserliness; kindness without sissiness; bravery without brag; cleanliness without dandyism; obedience without fear; and reverence without intolerance. Then read the spirit and the purpose of that law in the Oath—physi-



CAMP DELMONT—THE BOY SCOUT CAMP

cal, mental and moral fitness for the service of fellow-man, country and God.

For the carrying out of this law and the attainment of this purpose, the Scout Movement takes the boy and teaches him. It has its course and its handbook, its degrees, its honors and its medals. The description of these would be too long to attempt here. It is a complete school in manliness. Its activities are so many and so diversified as to give scope for the development of the aptitude and character of any and every boy. Merit badges were won last year by Delaware and Montgomery County Scouts in 44 different studies, among them Public Health, Personal Health, Firemanship, Swimming, First Aid, Pathfinding, Handicraft, Carpentry, and Camping.

That is the sort of thing the 93 troops of Delaware and Montgomery Counties, with their 2,144 Scouts, have been doing in the past year. In their weekly meetings, on hikes in the open, in camp, they have worked out the exercises which they have studied at home. They have not done so because they were sent there by parents, or compelled by the School Law. They have done it of their own free will, in response to their own pledge, honorably given, to a clean ideal.

What can be shown for this work? Let it be granted, you may say, that the idea is excellent, that the theory is sound. But how has it worked out? What are the results? Moral results are difficult to

measure in figures. But ask any teacher of boys who has taken the trouble to find out which of his pupils are Scouts. He will tell you upon whom he can rely for a voluntary service outside the routine duties of the school. He will tell you how rarely is a Scout implicated in a mean or dishonorable action. Better still, ask any father who has a Scout in his family. He may be able to tell you of things his own boy has taught him—things which, looking back upon his own boyhood, he wishes, with a peculiar wistfulness, that he had known years ago.

But there are some things, very practical, as all moral things are, which can be measured quite accurately. The most striking of these is found in the two big Liberty Loan campaigns which the United States Government has waged since our entrance into the Great War. In these two campaigns the Boy Scouts sold \$123,638,600 of bonds, distributed over 665,172 individual subscriptions. That was an average of over \$448 and two and one-half subscriptions for each Scout in the country. Delaware and Montgomery County troops held up the honor of their district nobly. They sold bonds to the sum of \$1,240,000, with 8,279 subscriptions—an average of \$578 and four subscriptions for each boy. A medal was given by the United States Government to each Scout who secured ten or more individual subscriptions in either campaign. In Delaware and Mont-

gomery Counties alone 383 of these medals were won.

The recent Red Cross campaign also found the Boy Scouts ready and efficient. At the word of command, this trained army took the field in every part of the country, and soon had a tide of subscriptions rolling into the great National movement of help and mercy. The work done by the Boy Scouts for the Red Cross may be estimated by the record of two troops in Delaware and Montgomery Counties, who alone turned in over 600 new memberships.

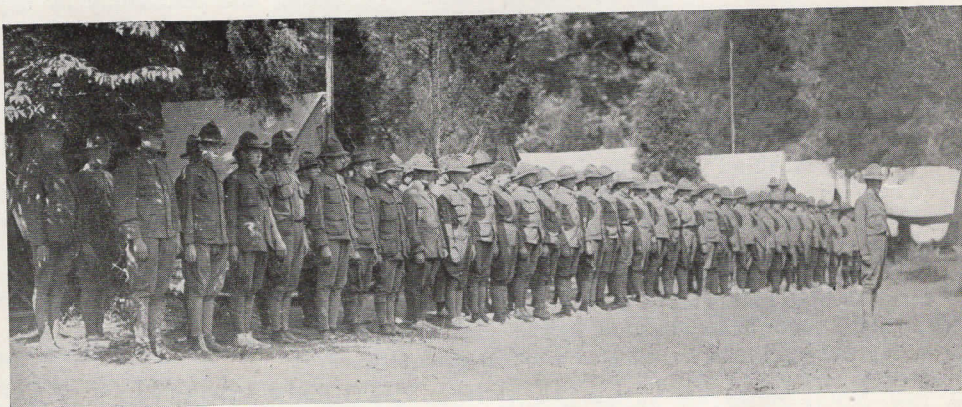
Before the call of the Nation to arms stimulated all activities, the Scouts gave telling demonstrations of being "on the job." At the big Gettysburg Encampment where, fifty years after the famous battle, the host of veterans, Blue and Gray, met and clasped hands above the ground which had been red with the blood of brave men a half-century before, the immense task of acting as guides to the great army of old soldiers and the greater gathering of relatives and friends was given to the Boy Scouts. So courteously, so tirelessly, so thoroughly did they perform their duty that many visitors carried away from the great reunion a memory and respect for these lads in khaki, not even second to the love and admiration they felt for the old soldiers themselves. It was a great picture of Americanism—those bent and withered

men testifying to the courage, the loyalty and devotion to duty of a generation passing rapidly away, served and guided by the courage, the loyalty and the devotion to duty of a generation upon whom manhood was about to dawn.

Other tangible results abound. In the great Eddystone munitions explosion the Scouts rendered service that will long be remembered by the authorities of Chester. Many a grown man stood in amazement watching the swift dexterity with which these trained boys assembled the bedding and materials for an emergency hospital and themselves administered first aid to a number of victims of the catastrophe. Individual instances of timely help have been recorded—one of the saving of the life of an injured workman through the swift and sure first-aid knowledge of a Boy Scout.

If all these were gathered, and if there could be added the health that is gained by increased life in the open, the increase of self-reliance, the increase in the ability to swim, it would be interesting reading. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might have a word to say, too, and lovers of our native song birds owe not a little to the teachings of the Scout movement.

Of results in the grown manhood of the Nation, it is even harder to get figures. The Scout Movement is only eight years old and, therefore, the most aged



SCOUTS LEARNING TO OBEY AT THE SCOUT CAMP

graduate is only twenty-five. But, just as the call of the Nation in her greatest hour was answered in Liberty Bonds by the boys themselves, so that same call has found its echo in the hearts of those former Scouts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties who have dedicated themselves to the highest and the sternest service that a country can ask of her sons. To them this volume is dedicated. They are the first fruits of the manhood visioned in the Boy Scout training.

There are more than two hundred of those names, and when you stop to think that the enrollment of Scouts was not so great back in the days when these men were boys in their troops, you will see how a large percentage of the Boy Scout product is now under the flag. Letters are being received by their old Scoutmasters, telling how the training received in the troop has won promotion and recognition in the work of the military camps. These Scouts have never been taught military preparedness nor military service, but they have been learning the great lesson that preparedness for peace—preparedness of body, mind and heart in clean and useful things—is the best kind of military preparedness. They have been learning that service and obedience are the same everywhere.

That is the concrete result in manhood of the Boy Scout Movement in Delaware and Montgomery Counties. There is more both here and throughout the whole country that can never be accurately accounted for. It will be more as the years go on. The results of such ideals and such training cannot help but have

their effect upon the vital statistics—yes, and on the business morality of the Nation. It may well be that some of the great reforms of the next generation will be hastened by the quiet but sure increase of ideas regarding clean and healthful living developed by Scout training.

Thus, from what can be ascertained and recorded in a year book such as this, it can be seen that the Boy Scout Movement not only stands for the best principles of manliness and clean living, but that it practices them. That is, after all, the most vital thing. *The Boy Scout Movement is real—it does what it sets out to do.* There are so many good things preached but not practiced, there are so many things which are splendid in theory but not real, that the mind of the American man is almost rude in its demand to be shown the goods, to have the reality of a proposition proved.

To every one who has come into intimate contact with the Movement, this reality of aim and practice has appealed with fresh and convincing force. It was this, no doubt, which recently prompted the President of the United States to single out the Boy Scouts of America as the best and most dependable means of distributing the patriotic literature prepared by the Government. He knew that the literature would really be distributed.

That is what the Boy Scout Movement is. Its motto is "Be Prepared"—not theoretical preparedness, but preparedness by training and tested day by day. Its ideal is Duty and Service—not preached but practiced, and not practiced once in a while, but every day in the year.

"I appeal to all good Americans who wish to help the America of the future to help it in some tangible way by taking the places of the Scoutmasters or other officials of the Boy Scouts of America who have gone to the front. The Scoutmasters and officers represent a very high type—an unusually high type—of leadership in the community. If a man says he regrets he cannot go to war, but that he would like to serve his country, ask him what he is doing otherwise. You can serve your country in some way at home. You can be a Scoutmaster, thereby taking the place of someone else who has gone to war."

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SCOUTS TO THE FRONT!

ISAAC C. SUTTON

Scout Commissioner of Delaware and Montgomery Counties

A FEW weeks ago I was walking up Chestnut Street when I saw an unusual sight ahead of me—an officer and a jackie walking arm in arm. The combination of officer and enlisted man so linked up is something I never saw before, although I have been at a dozen cantonments in the past few months, and it excited my curiosity. I hurried ahead and turned to look at the pair and, behold, two of my old patrol leaders of the Ardmore Troop of Boy Scouts, which was started the year the Scout Movement was organized in this Country.

Thirty-four of my old Scouts (out of 43) are now in the service, one a Captain, one a Lieutenant with Pershing, one a Second Lieutenant, and a number of Sergeants and Corporals and a minority of privates. Information from all over Montgomery and Delaware Counties shows a similar record among the Scouts who have reached the enlistment age. They were among the first to answer the call to arms and are making first-class records.

One day last Fall a dapper looking Sergeant came into my office. He had enlisted at the time of the Mexican trouble, and was one of the Cavalry Troop which was fired upon at Parral

by the Mexican Troops, when they had almost bagged the fugitive, Villa.

I asked Tom whether his training in the Scout Movement had been of any use to him in the army and he told me, "Yes, of great use."

He knew how to take care of himself and make himself comfortable in the

open, and it stood him in good stead in that great chase after Villa. On one occasion the native Scouts signalled a message from the hills to the encampment in the valley and there were no signalers at the camp to interpret it. The Captain called for a volunteer and Tom offered his services, and, due to his Scout training, was able to read the message, which was one of great importance.

Again one of the Scouts reported that a detachment of the Mexicans were making for a certain canyon. Tom was one of the Scouts who was picked

to find their trail. He travelled all day in wild, uninhabited country and finally became lost. He told me that he would never have gotten back had it not been for his Scout training. He got off his horse and sat down quietly under a tree until he could collect his thoughts. His Scout training had taught him to note the landmarks as he came along, and he made a list of those in the order he had



HELPING THE RED CROSS

passed them. Then by locating the landmarks and his horse's tracks where possible, he found his way back.

One of the Scouts in the Ordnance Department writes:

"To my Scout training I owe many of the little things that have helped me in my branch of the service. The first and perhaps the most important of these is 'self control.' Many of the little Scout ingenuities have helped me countless times—the tying of a safe knot, the proper handling of a knife, axe or hammer; kindling of a fire and identifying of various woods, and training in public and personal health, with many others, all gleaned from my Scout training, have assisted me wonderfully to be a better soldier."

Another Scout writes that the training of "strict obedience," which he received

as a Scout, is of incalculable value to him as a soldier. Others testify to the training in resourcefulness and ability to take care of themselves under all circumstances, which the Scout training gave them.

I had a talk with Major-General Wood at the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, in 1916, and he told me that, in his opinion, the Scout program was the ideal training of boys for citizenship, and that the Boy Scout makes the best soldier because of his training in resourcefulness, obedience and the Scout requirements. He believed the Scout Movement was right in not including military tactics in its training for the boys.

It is my opinion that the cumulative effect of the Scout Movement in the present war is very great indeed.



Obverse of the Emblem



Reverse of the Emblem

383 MEDALS PRESENTED TO COUNTIES' SCOUTS FOR SELLING AT LEAST
10 LIBERTY BONDS



Roll of Honor

Scouts & Officials of Delaware & Montgomery Counties



BRIG. GENERAL W. W. ATTERBURY, *Director-General of Transportation, American Railways in France.*

CAPTAIN GEO. C. THAYER, *Cavalry.*

COLONEL CARROLL M. BUNTING, *Comptroller, American Railways in France.*

W. LAWRENCE SAUNDERS, 2d, *Assistant Paymaster, Navy, U. S. N. R. F.*

DR. A. J. LOGIE, *1st Lieut., Medical Reserve.*

ABINGTON

E. Harold Krewson (SM), Corporal, 304th Ammunition Train.

H. Lloyd Houpt (ASM), Ambulance Service in France.

Rex Kieffe (ASM), Camp Meade.

AMBLER, No. 1

Kirk, Magill (ASM).

J. Hollingsworth.

ARDMORE

Allan Lukens (SM), Captain.

Horace Yocum, Captain 312th Machine Gun Corps.

Aubrey Sutton, First Lieutenant Ordnance Department, in France.

Max Fleming, Second Lieutenant, Marine Corps.

Thomas Ferguson, Sergeant Cavalry.

Arthur Gray.

Malcolm Bartlett, Marine Corps, in France.

William Pervis, in France.

Philip Thorogood, 103d Motor Truck Co., in France.

James Speers.

Freeman Belcher, U. S. Navy.

William McDowell, 108th Field Artillery.

Francis Koch, 111th Infantry.

Thomas Winthrop, S. S. VonStueben.

Miller Neil, Naval Reserve.

Benson Steed, Field Artillery.

Alexander Davisson, Jr., Sergeant 111th Infantry.

Walter Hammond, Hospital Corps, in France.

George Bennett, Infantry.

Kenneth McClellan, U. S. Army.

Moffat Ellis, Naval Reserve.

George Hickey, Rainbow Division, in France.

Eric Black, honorably discharged.

John Woodruff, Aviation Service, in France.

Franklin Wedge, Naval Reserve, in Phillipines.

Allen Simpson, Naval Radio Training School.

Harold Godfrey, Second-class Yeoman.

Raymond Calvert, Medical Corps, in France.

Harry Brown, Army Ambulance Corps.

Wolbert Parsons, Corporal Marine Corps, in France.

Scotch Campbell, Naval Reserve.

Gareth Powell, English Army; killed at front

in second battle of Ypres, April 24, 1915;

Third Battalion, First Brigade, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Edward Allen.

Jos. Sanderson, Marine Corps, in France.

ASHBOURNE

Raymond J. Carson (ASM), Headquarters Co., 28th Division.

Ernest A. F. Kallenbach (ASM), 304th Ammunition Train.

Paul Kallenbach (ASM), Base Hospital No. 10, A. E. F. in France.

R. Rowland Dearden, Radio Service, U. S. S. Kansas.

Frank Cash, Second Pennsylvania Artillery.

ASHBOURNE—Continued

Edward Garrett, U. S. Army Ambulance Corps, in France.
 Jack Dearden, Corp., Machine Gun Co., U. S. Army in France.
 Thomas Boggs, First Lieutenant, Infantry.
 Charles Schlotzhauer, Naval Reserve.
 Burch Johnson, Naval Reserve.
 J. Lyle Steele, Aviation Service.
 Forman Hollinshead, Naval Reserve.
 Emil Jensen, Naval Reserve.
 Wm. H. J. McIntyre, Radio Operator, Aviation.

BALA, No. 1

Thos. D. Vandiver (ASM), Lieutenant, Camp Meade.
 Geo. E. Gillespie, Second Lieutenant, 313th Infantry.
 F. Colgate Benson, Naval Reserve.
 Ivan Simpson, Camp Hancock.
 Dr. E. F. Corson, Medical Reserve.
 Russell Graham, Second Pennsylvania Artillery.
 Joseph Keefe, Naval Reserve.
 Leon Melcher, Naval Reserve.
 J. Ross Logan, Navy.

BALA, No. 2

Chas. A. Service, Jr. (ASM), Navy Wireless.
 Louis Schaffer (ASM), Naval Reserve.

BELMONT

Allen B. Decker, Second Lieutenant.
 Calvin Hain, Second Lieutenant.
 Charles Frost.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 1

Norman Coates (ASM).

BRYN ATHYN

Harry Hilldale (C) Canadian Expeditionary Force.

CONSHOHOCKEN

Henry L. Knowlton (SM), Ensign, U. S. Navy.

DARBY, No. 1

J. Howard Sinex (ASM), Engineer Corps.
 William G. Allison (ASM), Quartermaster's Department.
 James McMeekin (ASM), Naval Service.

Paul J. Fields (ASM).
 Albert Maguire, First Pennsylvania Infantry.
 Jos. Newlin, Second Pennsylvania Artillery.
 Elmer Maguire, Second Pennsylvania Artillery.
 William Barnes, Marine Corps.
 Albert Patchell, Wireless Service.
 Edwin Hoffman, Navy.
 Clifford Hoag, Ambulance Corps.
 Nelson Drueding, Ambulance Corps.
 Wilson Hurley, Aviation Corps.
 Delwyn Martin, Second Pennsylvania Infantry.

DARBY, No. 3

Harry L. Smith (ASM), 111th Infantry.
 J. Leigh Page, Camp Wadsworth.
 Samuel D. Martin, Quartermaster's Corps.
 Joseph Housman, Infantry.
 Charles Feldmayer, Infantry.
 Brayton B. Mandigo, Ship Downs, U. S. N.

FOLCROFT

Nelson Lafferty, Navy.
 Hiram Lavist, Navy.
 Ernest Wiggins, Army.

GLENSIDE

Chreswell H. Potts (SM), Sergeant, U. S. Army.
 Herbert Potts, Corporal, Army.

GULF MILLS

Kay Munshower (SM), 110th Infantry.
 John Black, Jr. (ASM). Owen Kelly.
 Osceolo Cook. Raymond McIntyre.
 William Rupp. Gendly Hallman.
 William Adams. Howard Wilfong.

GARRETTFORD

Robert Yocum (ASM), in France.
 David Shuffle (ASM).
 Lawrence Talley.
 Ernest Eckhardt.

GLEN MILLS

Ernest Schultz (ASM), 264th Engineers.
 D. S. Beaver (ASM).
 Frank B. Martin (ASM).

JENKINTOWN

Rev. J. M. Groton (SM), Chaplain, Base Hospital No. 34, in France.
 Fred'k C. Shoenberger (SM), Sergeant, 304th Ammunition Train.

LANSDALE

Jesse R. Harris (SM),
 Leon Bergey.
 William Zimmerman.
 Samuel Eaton.

John Stokes.
 Harold Grass.
 Paul Detwiler.
 George Robbins.

LANSDOWNE

Cook McLean, Camp Meade.
 Nelson Lyster, Navy.
 Richard Ware, Machinist, Navy.
 Eugene Powell, Navy.
 Clinton Wunderlich, Second Lieutenant, Army.
 Haviland Wright, Engineer Corps.
 Paul Wright, Engineer Corps.
 Nelson Brown, Army.
 Walter Lyster, Army.
 Arthur Dewar, Ambulance Corps, in France.
 Archie Dunlap, Engineer Corps.
 Craig Greiner, Corporal, Signal Corps.
 Louis Courter, Corporal, Signal Corps.
 Alfred Brown, Navy.
 Louis McLean, Jr., Officers' Training Camp.

McKINLEY

James Prescott (ASM), 103d Trench Mortar
 Battery.

NARBERTH

Henry Howes, Jr. (ASM).

NORWOOD

George M. Stewart (SM), Sergeant, Infantry.

NORRISTOWN, No. 1

Charles Gray.
 Arthur Palmer.

RIDLEY PARK

B. S. Whittingdon (ASM), Camp Meade.

SCHWENKSVILLE

John Beltz (ASM), Sergeant, Camp Meade.
 Dr. H. C. Allen (C), Captain, Medical Reserve.

SKIPPACK

C. Kepler Tyson (SM), 316th Inft.

ROSEMONT

R. G. Parks, Jr. (SM), Lieut., Army.
 H. C. Fromuth (SM), Serg., Ordnance Dept.

SWARTHMORE

Cyril Ainsworth, Lieutenant, Aviation Corps.
 Edward Lukens, Lieutenant, Aviation.
 Robert Sheppard, Marine Corps.
 J. S. Cochran, Base Hospital No. 10, in France.
 Marcus Ainsworth, Ambulance Corps.
 Harold Marr, Signal Corps.
 John Van Roden, Navy.
 Russell Snyder, Signal Corps.
 Russell Yarnall, Trench Mortar Battery.
 Walter Farley, Marine Corps.
 Harold Ainsworth, Lieutenant, Aviation Service, killed in France.

UPPER DARBY No. 26

F. Morgan Pile (ASM), Ambulance Corps,
 Honorably Discharged.
 William Saville (ASM), 154 Depot Brigade.

UPLAND, No. 1

Clyde M. Able (ASM), 1st Lieut., U. S. A.
 Robt. J. Pratt (ASM), 111th Inft.

UPLAND, No. 2

Albert L. Murphy (ASM), Camp Meade.

WAYNE

Joseph Wilson (ASM), Corp. Machine Gun
 Company.
 Francis J. Dallett (ASM), Trench Mortar
 Company, in France.
 Herbert Amon, Aviation Service, in France.
 Harold Ball, Ensign, Navy.
 Paul Clark, Naval Reserve.
 Leonard Clark, Naval Reserve.
 Fred Grentzburg.
 H. C. Grentzburg, Lieut., U. S. Army.
 Stanley C. Kirk, Huntingdon, England.
 Henry LeBoutillier, Base Hospital No. 10, in
 France.
 Perry Long, Naval Coast Defense.
 David Fenimore Lynch, Naval Militia.
 Brentford Mackey, 120th Aero Squad.
 J. Gordon Mackey, Ambulance Corps.
 W. H. S. Shultz, Lieut., 24th Inft.
 Douglas Carey Wendell, U. S. Army.

WALLINGFORD

Maxwell Koplin (SM), Honorably Discharged.
 Louis C. Goodenough (SM), Aviation Service.

WHITEMARSH

Rev. N. B. Groton (SM), Chaplain, Camp
Hancock.

WYNDMOOR

H. M. Edenborn, Jr. (SM), (Awaiting Call).
J. R. Brady, 1st Lieut., 304th Engineers, in
France.

PAOLI

Clifton Lisle (ASM), 1st Lieut., 316th Inft.

WYNCOTE

Alan Fetterolf.
Jack Scheetz, Aviation Service.
Edward Rogers.

CHESTER, No. 2

John C. Norsk (SM).
Frank Martin.
Harold Lawton.
Ralph Mills.
Thomas Wilkins.
Peter Cochen.

CHESTER, No. 6

Wm. I. Gilpin (ASM), Aviation Service.

CHESTER, No. 8

Thos. Nicholson (ASM), Navy.

NOTE:—(SM) means Scoutmaster.
(ASM) “ Assistant Scoutmaster.
(C) “ Committeeman.

In Memoriam**GARRETH H. M. POWELL**

FORMERLY OF ARDMORE TROOP, B. S. A.
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
KILLED AT BATTLE OF YPRES

APRIL 22, 1915

SON OF WILFRED POWELL, (FORMERLY H. B. M. CONSUL-GENERAL
IN PHILADELPHIA)

LIEUT. HAROLD AINSWORTH

FORMERLY OF SWARTHMORE TROOP, B. S. A.
AMERICAN AVIATION SERVICE
KILLED IN FRANCE
DECEMBER 19, 1917

UNCLE SAM NEEDS LEADERS OF BOYS

**275,000
BOY SCOUTS
NOW GIVING
ORGANIZED
SERVICE
TO THE
NATION**



**8,000,000
BOYS
NEED THIS
LEADERSHIP**

MEN
NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ARMY OR NAVY
HERE IS YOUR CHANCE
BECOME SCOUTMASTERS
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
(CHARTERED BY CONGRESS)



STREAM AT CAMP DELMONT

A Day At Camp Delmont

DR. B. K. WILBUR, *Chairman Camp Committee*

R EVEILLE sounds, and with it, voices are heard in the long rows of tents set on the sides of a huge "V." Trees shade the tents on one side and on the other a tiny stream ripples down the hill. "Turn out!" shouts the Camp Director, and forms emerge, some shivering in pajamas or more abbreviated garb, a few disdaining such marks of civilization appear fully dressed, having slept in their clothes all night. Thus they feel they are real back-woodsmen. The morning air is chill and the setting-up exercise is welcome.

Then off for a morning dip and back in a hurry to get to breakfast. As the long line of Scouts, often a hundred or more, passes into the dining hall, the Doctor or his assistant inspects teeth, faces and hands, and he who is not clean may not enter there. The morning dip is not compulsory, but the morning toothbrush and nailfile are, and the Doctor may not be easily fooled.

The long tables seating a dozen or more Scouts clatter with the noise of enamel-ware and spoons so rapidly handled that there is no room for question as to appetite, and the Director's whistle

sounds for silence in a disappointingly short time. If, however, you have not had enough, you can finish after the announcements for the morning are made. So the program for the day is given out. First, tents in order and inspected. Second, Scout school for those working on tests and merit badges. Third, morning swim, then dinner and announcements for afternoon after that. The Scoutmasters detail the kitchen and table boys, and the rest hurry off to get the tents in order.

The table boys clear and wash the dishes and then scrub the tables and then the under side of the tables, and wash the floors in their section, and, sometimes, they do it twice if the competition for the table honors is very strong. Work finished, Chief Cook Fred Walker, honorably discharged expert cook in the U. S. Navy, inspects the tables and dishes, dish towels, and dish pans, and chooses the winner, 'mid shouts of the victors, and, not infrequently, hearty calls of approval from the losers, for this is the spirit of a good Scout.

Meanwhile the boys at the tents have been busy. Every blanket must be put



HEADQUARTERS

RUSTIC BRIDGE BUILT
BY SCOUTS

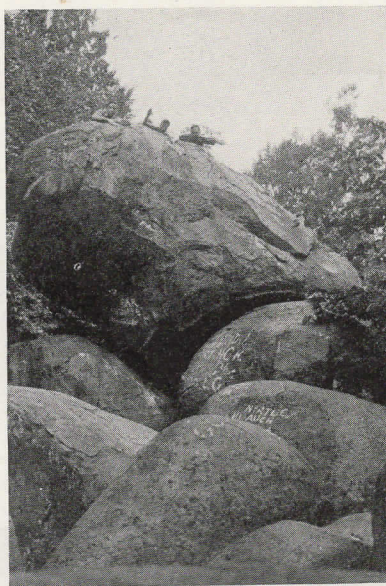
CHIEF RED FOX

out in the sun, and pajamas aired, with the blankets, back of the tents; all damp clothing must be dried and aired. Shoes must be arranged neatly, clothing hung on racks or ropes or put carefully in bags or cases; guy ropes must be at the right tension and all litter about the tents cleared up. To get 100 per cent. on inspection means something, and to get the flag awarded each day to the highest tent is an honor worth while. Each day's score counts on the troop and individual scores of each Scout, and there are prizes for the highest score. Tents must be ready for inspection at a fixed time, and woe to the lazy Scouts who are not ready. Their chance for the flag is gone for that day, and, if they are not penalized with extra kitchen duty, peeling potatoes, cutting wood and other things which all boys delight to do, they are lucky, indeed.

Inspection over, some Scouts hunt up their manuals and go to the Director's tent at the head of the V for Scout school; some take axes and get saws and nails from the carpenter and are off for handicraft, and a few just laze around and think of the things they are going to do.

Handicraft is featured at Delmont and it is the plan to allow each troop to undertake some special camp improvement. Here is a troop working hard on the path to the dining-hall, that big open-sided building on the bluff among the big trees where the creek flows over the rocks and ever makes the sweetest woodland music. They have thrown a couple of logs over a small ravine and nailed pieces of smallish trees across for a corduroy path. Later some steps must be made up the

hill and a hand-rail will be needed. They can't do more than the very necessary things this year, but when they come back next year, they will put up an elaborate rustic railing and, perhaps, extend the pathway. This will be their own contribution to the camp equipment, and year after year they may carry it on as long as they come each year to camp and do something on it. Another group of Scouts is decorating the dining-hall with rustic work; another making some seats near their tents.



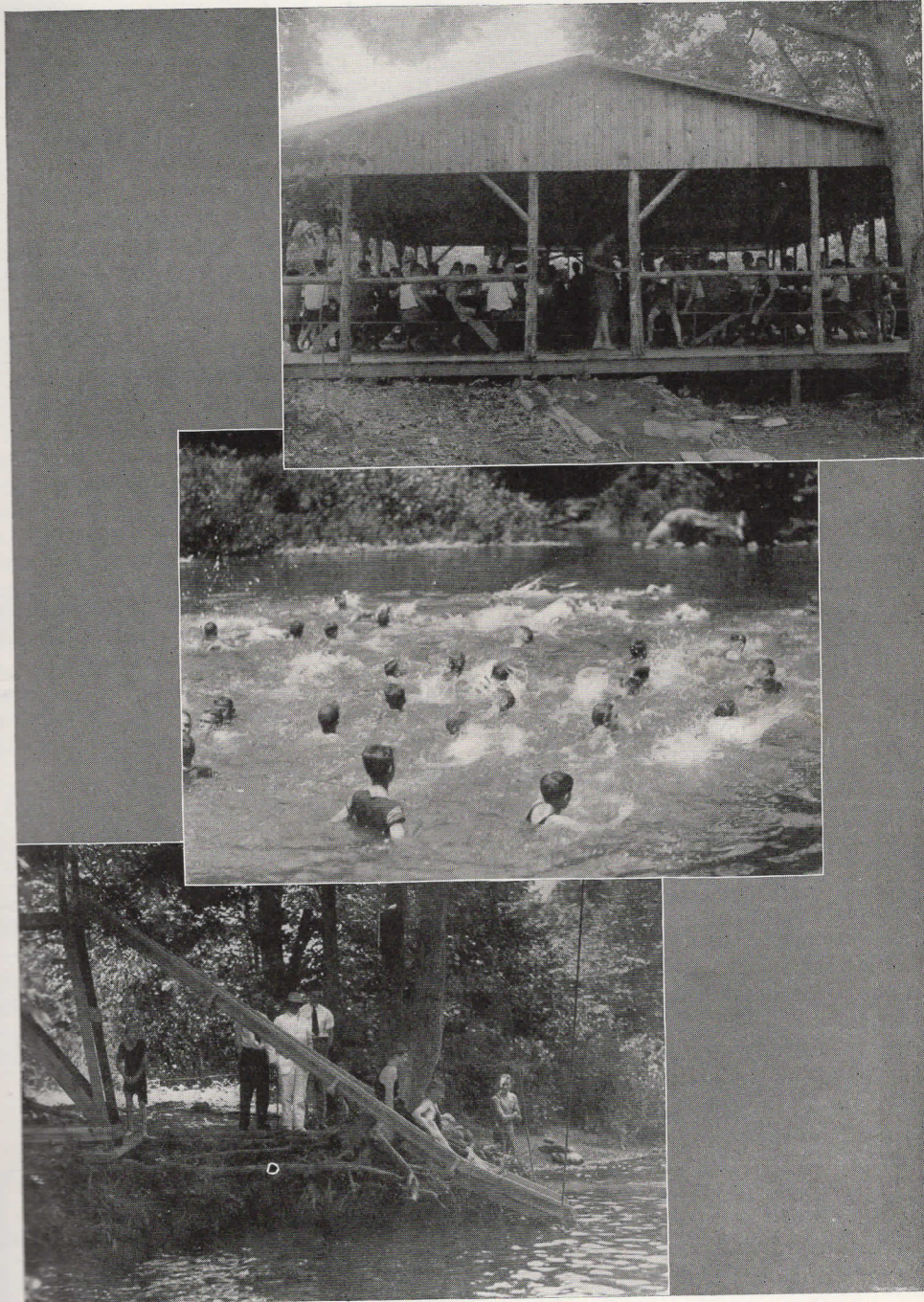
"ROCKYDALE"—NEAR CAMP

Suddenly a bugle sounds! "Swimming!" "swimming!" sounds from all directions, and all work or study stops at once. In a moment, Scouts appear in bathing trunks, and start on the run for the bathing pool, just below the dam, an eighth of a mile away. What a place for a swim! It's the old swimming hole glorified, and lots bigger, beside. Beeches, oaks, maples, tulip trees, dogwoods and redbuds overhang the great, round bowl into which the water dashes over the dam. Dive, yes, way down twelve feet or more. And there's a rock in the

very center, just about two feet below the surface, so you have to guess where it is, and the little fellows like to rest there when they swim across. If it's a day for races, then in the pond above the dam there is plenty of room and water, and it's large enough for short boat trips later on. If you like, you can swim up to the dam and sit there on the spillway, with the water splashing over your head and shoulders. Was there ever such a place for a swim on a hot summer day!

The watchful Doctor on the bank seems to have an eye for every boy in the

Continued on page 24



SHUTE-THE-SHUTES

SWIMMING HOLE

DINING HALL BUILT BY SCOUTS

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pool, and all too soon he shouts, "all out," and all come out promptly, else bathing privileges may be revoked for days to come.

And then dinner, just as soon as you are dressed, and that don't take long, for it's hot, and Scouts are not required to wear Scout uniforms, except at supper. So they don't wear much, being well secluded and no ladies in camp, but enough to enjoy the summer days and the freedom of an "athletic" and "shorts." And what merry shouts hail that splendid hunter's stew of Fred's and Louis'. The afternoon announcements include a hike to hanging rocks, and, of course, the afternoon swim.

Except the kitchen and table boys, all Scouts have an hour of quiet after dinner, though who ever saw a hundred boys really quiet? Still there are letters to write and odds and ends to fix up in the tent, and almost too quickly the bugle sounds for the hike.

What a wonderful tract of land those hundred acres owned by the Scouts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties really are. Very few of the people living near Philadelphia believe such beautifully wild land exists within thirty miles of the city. Unami Creek (very unjustly put down on the maps as Swamp Creek), flows through beautiful, wooded hills, over and about huge, granite boulders. Great trees fringe its borders, and the forest, seemingly primeval, covers the hills on either side. High up on the hills are the Cathedral Rocks, whose huge, perpendicular sides and rounded domes form a place of worship that appeals to the heart of the boy. Higher up, on Look

Out Point, hills and valleys and tiny farms stretch away to the horizon, and one looks and looks and dreams of those other lands that youth is always going to traverse and where some day he will win fame. And so through thicket and forest-glade, following this tiny rill, and resting on that mossy bank, the hikers return once more to frolic in the pool and back to camp to dress in full Scout uniform for supper and drill that follows it.

Then, as the long shadows close in, they gather about the camp-fire to hear stories of the Scouts of other days, to tell of strange sights and things they have seen. Some Scout official or invited guest tells of Nature's wonders or some craft of the woodsman. Then one of the older men will rise and, baring his head under the stars and arching trees, leads the thoughts of the boys to the joy of a clearer knowledge of the Great God who spreads this beauty at their feet, and weighs the mountains in a balance and on to those things which, though unseen, are eternal. Then with a simple prayer for guidance to the better things of life and help to keep the narrow trail, the Scouts slip away, through the shadows, to the tents and warm blankets.

Taps has sounded, lights are out. Tents are open and sides rolled up. The cool night air, pure as crystal and sweet with the fragrance of wood and meadows, soothes to slumber. Somewhere up on the hillside is the cry of some wild thing, and the tired Scouts cuddle closer in their cots. A night-hawk dives with vibrant boom, the whippoorwills moan in the sky nearby, and the ripple of the brook blends all into one murmur, less and less distinct, until they sleep.

"The Boy Scout Movement has my unqualified approval. Honest and faithful service in the Boy Scouts develops those manly qualities that fit our boys for the more serious duties of citizens and soldiers."

—GENERAL PERSHING.



CREEK AT THE SCOUT CAMP

Finding Again God's Lost Book

EDGAR S. NASH

CAMP Delmont, Pa. Aug. 17th—
Away up here, along the Perkiomen, are several hundred of us "boys" finding anew God's Book of the Law. That old Book, which Hilkiah found and delivered to King Josiah, had lain in the Temple for years. Dust-covered and forgotten, it had seen king after king come into power and pass into oblivion. It had seen the Temple desecrated, the high places dedicated to false gods, the nation slipping deeper and deeper into idolatry.

Yet all the time the Book of the Law was ready to deliver its silent message to all who would read.

Somehow, last Sunday, as I sat on the grass under a large walnut tree and listened as Mr. Drake talked to over a hundred Boy Scouts, I realized to how large a number of men and women to-day the Book of the Law—God's great Book—is lost.

I thought of the lesson for to-morrow, and wondered why we were all so blind as not to see God's great Book all about us. Drake had the same thought, and he developed it beautifully. If those little fellows fail to get closer to the Great Spirit, it is not because they have not been told about it.

And they *are* getting glimpses of the bigger things—the worthwhile things of life! Here we are away back from everywhere and everybody. It is a wild part of the country, rich in Indian lore and ideal for getting in close touch with Nature and learning her choicer secrets.

On Sunday we got a deeper glimpse into God's Book. After mess, assembly was sounded and all joined in a Nature hike. Mile after mile over the hills we walked, stopping here and there to get the note or the name of a bird, or identify a rare tree or shrub.

At the end of the trail, we reached Lookout Rock. Here in years gone by the Indian lookout watched the approach of hostile tribes or warned his tribe of coming danger. From this great rock one can see for miles around. Below, the ground falls away sheer for nearly 50 feet. Smaller trees have found a foothold between the great boulders and form a natural screen, so that a lookout could not be seen, even if one below knew where to look or if sharpest glasses were focused there.

In this great cathedral of mighty rocks one feels he is in closer touch with the Great Spirit. The trees, the boulders, the wild birds, the whole primeval forest and

its dwellers, make one's thoughts turn toward that God who spoke from Sinai, whom Moses knew and David followed. We are, indeed, finding the Book.

Here within a hundred feet of the Lookout Rock is the Squaw's Corn Mill. It is a great granite rock with a hollow place, two feet in diameter and eight inches deep, worn smooth and round with the constant grinding of the maize.

Over in our Camp Museum are hundreds of arrow heads, spear points, and stone axes hewn by the Indians years ago, and found within a radius of a few miles of where I am writing this. All through this region are traces of the Unami Indians, who hunted in these woods, fished in these streams, lighted their camp fires and prayed to the Great Spirit years ago.

They are gone. But God's Book is still open for our reading. And about us are over a hundred boys, fine, red-blooded lads, the coming men who are to take up the burdens we lay down.

Will they be better for this getting next to Nature, by seeing and hearing from the Great Book all these silent evidences of the Creator of all things?

You can answer as well as I.

One thing is sure. No boy can go through an experience like this without being a better and bigger man.

Across the Great Water, man is flying at his brother-man's throat, devising every devilish means to kill, in the life-and-death struggle to keep alive the great principles of freedom and democracy. In the trenches and on the battlefields they are getting new visions of God—they are finding themselves in a way we never thought possible. The mean, the petty, the small things

of life are being forgotten in the struggle for the preservation of higher ideals of reborn manhood.

We, to-day, back here in the Boy Scouts' Camp, or over there in the trenches, "Somewhere in France," are finding again the Book of the Law. Commercialism is giving way to Brotherhood; selfishness is being swallowed up in sacrifice. The price is staggering; but the returns will be commensurate. Out of it all we will emerge a stronger Nation, a greater people.

And up here, in the quiet solitudes of Nature, are hundreds of American boys opening the Book and reading God's greater messages. Here is true democracy, here is Nature's true religion. No creed but the laughing brook that sings by our tents. No temple but the stately cathedral of trees and mighty rocks, and the vast blue vault of the sky. No minister, but the singing birds and the sighing winds through the tree tops.

Yes, we all are finding anew God's Great Book. We can read its great lessons here; we can inspire the boys with the enthusiasm to do big things.

And the boys themselves! They are a constant inspiration. Abounding in health, busy with their tests, striving to earn their camp letters by excelling in various points in Scout craft. Learning orderliness, regularity and discipline; forgetting all differences in birth or education; getting glimpses of the really big things of life, right here, in close touch with God's Great Book.

Here we are all learning, some perhaps unconsciously, never to forget life's greater lessons and never to "forget Thy word."



SCOUTS ADVERTISING LIBERTY LOAN



YOUNG CROWS

PHOTOS BY WM. L. BAILY

The Breaking of a Bird Record

BY SAMUEL SCOVILLE, JR.

BIRDING is the best of the out-of-door sports. You don't have to kill anything to win or spend money on guides and guns. Moreover, if you are old, sick, sorry, deaf, blind or halt, you can still play the game. I have two aged friends, one of whom is so near-sighted that the next grade below his present glasses is a little dog and a string. The other has not heard a sound for years. They go birding together. The blind man hears, the deaf man sees, and between them not many birds escape their notice. Another deaf friend of mine believes that bird-study is restoring his hearing. Last spring we were out together when a motorcycle passed explosively on a nearby road. He grabbed me and said earnestly, "I heard a woodpecker then just as plainly as I ever did in my life."

The only equipment you need is a pair of fieldglasses, a pencil and a blank book. There are over one hundred different kinds of birds which can be met in any town in our Eastern States throughout the year. The game is to see how many different birds you can identify by sight or sound in one walk, one day or one year. In a short time there will be a score of birds that you will recognize

instantly. Before long you will double that number. Above forty the way becomes more difficult. Each year you will find that you are seeing and hearing more. Yet a lifetime is all too short to learn them all. Any time, anywhere, you may see some rare bird that you have never met before and that you may never see again. Every walk is an adventure to a bird student and all out of doors is full of friends.

For years a number of bird-lovers, myself among them, have belonged to a bird club that meets every two weeks. We have a bird walk on every available holiday, and we keep lists of all birds met and notes of our various bird adventures. In the spring there is great rivalry as to who will turn in the largest list of birds met between dawn and dark of any one day. A century of birds in one day is perfectly possible, but is as rare as bowling three hundred or making a par golf score. This is a chronicle of how, with the aid of better bird students than myself, good weather and wonderful luck, I broke the 1916 record of seventy-five. It was on the 20th of May, 1917, a clear, warm day after a stretch of cold weather, just the day when a wave of migrants might be expected.

Three of us planned to spend the morning from six until noon together and hunt separately during the afternoon. Accordingly, shortly after six we all met on a little college campus, where many of our bird walks begin. One of the party, a well-known bird student from Connecticut, had been up since five and already had a list of some forty birds, including the hooded warbler.

The very first bird seen after we met was one of the rarest of the day. It was hopping about in a viburnum hedge. At first sight it seemed to be a red-eyed vireo. It had the same olive-green back and white underparts, and there was even the tell-tale dusky line through the eye, which is the fieldmark of the red-eyed vireo. Some way, however, it seemed smaller and shorter. The bill, too, had a different look. Suddenly it sat up and sang a little song, much like that of a chipping sparrow, only louder and harsher, and in the beginning with each note separate, then running into a trill. No red-eyed vireo ever sang a song like that. Our Connecticut expert in the meantime had focused a pair of field-glasses about the size of an ordinary telescope on the unsuspecting bird and saw that it had the pointed warbler beak instead of the hooked beak, which all vireos bear. It was the Tennessee warbler, the most difficult of all warblers to identify.

Three days later I pointed the same bird out to my bird class as a vireo, and not until I saw its beak did I realize my mistake. Just beyond, the smallest of our American birds darted like a flash through the air into a spruce tree. One look at the wings, buzzing so rapidly that they were only a blur, and we set down the ruby-throated humming bird. As we crossed the campus, a catbird squalled at us from a nearby bush, purple grackles rowed their way laboriously across the sky, robins hopped on the grass, with here and there a flicker, hunting ants with his long sticky tongue, while from the distance came the inevitable caw of the crow and the liquid honey-sweet song and harsh buzz of the meadow larks. From the top of an oak tree we heard a

sweet, rapid warble which broke slightly at the end, and we recognized a flock of purple finches. Two of the males were rose-red, while the thick beaks and striped breasts of the others were unmistakable field marks.

At the beginning of the college woods we caught a glimpse of the black and white and chestnut-red of the chewink, which, strange to say, is another of the finches. From the middle distance a mourning dove sobbed, "Coo-coo, coo-coo," and in a maple tree a goldfinch chorus was holding forth. The whole tree vibrated with canary-like trills, calls and fragments of song, while everywhere were flashes of gold and black. One of the events of the year is a goldfinch chorus on a May morning. As we passed a black oak tree covered with tassels, we heard an unmistakable cluck from the upper branches, followed by a soft robin-like song. In a minute we caught a glimpse of the black and white of the rose-breasted grosbeak with the rose-red stain across his white breast. Later in the day, in a tangle of grape vine, we flushed from a nest lined with yellow grass the other resident grosbeak, the brilliant-crested cardinal. The nest contained two white eggs marked with gray. In the woods four large blue and white birds flitted silently through the tree tops. They were bluejays, probably on an egg-hunting expedition, pirates of the air feared by every smaller bird. In the thicket we heard the crescendo, "You cheat! you cheat! you cheat!" of the oven bird, and now and then caught a glimpse of that thrush-like warbler walking demurely through the woods, instead of hopping. In the same patch of woods we heard for almost the first time that year the loud, ringing call of the Kentucky warbler, which sounds much like the song of the Carolina wren, and also at a distance like the song of the oven bird. Later in the day we saw the bird, with his bright, yellow breast, olive-green back with the black patch under, and the yellow line over his eye. When first seen, a novice is apt to confuse this bird with the Mary-

land yellow-throat. The yellow-throat's black mask, however, extends from eye to eye, passing directly through both, and there is no yellow line above the eye.

It was the Maryland yellow-throat, later in the morning, that wasted twenty minutes of valuable time. We were passing through Fern Valley when we heard a buzzing note from the swamp which was not familiar to any of us. I strongly suspected that it was a golden-winged warbler or some other rare warbler, because of its absolutely unfamiliar song. After hunting high and low, we at last saw the singer on a small bush, and heard him give this long, strange buzz. It was none other than the Maryland yellow-throat, all of which shows that it takes years to learn the repertoire of even a familiar bird. In the college woods we saw beside the brook the bobbing tail of a water-thrush. Our Connecticut expert focused his telescope on the bird and made certain that the line over the eye was buffy and not white, and the throat was yellowish and striped and not white and plain. This marked it as the North-

ern water-thrush and not its rare brother, the Louisiana, which also occasionally passes through. Later on we heard its ringing song. Down by an old house among the apple and pear trees, in the door-yard, we heard a languid warble from a cloud of white apple blossoms. Our Haverford expert absolutely identified it as the song of the orchard oriole, which in our country is a rare local bird. The rest of us were not so certain. We climbed a fence, in spite of a sign which said, "All Trespassers Beware of Police Dogs," and focused our glasses on the

apple tree. Finally the singer showed himself against the white blossoms. He was a little, unmarked vireo, with no wing-bars, but with a whitish streak over his eye, but no black line through it. It was the warbling vireo.

Let me say in passing that we never did get that orchard oriole the whole live-long day. Along the road, however, we heard the alto joy-note of his brilliant brother, the orange-and-black Baltimore oriole, from the top of a roadside tree, and saw the flash of his feathers among the green leaves. It would be a sad spring, indeed, without the song and sight of that brave bird. Farther down the road I heard a vireo song, much like the endless song of the red-eyed vireo, only slower and richer, and in double, instead of triplicate, phrases. A moment later we saw the bright, yellow throat and breast of the yellow-throated vireo, and, a little beyond, his more common brother, the red-eyed vireo, with the white line over and the black line through his red eye.

The last of the vireos we did not see until we reached Black Snake

Swamp, and from its depth heard a bird say explosively from the bushes, "Chip-wheel-oo!" It was the white-eyed vireo, with its yellow wing-bars. Before that we had several times seen the rare solitary vireo, with its blue-gray head and white wing-bars. That year he was commoner than I had ever seen him before in migration.

At the beginning of Fern Valley, where the path follows a little brook through a marsh with a woodland on either side, we began to add to our warbler list. Twenty-two different kinds of



A SPARROW HAWK ON HIS WATCH TOWER

warblers in one day is about all that any birdist can ever expect to see; yet, that is what we scored on that eventful day. On a dry bank in the woods we heard the creaking notes of the black-and-white warbler, and caught a glimpse of his streaked black and white back as he ran up and down a tree. Then for the second time that year I heard the high, glassy notes of the blackpoll warbler, and caught a glimpse of his white cheeks and black head. We also saw the chestnut-sided, another warbler with white cheeks, but which shows a yellow crown and yellow wing-bars. Down among the willows we caught a flashing glimpse of the blue-gray back and yellow throat with the black necklace of the Canadian warbler. Everywhere the redstarts flitted through the trees and bushes, flirting their fan-shaped tails. The male showed his colors of luscious black and red-orange, with a salmon-colored wing and tail-bar. The orange and the salmon were both replaced in the female by yellow, but the fan-shaped tail was an unmistakable field mark.

While we were trying to locate the strange song which turned out to be that of the Maryland yellow-throat, above mentioned, along a wooded hillside flitted a perfect panorama of warblers. Besides some of those already mentioned, there was the magnificent magnolia warbler, with his ashy head, yellow throat and black and yellow plumage. Near him came a group of myrtles, with white throats and the four yellow patches on head, sides and rump. From overhead came the buzz of the parula warbler, and we caught a glimpse of his white wing-bars and the copper-colored blotch on his breast. Strange enough, the Cape May warbler evaded us all day. Just before we separated, on a wood road, I found one lying dead, and we had a chance to closely examine the streaked yellow and black breast and the strange orange-brown patch just back of the eye, which is the field mark of this rare warbler. The black-throated blue warbler, ordinarily so common, evaded me, al-

though seen by the others in the party, until finally on the edge of Darby Creek I caught a glimpse of a female, a bird which has probably caused bird students as much confusion as any single one of the warblers. Instead of being blue and black, like her husband, she was brownish green, but she showed on her wing the telltale square white patch. It was down by Darby Creek, in the fringe of trees overhanging the water, that I heard the restful song of the black-throated-green and caught a glimpse of his yellow cheeks and forehead and black throat.

All through Fern Valley we heard the drawling "swee-chee" of the blue-winged-yellow and caught glimpses of his brilliant yellow breast and head, with the jet-black line from eye to beak. It was in Fern Valley that we had our first sight of another one of the rare warblers. He lighted in a little willow bush not ten feet from our path. His forehead and all of his underparts were bright yellow and his back was a bright olive-green. Only when he bowed his head could we see the little black cap which marks the Wilson warbler. We generally see him once, but not oftener, in a season. That day we met him twice, and heard his song, something like that of the yellow warbler. This last-named bird is also a rare bird with us, although so common elsewhere, and it was not until toward the end of the morning that we saw his bright yellow color, with the reddish-brown streaks on the side of his breast. I never see the Wilson warbler without remembering when I first met him, in the northern part of Connecticut, on a cold Decoration Day, and how excited the ornithologist with me was over the discovery. I had visited, that morning, my first rattlesnake den, and warblers then seemed tame to me in comparison with timber rattlesnakes.

My early rising friend, with his hooded warbler, a bird which I am ashamed to say I have never yet seen or heard, was still ahead of me. I evened my warbler score with him, however, that afternoon, when, in a hemlock tree beside a wood

road, I caught a glimpse of the rich, chestnut-brown head, throat, breast and sides bordered with black and buff of the bay-breasted warbler, the first and last one seen that day. Before we left Fern Valley, we made one of the three major discoveries of the day. From a little marsh, through which flowed the brook which we were following, suddenly flapped a streaked, yellowish-brown bird, with a long bill and neck. At first sight, I thought it was the night heron in immature plumage, but one of our party had seen the bird before in that very place and recognized it instantly as the rare American bittern. It lighted just beyond a small knoll and instantly stood up, with its head and bill pointed stiffly skyward. In that position it was almost impossible to tell it from the dried grass and cattails among which it stood. We roused it two or three times until we had made ourselves familiar with all of its markings.

Toward the end of the morning, one of our party was seized with a consuming thirst, and we reluctantly turned off from the creek and followed a little road which led into a beechwood, where were the ruins of an old milkhouse, with the sweetest, clearest, coldest water to be found in the whole county. It was fortunate detour for us. Right in the middle of the grassy road two sparrows hopped. One of them showed white streaks on the head like the members of the late flocks of white-throated sparrows which had been hopping and whispering around our path all the morning. There was something in these markings and carriage which seemed unusual to me.

"White-crowned sparrows!" I exclaimed reverently, as I swung my glasses on that proud, snowy head. My companions were unbelieving, but soon convinced. We spent a happy quarter of an hour examining every feather of these two birds from the North—the first I had ever seen. There was a black line through the eye, with a white line just above, and then a broad, velvet-black line, while the crown of the head was snow-white. The neck was of a strange ashy-gray and the breast pearl colored.

On the wing was a zig-zag white line and the beak was a light reddish-brown color. The whole carriage was prouder than the white-throated sparrow. It would have taken a good eye, however, to have told the female from a white-throat in dull plumage. This bird, with the American bittern and the Tennessee warbler, added three new birds to my life-list.

On the way to the spring, in a cluster of willow trees, we saw the deep orange throat of the Blackburnian warbler gleam like a live coal against the light green foliage.

Several times on our walk we saw that flame of fire, the scarlet tanager, with his vivid scarlet body and black wings and tail. I doubt whether there is a more intense color in nature than that of the scarlet tanager. A little, downy woodpecker, running up a willow tree, and a grunting white-breasted nuthatch, who flew across the creek, added two more to our list. At the very beginning of Fern Valley, we had caught a glimpse of that patriotic red, white and blue bird, the red-headed woodpecker, as he flew by us. Every now and then the gurgling,



A KING BIRD ON HER NEST

Continued on page 53

Delaware and Montgomery Counties Council Boy Scouts of America.

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Treasurer

Report of the Scout Executive

TO THE DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY
COUNTIES COUNCIL.

Gentlemen:

Although the Boy Scout Movement is but in its infancy (but 7 years old), it has, nevertheless, had a remarkable growth and development. The past year has, however, far eclipsed the preceding ones, not only because of its growth, but because of the service rendered to the country in this great war. As we come to another milestone in our history, let us pause and look backward for a moment and recall to mind some of the events of the year.

Membership

A comparative statement of our number of troops, Scouts and Officials, covering the past two years, shows a remarkable growth. On October 1, 1915, there were 39 troops, 783 Scouts, and 63 Scoutmasters and Assistants in our counties. A year ago our numbers had increased to 63 troops, 1,277 Scouts and 119 Scoutmasters and Assistants, while to-day we have 93 troops, 2,144 Scouts and 181 Scoutmasters and Assistants, showing a net gain of 54 troops, 1,361 Scouts and 118 Scoutmasters and Assistants in the past two years, or a gain of 186 per cent. in number of Scouts.

During the past year 31 new troops have been formed at the following places: Ambler No. 3, Bridgeport Nos. 1 and 2, Bryn Athyn, Chester Nos. 11 and 12, Collingdale No. 2, Conshohocken, East Greenville, The George School, Gladwyn,

Hatboro, Limerick, Kulpsville, McKinley, Merion, Moore, Norristown Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Orelan, Pottstown Nos. 3 and 4, Ridley Park, Skippack, Stowe, Trappe, Upland No. 2, Wallingford, West Manayunk, West Point, Wyncote and Wyndmoor.

The percentage of Scouts to population throughout the United States is one to 345; while in our counties it is one to 137. The personnel of that faithful body of men who are serving as Scoutmasters is composed of 29 professional men, of

whom 21 are ministers, 18 business men, 16 office men, 14 industrial men, and 14 men of miscellaneous vocations. That the men who make up this group are of the stamp that have the welfare of their country at heart is shown by the fact that 54 have entered the United States service since the outbreak of the war. Although the loss of these men leaves a big gap which is hard to fill, it is imperative that the work of these troops should go on. With four exceptions, all of the vacancies in our body of Scout-

masters have been filled to date.

The purpose of the Scout Movement is to train the boy to be a good, loyal, patriotic citizen, ready at all times to be of service to his fellowmen. That this ideal is being realized is shown by the fact that about 200 of our older Scouts and officials have entered the Service since the outbreak of the war.

To supervise and carry on this work, it has cost us the past year, exclusive of the



WAYNE SCOUTS
CONSTRUCTING SIGNAL TOWER

Camp, two dollars and thirty-seven cents per Scout. By increasing our budget slightly, at least another thousand boys could be reached without increasing this per capita cost.

Special Services

More significant and gratifying than the growth of the Movement is the assurance that the Scout training is instilling within the boy the desire to be of service, and is enabling him thru the knowledge thus acquired, to render valuable assistance to his Country and to his community in time of need.

Eddystone Disaster

A very practical example of the value of the Scout training in time of need was demonstrated in a very striking way in connection with the Eddystone disaster last Spring, when, at the call of the Chester authorities, over 100 Scouts assembled within 40 minutes, and were detailed to various forms of service, some to take charge of street traffic, others to act as orderlies and messengers at the hospitals. Possibly the greatest contribution that they rendered was to provide an emergency hospital at the Armory, when it was found that the regular hos-

pitals could not accommodate the patients. Detachments of Scouts were sent out to procure cots, bedding, bandages and dressings, and within an hour established a well equipped temporary hospital of 80 beds, while others were able to give first-aid treatment and do bandaging. One young Scout, finding a man with a hand blown off, pulled off his tie and applied a tourniquet, thus shutting off the flow of blood from the injured member. After many of the Scouts had worked hard all day, an appeal came from the Telegraph Company, asking for assistance to deliver hundreds of telegrams which had come in from anxious relatives of the munition workers. Without hesitation, thirty-five Scouts responded and worked until the early hours of the morning before their task was completed. Because of this fine work there has been presented to the Scouts of the Counties, a fine motor ambulance by Miss Dorothy and Mr. Chas. H. Steel.

Emergency War Service

The potential strength of the Scout organization and the value to the Country of having its boyhood trained, organized and ready for any kind of service, has



AMBULANCE PRESENTED TO SCOUTS

been demonstrated in the following ways since the outbreak of the war:

War Garden Work

The first Country-wide request for aid from the Scouts was that which came at the outbreak of the war, from the National Council, when the problem of food supply became serious. The slogan "Every Scout Feed a Soldier" was adopted, and every Scout was requested to plant a garden. Altho most of our Scouts knew very little about gardening, they accepted the challenge and were soon engaged in plowing and planting their gardens. Eight hundred and ninety-two gardens were reported planted and products grown thru the efforts of our Scouts. Sixteen Scouts earned the War Emergency medal for inducing nine other people to plant gardens. A large number of the Scouts spent all or part of the Summer helping on farms. One of our troops (Darby No. 1), induced 275 people to cultivate plots 40 x 100, and the Conshohocken troop planted a good-sized tract of ground and camped upon it thruout the Summer. Over forty-five bushels of potatoes were grown, and enough vegetables of various kinds to provide for the families of the twenty-two Scouts of the latter troop.

Liberty Loan Campaigns

After the First Liberty Loan Campaign had been in progress several weeks the

President of the United States sent an urgent appeal to the Boy Scouts of America, requesting their co-operation in the sale of the Government bonds. Altho very few of the Scouts knew anything about bonds or salesmanship, they willingly responded, and during the last few days of the first campaign, sold about 2845 bonds, amounting to \$249,500. One hundred and twenty-one of the County Scouts obtained the special War service medal for selling ten or more bonds. Of all the City and County Council troops participating in the United States, our Counties stood 11th in the total amount of subscriptions raised, 7th in the number of bonds sold, and 5th in the number of Scouts earning medals. Of twenty Scouts of Pennsylvania who sold over 25 bonds, five were in our Counties, and two in Philadelphia. Taking into consideration all the handicaps under which the Scouts labored, including the fact that their campaign opened after the field had been thoroughly covered by adult solicitors, the achievement of the Boy Scouts was, as Secretary McAdoo has well said, "A wonderful record of which every member has reason to be proud." The achievement was made possible because of two factors, first, organization, and second, the spirit of Scouting. Because of this organization, it was possible to put into motion, for the first time in the history of the country, a national effort for utilizing the services of boys. One of the



LEARNING FIRST AID TREATMENT



OFF FOR A WEEK AT THE SCOUT CAMP

significant results of the Scout's contribution to the Liberty Loan Campaign has been the awakening on the part of the men of affairs to the potential power of boys thru organized effort.

So successful was the work in this Campaign thruout the Country that when the Second Liberty Loan Campaign was announced, the Scouts were again called upon by the President to assist in this campaign. As we raised about one-quarter of a million in the first campaign, we set as our goal one-half million for the second, which amount the Scouts almost doubled, selling bonds to the extent of \$990,500.

Other Campaigns

In addition to this great service the Scouts have been called upon to assist thruout the past summer in the Marine Corps recruiting campaign, and the Red Cross campaign, in each of which they rendered valuable services in distributing posters and literature, acting as orderlies, and in the latter, securing memberships and contributions. So essential a part of our present society have our Scouts become that it now seems hardly possible for a benefit to be conducted without their aid. Demands are constantly coming to us for the assistance of our ever-willing little lads. Among the various lawn fetes in which they have assisted, during the past Summer, have been those at Bala, Merion, Wynnewood,

Bryn Mawr Hospital and the Red Cross Carnival. At the latter, over 250 Scouts were present from 30 troops, and gave a very interesting exhibition of their work.

Among the other activities conducted have been the following:

1. Anniversary services were held in each of the ten different districts on the Seventh Anniversary of the Movement.
2. The Fifth annual pilgrimage to Valley Forge on Washington's Birthday.
3. Two County Scoutmaster's Conferences.
4. District Field Days at Abington and Schwenksville, the latter in connection with the Community Independence Day celebration by the Scouts.
5. Second annual Scout Service at Whitemarsh, at which 200 Scouts, representing 25 troops were present.
6. Inter Troop Contests.
 - (a) Advancement Contest—purpose of which was to stimulate Scouts to greater progress in Scout work; the six Scouts having the highest average being given a trip to Gettysburg.
 - (b) Nature Contest, having as its prize a set of Nature books, which were won by the Schwenksville troop.

Merit Badge Work

Three hundred and seventy-five Merit Badges have been passed by 69 Scouts in 44 different subjects, the largest number being: Public Health, 34; Personal



DOING THEIR BIT FOR "UNCLE SAM"
BRYN MAWR TROOP GARDEN

Health, 29; Firemanship, 29; Carpentry, 25; Swimming, 25; Pathfinding, 24; First Aid, 22; Handicraft, 14; and Camping, 10.

Lectures

With the assistance of a corps of three lecturers, we were able to assist the Scoutmasters in interesting the Scouts in Nature work more than in any other previous year. Mr. Scoville spoke at ten district meetings; Mr. Knowlton delivered his lecture on "Reptiles" before 26 troops, while Mr. Wells presented the subject of "Forestry" before 24 troops. Our Secretary and Field Representative, Mr. Weidner, has been of invaluable assistance to the Executive in visiting a large number of troops, and helping the Scoutmasters, and taking care of a great deal of the detail work. Your Executive has had the privilege of making over 540 calls, a majority of which were for personal conferences with Scout Officials, while others were attending troop meetings, committee meetings, Field meets, and various inter-troop activities.

Camp Delmont

Under the able leadership of Mr. Pickering, Camp Delmont of 1917 had the largest and most successful season of its existence.

That it is meeting a real need, and is being generously used, is shown by the fact that but four of our ninety Troops camped independently this past Summer. In two years, the average weekly attendance thruout the summer has increased from 44 to 95; while the total attendance has increased from 171 to 440. The expense of food and supervision, which amounted to \$4.75 per week per boy this year, was met by each Scout attending. As the Camp Site is a new one, having been purchased only last year, it required considerable equipment, which cost about \$1600, or about \$3.66 per boy. There are still a number of improvements needed, among which are a Cabin where the boys can meet in stormy weather; a driven well, and wooden buildings to take the place of tents.

All the wonderful service cheerfully performed by the Boy Scouts of America has brought a new vision of Scouting to the general public. It will also mean increased responsibility on the part of Scout Leaders to maintain the ideals of Scouting, as the membership of the organization increases, by reason of its broader appeal. Undoubtedly another result will be an increased demand for the services of Scouts. Thru organized effort the Boy Scouts of America will be able to serve their country in other

worthwhile undertakings. This does not mean, however, that the Scouts will give up doing their daily good turns or give up their regular program, or be any the less concerned as to their obligations to serve their respective communities in civic affairs. Anti-fly, anti-mosquito and other campaigns must depend, as in past years, on the activity of the Scouts. "Safety-first campaigns," clean-up days, will be conducted or assisted in by Scouts in many places. Many towns will continue to be indebted to the Scouts for distribution of literature on subjects of vital importance, and also for planting trees, protecting parks, helping in public playgrounds, cleaning sidewalks of snow in winter, co-operating with the S. P. C. A., serving on relief committees, gathering old clothes for the needy, selling Red Cross Seals, reporting on unsanitary conditions, destroying tent-caterpillar nests, searching for lost persons, acting as ushers at public gatherings, conducting First Aid tents at fairs, removing furniture from burning houses, distributing Thanksgiving baskets, taking flowers to

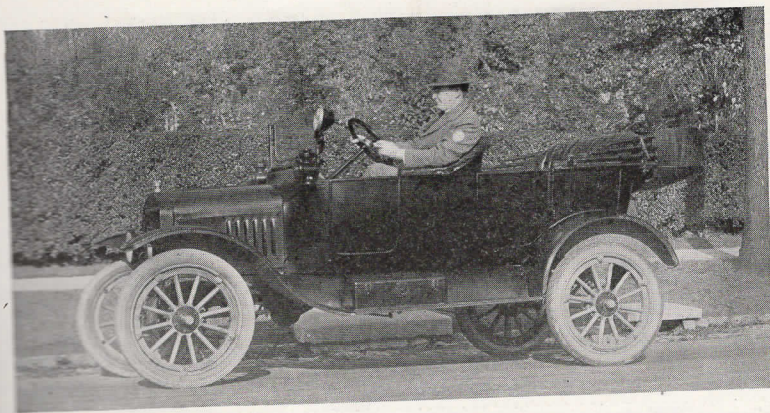
hospitals and assisting in holiday and civic celebration programs.

Another result of all this activity on the part of the Boy Scouts will be a realization, on the part of educators and leaders in work for boys, that the Boy Scouts of America have demonstrated that their program of service, thru organized effort, is the most practical method for teaching and expressing patriotism, and training the boys for good citizenship. Boy Scouts who take part in these will secure a better realization of their relationship as individuals to their community, and to the nation.

In conclusion I wish to commend the altruistic service which our Scoutmasters are rendering, for without them this great work would not be possible. I also wish to extend my sincere thanks to our President, Commissioner, Secretary, and every member of the Council for their kindly and untiring assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

EDW. D. SHAW,
Scout Executive.



HOW THE SCOUT EXECUTIVE KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH THE
TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTIES

TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1st to December 31st, 1917

RECEIPTS

Cash in Bank January 1, 1917		\$766.18
Contributions	\$6253.50	
Miscellaneous	148.97	
		<u>6402.47</u>
		\$7168.65

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries—		
Executive, Secretary and Field Commissioner	\$2892.81	
Lecturers	381.94	
Office—		
Typewriting	\$148.33	
Postage	139.01	
Printing and Stationery	105.50	
Telephone	77.16	
Supplies	22.49	
		<u>492.49</u>
Traveling	597.07	
Activities—		
Conferences	46.35	
Field Days	36.81	
Miscellaneous	13.50	
		<u>96.66</u>
Camp—		
Purchase of Camp Site (Balance)	600.00	
Equipment	338.77	
Operation	369.58	
Miscellaneous	313.38	
		<u>1621.73</u>
National Council	58.50	
Miscellaneous	526.44	
		<u>6667.64</u>
Balance December 31, 1917		\$501.01

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR 1918

Balance on Hand January 1, 1918	\$501.01
Contributions	6300.00
Year Book	2500.00
	<u>\$9301.01</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries—Executive, Assistant and Secretary	\$3800.00
Office—	
Rent	\$180.00
Typewriting	300.00
Postage	150.00
Printing and Stationery	100.00
Telephone	90.00
Supplies	50.00
	<u>870.00</u>
Traveling	690.00
Activities	200.00
National Council	100.00
Camp—Equipment and Operation	2000.00
Miscellaneous	641.01
Endowment of County Scout Work	1000.00
	<u>\$9301.01</u>

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. WEBB, *Asst. Treasurer.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

14 January, 1918.

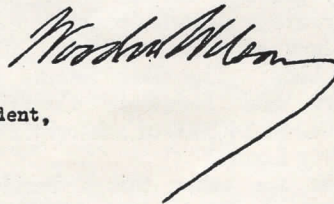
My dear Mr. Livingstone:

The fine efficiency of the Boy Scouts of America in serving the country must, of course, be maintained. The Army and Navy have drawn heavily upon its ranks for men who have gone forth very gladly to make, if need be, the supreme sacrifice. Men are needed as a consequence as Scout Masters and leaders to take their places. Money is needed, moreover, to build this efficient unit of the national service up to full strength.

I hope that all who can make gifts to the organization or serve as Scout Masters will feel it their duty to help to organize the hundreds of thousands of boys who need the leadership and the impulse of the Boy Scouts in order that the nation may have their intelligent service.

Anything that is done or given to increase the war efficiency of the Boy Scouts of America will be a real contribution to the nation and will help win the war.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. Colin H. Livingstone, President,
National Council,
Boy Scouts of America.

MAKE YOURSELF A PART OF THIS GREAT MOVEMENT

Send Check To-day to

HENRY P. WEBB, Assistant Treasurer,
1033 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia

Boy Scouts and the Liberty Loan Campaigns

FRANCIS M. BROOKE,

Chairman, Liberty Loan Committee.



SCOUTS SELLING LIBERTY BONDS

every one would at least give a reception to the Boy Scouts, and on the whole we believe they have been cordially received, and they can say to people that which might not be as acceptable from their elders, but the truth of which is self-evident: "It is your duty to help your country and to save for your family!" The very preaching of this doctrine to others will inspire it throughout the next generation.

The effect on the boys is invaluable, because there are many men that go through school and even through college without any practical ideas of business, without even knowing what their future occupation is to be. They enter the business world unprepared, to their own disadvantage and that of the community.

Now, when a Boy Scout sells Liberty Bonds, he learns that which is almost basic in business—selling, for all products must be sold. They also learn finance, and economy. Likewise, they actually transact a substantial amount of business, and come into contact with people. Could any community hold back and shirk its duty when the example is set and the way clearly pointed by the Boy Scouts, who have proven themselves an excellent pacemaker?

The Boy Scouts of Montgomery and Delaware Counties are to be complimented on the showing made, which was one of the best per capita in the country.

THE Liberty Loan work of the Boy Scouts has been of great immediate advantage to the Government in helping to assist finance the war, and also has had a greater advantage in its influence on the coming generation in the example and inspiration to those who have the major responsibilities of carrying on the present great undertaking that has been thrust upon the country.

The very large number of subscriptions that have been received by the Boy Scouts throughout the country are a definite, concrete evidence of how effective and vital this force has been. The Boy Scouts in Montgomery and Delaware Counties alone obtained \$1,240,000 of subscriptions to the Liberty Loans.

But there are other things besides actual money. In the beginning and the end, it is the spirit that counts, and the Spirit of Young America is not only the hope of the Nation, but it is the enthusiasm, the imagination and the great opportunity of the future.

There are many families that are so engrossed with the difficult struggle for existence that they do not like to be intruded upon by older people and told what their duty is to their country, and asked to deny themselves and save their money by buying Government Bonds. But who can resist an energetic boy, who comes with all the vitality and enthusiasm of youth. It would seem that

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FIRST AND SECOND LIBERTY LOANS
SECURED BY SCOUT TROOPS OF DELAWARE AND
MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, PA.

Troop	No. of Bonds Sold	Amount	No. Medals Secured	Troop	No. of Bonds Sold	Amount	No. Medals Secured
Merion	991	\$203,700	12	Norristown, No. 4	65	6,350	2
Bryn Mawr	483	169,450	25	Norristown, No. 5	72	5,500	3
McKinley	133	71,300	9	Wyndmoor	61	5,150	2
North Wales	296	65,250	12	Clifton Heights ..	54	5,500	2
Swarthmore	437	52,750	36	Jenkintown	33	4,900	2
Wayne	356	43,700	21	Glenside		4,200	
Conshohocken ...	303	42,900	26	Bridgeport, No. 1.	58	3,850	4
Lansdowne	107	34,450	4	Chester, No. 6 ...	15	3,600	1
Darby, No. 1	487	32,950	12	Lansdale	35	3,250	1
Ashbourne	204	31,750	12	Chester, No. 12 ..	41	3,050	2
Bala, No. 1	239	30,450	16	Norristown, No. 3	53	3,000	1
Darby, No. 2	398	29,000	11	Norwood	33	2,650	3
Abington	73	28,300	4	Media	30	2,600	1
Bala, No. 2	206	26,750	16	Hatboro	25	2,350	0
Ambler, No. 2 ...	301	25,950	24	Whitemarsh	34	2,250	1
Paoli	149	25,700		Royersford	20	2,100	0
Pottstown, No. 2.	158	18,100	8	Eagleville	27	1,900	1
Ardmore	162	17,650	12	Chester, No. 8 ..	25	1,500	1
Chester, No. 4	39	16,800	1	Zieglerville	13	1,500	1
Wyncote	171	15,400	12	Oreland	10	1,350	0
Collingdale, No. 1	77	15,050	5	Folcroft	21	1,300	1
Stowe	281	14,400	1	George School ..	14	1,200	0
Garrettford	101	13,850	4	Collegeville	14	1,150	0
Norristown, No. 2	145	13,350	8	Skippack	10	1,150	0
Ambler, No. 1 ...	329	13,300	17	Upland, No. 1 ..	7	1,000	0
Upper Darby	108	13,100	4	Green Lane	5	1,000	0
Bryn Athyn	76	12,350	7	Royersford	1	1,000	0
Wallingford	104	11,600	7	Gladwyn	8	850	0
Norristown, No. 1	106	11,300	5	West Manayunk..	14	750	0
Kaipsville	77	10,900	4	Glenolden	15	750	0
Rockledge	61	9,800	4	Ambler, No. 3 ..	16	800	1
Schwenksville	58	9,600	4	Moore	7	750	0
Ridley Park	89	8,200	4	Collingdale, No. 2	7	350	0
Darby, No. 3	99	8,050	6	East Lansdowne..	1	50	0
Chadds Ford	32	7,100	0				

"The splendid services of the Boy Scouts in all of the various war campaigns have proved them heroes of the old Republic and fit successors of the men who are now fighting the battles of democracy."

WM. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

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.

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.



BRIG.-GENERAL U. S. ARMY IN FRANCE

"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.



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.



EX-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 more 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, 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, PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.

"I am most thoroughly in accord with the Boy Scout movement. Through their organization the boys are taught the fundamental principles of manliness; they are taught not only how they can best help themselves, but how they can best help others.

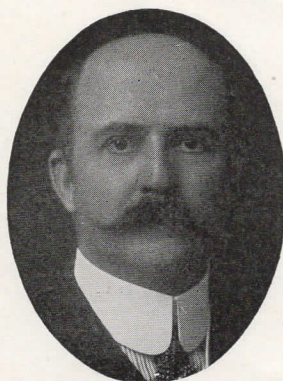
"The natural influence of this teaching, coming as it does in the most critical period of the boy's life, cannot but inspire him with a kindlier feeling toward one another and inculcate upon his mind the wisdom of doing better and nobler things."

—AGNEW T. DICE.

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.



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 to-day are the men of to-morrow, 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.

SCOUT TROOPS—DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

No.	Location	Scoutmasters and Assistants	No. Scouts	Place of Meeting	Time
1.	ARDMORE	H. L. Reinhold, Jr..... Lester Haws	20	Y. M. C. A.	Thursday
2.	ASHBOURNE	Geo. H. Weidner..... Hammond Armstrong Willard Williams Edwin Armstrong	48	Presbyterian Church	Tuesday
3.	WAYNE	Samuel Brandenstein... Arthur E. Post	22	Men's Club and Scout Cabin	Monday
4.	LANSDALE	Jesse R. Harris.....	22	Scout Cabin	Monday
5.	SWARTHMORE	W. Ambrose Hirst..... Howard Nichols	38	Borough Hall	Monday
6.	BALA, No. 1.....	C. M. Hunsicker..... Alex. H. Holcombe, 3d	25	Presbyterian Church	Friday
7.	GLENSIDE	S. R. Erb.....	35	Hall	Friday
8.	NORWOOD	D. H. Collins..... John Rowden	37	Lutheran Church	Saturday
9.	LANSDOWNE	Harrison Matsinger ... Rush Fackler	48	Scout Rooms	Friday
10.	JENKINTOWN	Jenks B. Robinson.....	23	Jenkintown Club	Friday
11.	NORRISTOWN No. 1.	Wm. M. Kemp..... J. M. Taylor H. R. Walt	25	Associated Charities Rooms	Tuesday
12.	GULF MILLS	Kay Munshower	24		
13.	BRYN MAWR	Dr. B. K. Wilbur..... B. H. Wilbur	39	Presbyterian Church	Friday Saturday Aft.
14.	BALA, No. 2.....	Rich'd M. Shoemaker, Jr.	32	Presbyterian Church	Friday
15.	GARRETTFORD	Rev. L. C. Drake..... A. R. Matthews, Jr. Theodore Yochum	31	Baptist Church	Tuesday
16.	DARBY, No. 1.....	John E. Barcus..... Delno Reading Wm. Stephens	19	Sons of Veterans Hall	Friday
17.	MORTON	Rev. Thos. Shoesmith...	13	Episcopal Parish House	Monday
18.	FOLCROFT	Alfred T. Dutton.....	21	Methodist Church	Monday
19.	COLLINGDALE, No. 1.	Warren G. Hayes..... F. M. Hirchenrider Fred'k Phillips Thos. McDougal	28	Episcopal Parish House	Thursday
20.	NORTH WALES	Rev. W. L. Amthor..... Hugo Julius Rev. F. W. Teske	39	Methodist Church	Friday
21.	LINFIELD	William Kastle	13	Myers' Office	1st & 3d Mon.
22.	GLENOLDEN	H. W. Grubb J. Miller Platt..... Warner Marshall C. M. Thompson	22	Congregational Church	Friday
23.	FT. WASHINGTON...	Rev. F. V. Christ.....	16	Lutheran Church	Tuesday
24.	CONSHOHOCKEN ...	Rev. Thos. Armour..... Walter Rowland Wm. Smallwood	19	Methodist Church	Tuesday
25.	WHITEMARSH	Rev. N. B. Groton..... David L. Buchanan	22	St. Thomas School Highland Park	Wednesday
26.	UPPER DARBY	Dr. P. G. Kitchen..... Charles H. Russell	38	School	Friday
27.	AMBLER, No. 1.....	Dr. R. G. Wildrick.....	26	Scout Cabin	Friday
28.	EAST LANSDOWNE..	Chas. F. Illman.....	18	Scout Room	Thursday
29.	CLIFTON HEIGHTS..	Rev. E. H. Bonsall, Jr.. H. A. Thomson	34	Episcopal Parish House	Friday
30.	AMBLER, No. 2.....	John E. Martin..... C. M. Haywood Godfrey Haywood	29	Mattison Ave. School	Thursday

SCOUT TROOPS—DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

No.	Location	Scoutmasters and Assistants	No. Scouts	Place of Meeting	Time
31	UPLAND, No. 1.....	Wm. McGowan Rob't Pratt J. H. Morton	33	Baptist Church	2d & 4th Friday
32	SCHWENKSVILLE ...	John R. Tallis..... Eden E. Erbe Rob't Whitman	19	Scout Room	Tuesday
33	MEDIA, No. 1.....		22	Methodist Church	
34	CHADD'S FORD	Rev. Elias Auger..... C. C. Sanderson H. M. Faucett J. P. McMullin	14	Church	Saturday Aft.
35	ROCKLEDGE	H. C. Buckley.....	28	Episcopal Parish House	Thursday
36	COLWYN	H. C. Hoffman.....	29	Scout Rooms	Wednesday
37	ROSEMONT		14	Home of Good Shepherd	
38	ABINGTON	Chas. W. Schaeffer Chas. Hunsberger	29	Y. M. C. A.	Thursday
39	NARBERTH	W. Arthur Cole..... A. V. Emmett	29	Y. M. C. A.	Friday
40	POTTSTOWN, No. 1..	T. R. Hyde.....	38	Hill School	Sunday A. M.
41	ZIEGLERSVILLE	H. F. Beltz.....	8	School House	Wednesday
42	POTTSTOWN, No. 2..	Rev. S. R. West..... A. Keiser E. Kerper Geo. M. Leister	29	Episcopal Chapel	Friday
43	COLLEGEVILLE	G. G. Clamer.....	20	School	Saturday Aft.
44	DARBY, No. 3.....	Wilbert Paret C. A. Roberts J. A. Schirlow	29	Hall	Thursday
45	GREEN LANE	Rev. T. R. Brendle.....	13	Parsonage	Friday
46	ROYERSFORD	Rev. Wm. Roberts..... Geo. Sload	23	Epiphany Guild Room	Monday
47	NORRISTOWN, No. 2..	Wm. H. Watson..... H. R. Kratz A. E. Nicklows	21	All Saints' Parish House	Thursday
48	WILLOW GROVE	Rev. B. J. Rudderow..	19	Willow Grove Club	Friday
49	AMBLER, No. 3.....	Geo. A. Renner..... Albert P. Gotwals	25	School House	Tuesday
50	BELMONT	Frank L. Manton.....	18	St. Andrew's Mission	Wednesday
51	BRIDGEPORT, No. 1..	Harold W. Batchelder...	25	Presbyterian Church	Friday
52	COLLINGDALE, No. 2..	W. H. Benson.....	13	Scout Rooms	Friday Aft.
53	EAGLEVILLE	Frank R. Shaeffer.....	16	Presbyterian Church	Friday
54	McKINLEY	Angelo J. Myers..... M. R. Katzenberg	20	School	Monday
55	HATBORO	Rev. C. E. Radcliffe... Albert Clayton	18	Methodist Church	2d & 4th Wed.
56	ORELAND	R. H. Kreckner.....	11	School	Friday
57	NORRISTOWN, No. 3..	F. V. Miller..... R. Cunningham	20	Y. M. C. A.	Tuesday
58	PROSPECT PARK	Rev. P. H. Norton.....	31	Baptist Church	Friday
59	WYNCOTE	Edgar S. Nash..... C. K. Scull..	31	Hall	Thursday
60	BAYN ATHYN	O. W. Heilman.....	14	Academy	Friday Aft.
61	GEORGE SCHOOL	Frank A. Crosier..... E. H. Freidel	23	School	Saturday
62	LIMERICK	Rev. R. S. Snyder..... John Knipe	27	School	Friday
63	MERION	Thos. D. Belfield.....	13	School	Friday
64	NORRISTOWN, No. 4..	Benj. E. Jarvis..... J. H. Bolton	26	Methodist Church	Thursday

SCOUT TROOPS—DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

No.	Location	Scoutmasters and Assistants	No. Scouts	Place of Meeting	Time
65.	SKIPPACK	C. K. Tyson Frank Hope	18	Church	
66.	WEST POINT	C. J. Criswell	12	School	Saturday
67.	GLADWYNE	Rev. H. A. Lollis	13	Reading Rooms	Saturday A. M.
68.	STOWE	Fredk. C. Beck	18	Tool House	Wed. & Sat.
69.	UPLAND, No. 2	Rev. W. A. Lewis	12	Methodist Church	2d & 4th Friday
70.	WALLINGFORD	Maxwell Koplin	16	Orphanage	Friday
71.	KULPSVILLE	Herman H. Becker	15	Hall	Monday
72.	RIDLEY PARK	Rev. L. H. Ketels E. R. Hall J. A. Mitchell	38	School	Friday
73.	WYNDMOOR	H. M. Edenborn, Jr.	21	Lutheran Church	Monday
74.	NORRISTOWN, No. 5	A. R. Eastman T. Wolfenden, Sr.	13	First Presbyterian Church	Wednesday
75.	POTTSTOWN, No. 3	Rev. A. H. Simpson	12	Presbyterian Church	Friday
76.	BRIDGEPORT, No. 2	Rev. W. W. Taylor Frank B. Hoxworth	11	Episcopal Church	Friday
77.	DEVON	Mark H. C. Spiers	12	School	
78.	POTTSTOWN, No. 4	Raymond Yergey	12	Church	Friday
79.	LEIPERVILLE	Thomas Hardy	14	M. P. Hall	Thursday
80.	TRAPPE	Warren Walters	12	School	Tuesday
81.	GLEN MILLS	B. J. Pickering	80	School	Saturday
82.	MEDIA, No. 2	Rev. H. T. Ryder			
83.	PAOLI (Chester Co.)	Rev. H. A. Walton Wm. F. Miller	32	Episcopal Parish House	Saturday A. M.
84.	CHESTER, No. 2	William J. Hall Ralph Mills	20	Y. M. C. A.	Tuesday
85.	CHESTER, No. 3	C. B. Lutton Albert B. Smith John Ward Louis Illingsworth	26	Trinity Methodist Church	Monday
86.	CHESTER, No. 4	Stewart Blackburn Arthur Corson Robert Stinson	36	Md. Presbyterian Church	Tuesday
87.	CHESTER, No. 5	James A. Armstrong Henry Fox George Fuhrman M. Moser	25	Lutheran Church	Monday
88.	CHESTER, No. 6	F. W. Koster J. Gilpin	30	Methodist Church	Tuesday
89.	CHESTER, No. 8	Geo. M. Stroud, Jr. J. G. Heacock	22	Providence Ave.	Tuesday
90.	CHESTER, No. 9	Paul Yundt	16	First Baptist Church	Tuesday
91.	CHESTER, No. 10	Gilbert Graham	13	Third Presbyterian Church	Thursday
92.	CHESTER, No. 11	Charles Altshaler Henry Wolson David Goodman	32	Y. M. H. A.	
93.	CHESTER, No. 12	Sam'l P. Ambrose W. T. Robinson John Alexander	31	Madison St. Church	Tuesday
94.	CHESTER, No. 13	Harold C. Bird	9	St. Paul's P. E. Church	Friday

OUR ADVERTISERS

SPEAKING OF SERVICE—which is the keynote of the Scout movement—the publication of this volume owes much in a financial way to the men whose advertisements appear in the succeeding pages. We wish here to extend to them our thanks and appreciation. Most of them passed their boyhood days before the Scout movement was known, but they have shown in a material way their interest in “the boy.” They too are “GOOD SCOUTS.”

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JOHN WANAMAKER

PHILADELPHIA

The Breaking of a Bird Record—Continued

little song of the house wren sounded by our path, but all that day we never heard the ringing call of his relation, the Carolina wren. Neither did we ever find the big brother of the downy woodpecker, the hairy woodpecker.

All through the walk we heard the organ-tones of the wood-thrush and his rippling alarm notes. We met one thrush who seemed to confine himself entirely to those bass notes which every wood-thrush continually sounds after perhaps two series of double notes in the upper register. Another thrush was singing nearby in the ordinary way, and it may be that what we heard was the beginning of a thrush choir. Here and there through the wood we met the tawny veery, and at last in open patch we had a good look at an olive-backed thrush. We examined his cheek in the bright light with great care, to see whether it showed the gray coloring which marks the gray-cheeked or Alice's thrush. It was buffy, however, and we saw but the one throughout the day. It was too late for the hermit thrush, although the day before I had found another Northern bird, the junco, certainly a late date for him. Overhead the chimney swifts wheeled and twittered, while early in the day we heard two ambitious performances by that grand opera singer, the brown thrasher, who chooses the top of a tree for his best performances. Everywhere the song-sparrows and chipping sparrows sang from the bushes and ground. In Fern Valley we heard one really wonderful performance by a field sparrow. He sang a double minor trill which would have made the fortune of any of our grand opera stars. In one dry field we stopped and listened for the insect-buzz of the grasshopper sparrow. Sure enough, it came to us, apparently near at hand. From past experience we looked far out over the field and finally saw the bird on a weed stalk, fifty yards away. Over the crest of the hill came faintly the slow alto refrain of the

vesper sparrow. It was too late for the Savannah sparrow, and we never found a swamp sparrow, although we covered a wide tract of marshland.

For a long while we followed the creek carefully, expecting to see our bobbing friend, the spotted sandpiper, but it was not until we covered nearly a mile that we found him on a stone in midstream, bobbing his short tail and showing us his spotted breast as he turned. When we came too near he flew away, swinging from side to side, a perfect crescent with his long, curved wings. On the way home I guided the party to a field where, the night before, I had heard the killdeer cry. Again I heard them, and we finally saw them on the farther slope, running up and down, while among them was a solitary sandpiper, larger than the spotted, showing much more white in its outspread tail, but lacking the line of white in the wing than the spotted shows. Near a quarry we found a single, rough-winged swallow sitting on a wire. Like the bank swallow, it has a brown back, but lacks the band across the breast which the bank carries. In the same lot with the sandpiper, I saw my first barn swallow, with their dark, blue backs and forked tails. My companions had found them earlier in the day. It was too late for the tree swallow, and the bank and the cliff are not found in our country. In a nearby tree a flock of squalling starlings were sitting, and by a bridge phoebe called her name to us, and we saw her sitting demurely on a branch, jerking her tail occasionally. Another fly-catcher which we heard that day was the wood-pewee. Its plaintive, sweet call came to us from the woods, and we at last caught a glimpse of its dark brown-gray coat with the two white wing bars. In Fern Valley we also had seen the Acadian or green-crested fly-catcher, with its buff wing-bars and its white underparts tinged with sulphur yellow. Farther on we saw the least fly-catcher, whose wing-bars are ashy-white,

and which lacks for the most part the yellow mark on its underparts. All the morning we watched for the kingfisher, but caught never a glimpse of its gray, blue and white color, nor heard its rattling cry. The kingbirds were back, and we saw several with their black and white tipped tails and black heads. Among brilliant birds was the indigo bird—the bluest of all of our birds. Once we saw it in the same tree with a scarlet tanager. Some way to me the color of the indigo bird seems artificial. I strongly suspect the bird of using some special dye.

As we were sitting by the bank of the creek, we heard in a field far beyond the tinkling liquid notes of the bobolink. This bird is becoming more and more common with us, and I suspect that before long it will nest as far south as Philadelphia, if it does not already do so. The bobolink song always brings back to me memories of trout brooks in the Berkshires' long, sweet meadow grass and yellow cowslips. All the morning we had never seen a bluebird, but as we came near Radnor Hunt I heard its sky call. In the marshes we heard everywhere the o-cal-vee of the red-winged blackbird and caught glimpses of his scarlet epaulettes. One buzzard sailing and swinging against the wind through the blue sky was all we saw. Strange to say, that whole morning none of us saw any one of the eight kinds of common hawks, nor did I find a chickadee or a cowbird that whole day. Over in Black Snake Swamp someone whistled to us softly from a thicket. "Whew, whew, whew—whit!" We answered him, for his whistle is easy to imitate. Suddenly the skulker flitted out of the thicket, staggered through the air with drooping wings, and then dived back again and mewed and whistled and clucked like a crazy bird. It was the chat, with his bright yellow breast, the largest of the warblers. In the same swamp we suddenly heard the harsh, rapid "Cuk-cuk-cuk cuk-cuk" of the yellow-billed cuckoo. On the way home, in a willow tree we saw a cuckoo, and had a good

glimpse of it from not twenty feet away. To our surprise it was the black-billed cuckoo, which is almost never seen in our country. The lower mandible of its bill was black and not yellow, and there was but little white showing in the sides of its long tail. All through the morning we heard the shriek of the crested fly-catcher, the big bird with the lemon-yellow breast, which always puts a snakeskin in its nest.

All the way along the creek we watched for a green heron, but in vain. Near the bridge, however, suddenly flapped out the much rarer night-heron, a male in full plumage, more often seen in the books than on one's walks. It had a black crown and back, gray wings and white underparts. A late ruby-crowned kinglet swelled our score and when we separated at noon the Connecticut expert had a score of eighty-one, while my other friend and myself had eighty each. That afternoon I went over part of the same ground. As already noted, I found a bay-breasted warbler. By a small brook I heard the rattle of the kingfisher and later saw him. While plodding down the road, a broad-winged hawk went by overhead. My last new bird of the day was a pair of black ducks, which flew over and around Black Snake Swamp. They brought my record up to eighty-four, breaking my 1916 record by nine. Not until the next day could I compare notes with my friends. One had rested on the even eighty, which he said was enough for any man. The Connecticut ornithologist had scoured the country in the afternoon in a car, adding the cowbird and the Carolinian chickadee to his list, which, with that early morning-hooded warbler, gave him an eighty-three. Another of our friends on that same day tried his luck in New Jersey with a canoe, scoring eighty-two. That blessed black duck had given me the club record for 1917. On our post-mortem we went over the might-have-beens necessary to give us an even hundred. If I had seen the hooded warbler, cowbird and

(Continued on page 56)



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The Breaking of a Bird Record—Continued

chickadee which my friend found, and the junco of the day before, I would have had eighty-eight. The other twelve might have easily been secured from the following list, any one of which were probabilities:

Cedar bird.
Sparrow hawk.
Sharp-skinned hawk.
Red-shouldered hawk.
Green heron.
Night hawk.
Screech owl.
Swamp sparrow.

Tree swallow.
Gray-cheeked thrush.
Tufted titmouse.
Hairy woodpecker.
Carolina wren.
Cooper's hawk.
Red-tailed hawk.

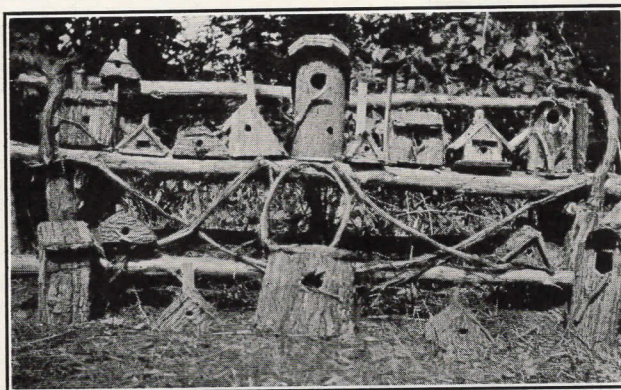
I very much doubt, however, if any of us will score a hundred different species of birds in a day away from the coast. It is the shore birds that fatten a score. At any rate, a day with twenty-two different kinds of warblers, including the Tennessee, the Wilson and the Cape May, an American bittern and a white-crowned sparrow, makes a good high-water mark for the present. My full list, in the order of their families, was as follows:

Black duck
Night heron
American bittern

Indigo bird
Scarlet tanager
Barn swallow

Solitary sandpiper
Spotted sandpiper
Killdeer
Mourning dove
Buzzard
Broad-wing hawk
Yellow-billed cuckoo
Black-billed cuckoo
Kingfisher
Downy woodpecker
Red-headed woodpecker
Flicker
Swift
Humming bird
Kingbird
Crested flycatcher
Phoebe
Wood pewee
Acadian flycatcher
Least flycatcher
Blue-jay
Crow
Starling
Bobolink
Red-winged blackbird
Meadow lark
Baltimore Oriole
Purple grackle
Purple finch
Goldfinch
Vesper sparrow
Grasshopper sparrow
White-crowned sparrow
White-throated sparrow
Chipping sparrow
Field sparrow
Song sparrow
Chewink
Cardinal grosbeak
Rose-breasted grosbeak
Total, eighty-four.

Rough-winged swallow
Red-eyed vireo
Yellow-throated vireo
Warbling vireo
White-eyed vireo
Solitary vireo
Black-and-white warbler
Blue-winged warbler
Parula warbler
Cape May warbler
Yellow warbler
Black-throated blue warbler
Myrtle warbler
Magnolia warbler
Chestnut-sided warbler
Bay-breasted warbler
Blackpoll warbler
Blackburnian warbler
Black-throated green warbler
Tennessee warbler
Oven bird
Northern water thrush
Kentucky warbler
Wilson warbler
Maryland yellow-throat chat
Canada warbler
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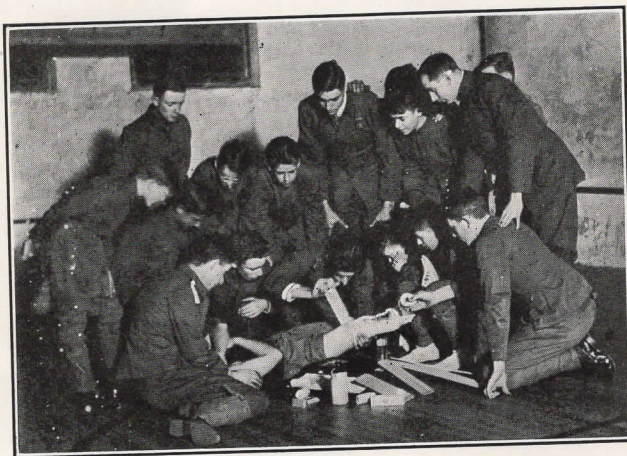
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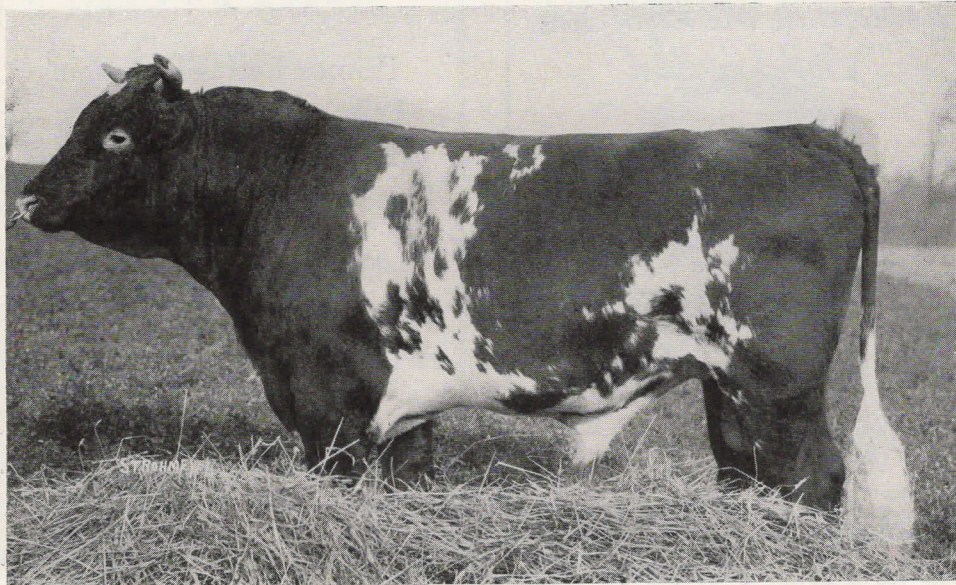
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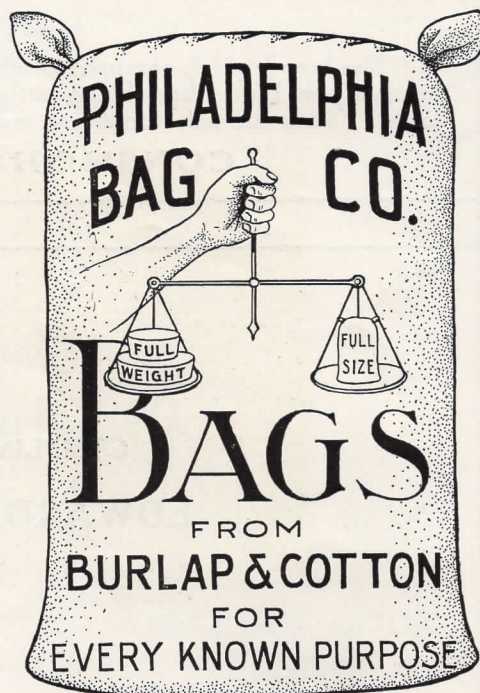
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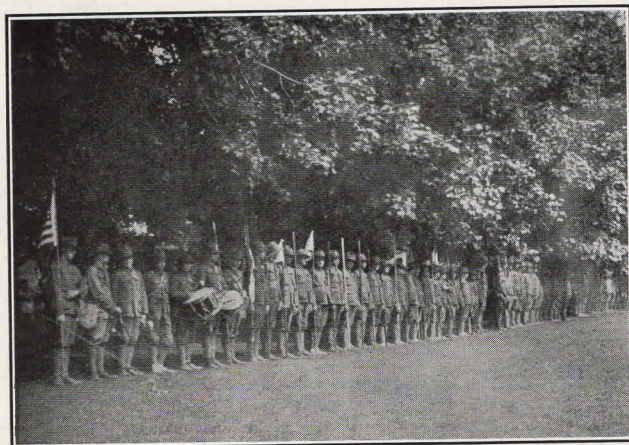
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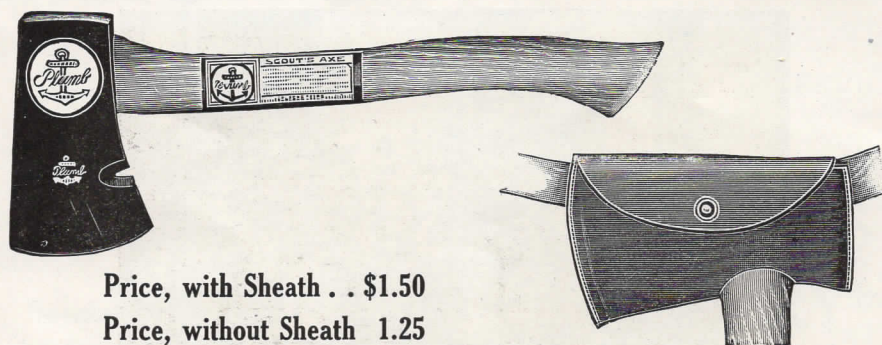
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