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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1941.

Lord Baden-Powell

The death yesterday of Lord Baden-Powell, founder and leader of the Boy Scout movement, is an event which not even the war news can overshadow. Few men's lives have been of such importance to others. Millions of boys and girls in more than three score and ten countries have absorbed and tried to practice the high idealism of this one-time commander of a tiny British garrison in the heart of South Africa's Bechuanaland. The successful defence of Mafeking against far superior Boer forces made the name of Baden-Powell a household word throughout the Empire. But it was not until 1908, with the idea of inculcating the spirit of chivalrous service among the rising generation, that the hero of Mafeking embarked upon the great enterprise with which his name will for all time be associated.

The Boy Scout idea had its first test when General Baden-Powell took a dozen English youngsters on a camping trip in the Dorset woods. In addition to the usual round of outdoor recreations, he invented for them various games in which they took the part of the Knights of the Round Table or American Indians, thus catering to their natural love of adventure. He also initiated the boys into the secrets of scouting lore, drawing upon his own compaign experiences in India, Afghanistan and South Africa, and his knowledge as a naturalist. Each new lesson aroused fresh enthusiasm in the boys, and convinced their leader that the idea merited expansion. A few weeks later the first Boy Scout scheme was launched, and six months later more than 80,000 boys had been enrolled in Great Britain. The movement spread quickly, first to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and the English colonies in the orient, and then to non-English countries. In 1930 the first "World Scout Jamboree" saw 50,000 prize Scouts gather in England from 71 lands. As it grew, the ideal inherent in the movement expanded until it became synonymous with patriotic service and preparedness. No one can estimate its value today, with the Empire at war against Nazi aggression and tyranny, and many thousands of former Boy Scouts now serving gallantly in our air, naval and army forces.

Equally remarkable has been the success of the Girl Guide movement, in which the same ideals are inculcated, and of which Lady Baden-Powell is the Chief.

Nowhere has the Scout movement been more progressive than here in Prince Edward Island, where in July, 1935, we had the privilege of welcoming Lord and Lady Baden-Powell on their Canada-wide tour and of participating with the younger generation in the tremendous ovation accorded them.

It is said that if neither feats of arms nor social service had fallen to his lot, Lord Baden-Powell would probably have attained fame in other fields. He was an artist, a sculptor, an author of some two dozen volumes, and an adept stage manager and actor. This creative talent was not wasted in the great work to which his later years were devoted. It was a work in which his many-sided personality found complete expression. Passing now in the fullness of years, honoured by all, idolized by the youth of many lands, he takes his rightful place among the greatest of our Empire builders.

The Boy Scout Spirit

It is noteworthy that every country that became totalitarian immediately banned the Boy Scout Movement—Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan. Why? it may be asked. The following concluding portion of an address to a Boy Scout Jamboree at Washington in 1937 by B.P. himself supplies the explanation—and the totalitarians could not take it:

Remember this:

You fellows will in a very few years' time will be the grown-up men of your country. It is you who will be conducting its industries or its commerce or its politics. Whichever line you take up, the usual temptation is to see what you can make out of it for yourself or your party.

That is the wrong way to look at it. See rather what you can put into it for the good of the community, for the good of others. Put your country first in your efforts rather than your own particular wishes. Try and promote unity rather than partisans in order to make your country strong. But don't let your patriotism be so narrow that you count your own country as the only pebble on the beach.

Recognize that there are other nations too, all with their good points and with their interests and ambitions. Aim to be good friends with them and to co-operate rather than to hinder their wishes.

Up to now the different countries have been carrying on their aims as total strangers without any close knowledge or friendship for each other, and therefore in competition and rivalry with one another.

Each country has worked for its own benefit without any sympathy for its neighbor. In that way have risen jealousies, ill feelings, quarrels and wars. This does no good to any one but harm to all.

What we want in the world is peace, happiness and prosperity for all, and we can get it if all men become friends instead of rivals. It means that each man has got to open his heart out unselfishly in friendliness to others.

You Scouts are learning this through the Scout law, which says:

"A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout, no matter what class, creed or country the other belongs to."

Well, there you are.

Practice that idea now while you are in camp and carry it out later in your dealings as men. Get to see the other fellow's point of view as well as your own. Work in cooperation rather than in rivalry.

By doing this you will not only be opening up better commerce, better trade, better political relationships with your fellow-men of other countries, but also you will be bringing about that feeling of good-will among men which is true foundation for peace in the world.

So now, while you are yet boys together in camp, you have this great opportunity through making friends with one another for carrying out the highest duty that lies open to any one, namely, the duty of helping to bring out God's Kingdom of Peace and good will among men.

So go to it, my lads, and good luck attend you.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Under the Home Improvement Plan, 1,107 loans totalling $268,013 have been granted in this province; 20, amounting to $5,516, having been granted in October.

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In quality and number of entries, the fox pelt show at Summerside this week has eclipsed previous records, and for this gratifying result all concerned in the exhibition are to be warmly congratulated.

Colonel William Frederick Cody, American scout and showman died this date 1917. was best known as "Buffalo Bill", a nickname which he earned in 1867-8 by supplying over 4,000 buffaloes for food for the labourers on the Kansas Pacific Ry.; served as scout in Indian troubles of 1874-6; rose to be a magistrate, senator and brigadier-general; in 1883 organized his famous "Wild West Show", illustrative of life on the frontier, and travelled with it throughout America and Europe.

* * * *

The optimism of some people is refreshing. Mr. Remo Campana, of Burlington, N.J., who last June returned his Great War decorations to the Italian Government, cabled this message Saturday: "His Majesty King Victor Emanuel, Rome, Italy. "I beg His Majesty to order the arrest of Mussolini for high treason against Italy and humanity. Restore peace with democratic Great Britain." On Sunday Western Union delivered a message to Campana which said: "Rome advises message cancelled. Italian administration will not pass."

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It appears Canada now ranks second in the British Empire as an oil producing country and 13th among the countries of the world according to a survey of world oil yields of 1940 contained in the Oil and Gas Journal, American publication, Despite the seizure of part of the Polish oil fields by Germany, that country's production of 8,000,000 barrels of oil in 1940 fell short by more than 500,000 barrels of Canada's 1940 oil yields of 8,549,760 barrels, of which 95 per cent. was contributed by Turner Valley. In the British Empire, Canada's 1940 oil yield was exceeded only by Trinidad and the British West Indies with a yield of 20,300,000 barrels. Canada's oil yield surpassed the following oil producing divisions in the Empire: Bahrein Island, Burma and British India.

* * * *

An unyielding iron-studded door at Mercat Cross, Edinburgh, where the age-old ceremonial of reading the King's proclamation takes place, held up the elaborate traditional parade preceding the summoning of a meeting of Scotland's peers. Richly-garbed officers of the Court of Lord Lyon and other officials with scarlet-coated state trumpeters paraded ceremonially to Mercat Cross. The trumpeters struggled to open the massive door but found it locked. Someone had forgotten the keys. Dignitaries waited while messengers brought the keys: meanwhile an escorting military band filled in the awkward pause with music. The proclamation, belatedly read, summoned the peers to meet January 8 to elect two new representative peers to the House of Lords. The vacancies are due to the deaths of Lords Lindsay and Fairfax. Scotland has 16 representative peers in the House of Lords.

* * * *

Rev. G. Campbell Wadsworth, who recently returned to Canada from Boston to take over the pastorate of Montreal West United Church is but one of many Canadians who have returned to Canada recently to re-enter ministerial work on this side of the border. Others include: Rev. M. MacIntosh, from Harvard to St. John's United Church, Halifax; Rev. L. M. Outerbridge to Metropolitan Church, Regina, from the post of secretary of the Congregational Church in the U.S.; Rev. A. A. B. Moore, from Cambridge to Parkdale United Church, Ottawa and Rev. H. G. Salton, from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Yonge Street Church, Toronto. Rev. J. S. Bonnell, formerly of Westminster United Church, Winnipeg, and now minister of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, N.Y., recently announced to his congregation that he had taken out his first American citizenship papers.

* * * *

In the solitude of the Scottish hills, members of Canada's No. 1 Fighter Squadron of the R.C.A.F. are preparing to return to action. For weeks they have been confined to patrol flying so they might "rest" after their scores of battles in the defence of Britain during those hectic hours which reached their climax in the memorable days of last September-October. Then it was a matter of round after round of fighting almost from dawn to dusk, beating back the German's never-ending attempts to break through to London. Since they left the London area the Canadians have been out of battle. But they have kept in trim through "sham battles" in which they practice intricate fighting manoeuvres and keep in practice the machine guns that brought down nearly four-score German machines, an average of almost seven for every machine lost in action by the Canadians.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Can you imagine it at the next meeting of the gangsters in the Brenner Pass: "How'm I doing, Adolf?" — Vancouver Province.

Newspaper reporters covering the war in Britain are to be relieved and given a well-earned rest. They have been working under a terrific strain, risking their lives, often, to get the news and write it, and require a respite if their health is not to suffer. — Hamilton Spectator.

The Canadian gold mining industry remembers that it had a good friend in President Roosevelt. It was his voice that started raising gold from the old 20.67 per ounce to higher levels, and this lift in gold has spurred Canadas mineral wealth to new heights and permitted numerous new mines to attain prosperity. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Cornwall has done her part to make Christmas as happy as possible for many children in the bombed areas of Great Britain. City officials arranged to have $1,000 of the corporation's funds cabled to the Lord Mayor of London, for distribution in the devastated regions. It was a handsome gesture, and came at a time when it was badly needed in Great Britain. — Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

An extraordinary record of loyalty to King and country is that of the ten sons of Mr. and Mrs George Seager, this city, who have given a total of 95 years of service in the armed forces of the British Empire during the Great War, the years that followed, and in the present struggle. It is such allegiance gives Britain her invincible strength. — Hamilton Spectator.

The Ottawa Journal appears to be hot and bothered because the byelection in that city for a seat in the Ontario Legislature cost the citizens of Ottawa $1,137.15. Just what the 15 cents at the end is for we do not know. It may be amusement tax .... Looks much like a case of having tied an injustice to the municipalities and then following a policy which insists that the thing shall continue. —Peterborough Examiner.

A new "transceiver" radio telephone set, which weighs only 15 lb. and is carried on a soldier's back by means of ordinary pack harness, was demonstrated at the Eastern Command School of Signals at the Sydney Showground recently. The sets are being made in Melbourne. By means of the set, a man on reconnaissance in a front line area can maintain two-way telephone communication with his unit. The set is an improvement on the type in use in the British forces. Its range is an official secret, but officers said that communication could be maintained for an effective and useful distance. The set has a metal "fishing-rod" type aerial and is tuned by remote control. — Australian Press Union.

A friend of mine was rhapsodizing about man's wonderful ingenuity. "Just think!" he exclaimed. "We've smashed the atom, conquered the air, enslaved lightning, destroyed space...." "True," I put in; "but remember the barnacle." "The barnacle?" he echoed puzzled. "Yes, for the barnacle is a symbol of all those things we have not done." I pointed out how for centuries this tiny marine organism has thumbed his nose at us. We have tried all kinds of tricks on him, without much luck. He still takes his expensive joy rides on the bottoms of our ships; he slows down our sea defences; he costs us millions every year. A fortune awaits the man who is smart enough to outwit the barnacle. But, until he comes along, perhaps we shall have to take the advice of a Nobel prize scientist. "Couldn't we", he suggested to me, "breed a streamlined barnacle and teach him to keep pointing his head forward?" — American Magazine.

One of the city editors of the Buffalo Express was Frank M. O'Brien, now editor of the New York Sun. It was he who, in his book, "The Story of the Sun," pinned to John B. Bogart the famous quotation about the value of news, the one which goes like this: "When a dog bites a man, that is not news, because it happens so often. But if a man bites a dog, that is news". Bogart was city editor of the Sun from 1873 to 1890. We are reminded of this saying by an item from Jamestown which told of a deer which got tired of being chased by a hunter and turned around and pursued Nimrod and make him take a ducking in a creek. The hunter had shot twice and wounded the deer, shot the third time and missed and then the deer started after the shooter. After all, antlers have their uses, as both the deer and the hunter knew. The man with the gun won out finally because when the contestants came to close quarters the man returned to the primitive and swung the gun like a club and brought the animals down. — Buffalo Courier-Express.

Annexation of the (West Indian) Islands might, of course, be convenient in keeping alive the fiction of "horse-trading" in our help to Great Britain. If there must be a "horse trade" — and the ethics, logic or need of any such "horse-trading" is open to serious question — let it at least be a real trade. Let us never delude ourselves into thinking that possession of the British West Indies would be an economic or moral asset. It would be a material liability many times as great as the Virgin Islands have proved themselves to be. It might easily be a cause of regret and self-reproach for generations to come. — New York Times.

Under the stimulus of defence expenditures, and British orders, American industry is rapidly expanding, and this expansion has created hundreds of thousands of new jobs. The United States today is enjoying a high degree of prosperity, but this is in large part based on rearmament spending. Though there must be no relaxing of our preparedness effort, it is plainly the part of prudence to plan for the war's aftermath. When defence expenditures taper off, the Federal Government can help to cushion the shock by stepping up expenditures for public works and other essential projects. This is one method, economists point out, whereby the Federal Government can assist materially in the transition from war to peace production. Other plans have been proposed to achieve the same objective. — Washington Star.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

ATTENTION! GRANDPARENTS, CHILDLESS PARENTS, OLDER PARENTS, BACHELORS!

Sir,—The policy of our City in carefully avoiding to appoint parents of children attending school to the City School Board, has long puzzled me. I have been enlightened of late and out of the kindness of my heart I wish to clear the air for other parents whom I know have given this question some thought.

We parents with children attending school would only make nuisances of ourselves on the School Board. This is so clearly the case, I wonder why I never thought of it before. We should expect special privileges for our children. The parental instinct, my friends, is a dreadful thing. It arouses the worst in us. The fact that we know firsthand the conditions in school, the fact that our children will be handicapped or helped for life would only make us abnormal people unfit to serve in that capacity.

So, I suggest that if one wishes to serve one's community in this regard that it be done when one is a grandparent— or when one's children have grown up—or, better still, following our previous arguments, the bachelors of the town would make almost perfect members. You see, they have no first-hand knowledge of our schools; they have less incentive for improving the schools.

Far be it from me to criticize the work of the present School Board—they are all hard-working, self-sacrificing gentlemen—now we know at what age we shall be eligible for such service we shall be able to prepare ourselves.

Mr. MacPhee is indeed honoured. He was appointed while he had children attending our schools. He is doing good work now, but we expect to see a big improvement when his children leave our schools. Surely all the Board can't be wrong on this question!

All over Canada there is dissatisfaction with the educational system. Let us go forward instead of backward. The schools in my day had manual training and domestic science—we have only lately gotten these back in a measure. Let us think of the ordinary pupil more, and less of our college graduates—the geniuses will get there anyway. Let us work for a technical school—which will give our boys and girls a more practical education. Then we shall have better plumbers, electricians, repair men — and we need them!

I am, sir, etc.,

A PARENT.

Rebuilding London

(Vancouver Province)

Every town-planning engineer dreams that, someday, it will be his privilege to plan a city from the start—that he will be able to take an area of raw ground and lay out on it his highway and transportation system, his parks and boulevards, his business, industrial and residential areas, his power conduits, his water mains and sewers.

Not one town-planner in a thousand, however, ever realizes his dream. For most of them, the best fate has in store is an opportunity to do something to bring order out of chaos in a city already built. The town-planner very rarely achieves the best possible. He would like to lead a revolution. But he is doomed to spend his life working out compromises.

In England, today, town-planners are busy with plans for rebuilding the bombing by the Germans is not an evil wholly unmixed with good. Countless precious things have been destroyed, of course. But a good many things have fallen under the bombs of Goering's airmen that the country could well do without. So, when the war is over, there will be a good many changes.

London will be rebuilt, of course and advantage will no doubt, be taken of the destruction wrought to make many adjustments. But there will be no extensive replanning. The framework of London is still intact. The bones of the city have not been destroyed and it is round the old bones that the new city will be constructed.

Naturally, men's thoughts run back to the great fire of 1666, when London was practically destroyed. After the fire, London was rebuilt, but not according to any well-though-out plan. As the Economist put it:

"Homeless Londeners were anxious to set up house and go to work again, and the city's rebuilding was simply the sum of the rehabilitation of many thousands of families and businesses. All the authorities would do was to influence the pattern of restoration by enforcing building standards, by insisting upon brick or stone in place of timber and by banning over-hanging houses and narrow streets."

And so, presumably, it will be this time for London, today, as 274 years ago, is only the sum of its citizens, their lives and their interests. No doubt, the war has taught lessons which can not be ignored, and the lessons will dictate adjustments. But no town-planner will have the opportunity or replanning London from the ground up.

The Poets' Corner

THE BLACKBIRD

In the far corner
close by the swings,
every morning
a blackbird sings.

His bill's so yellow,
his coat's so black,
that he makes a fellow
whistle back.

Ann, my daughter,
thinks that he
sings for us two
especially.

—Humbert Wolfe.

EXPENSIVE BALLOONS

CARDIFF, Wales —(CP) —Barrage balloons have more than 1,000 parts, including 2 1-2 miles of tape, cost $2,225 each and have a "life" of three or four months, Kenneth Davies, Welsh airman and balloon manufacturer, rold the Cardiff Rotary Club.

Challenge To The Gael

Some years ago a certain Miss Ramsay wrote a book, called, "Challenge to the Highlander," which created a mighty furor, because its fundamental thesis, buttressed with chapter and verse from documents and records, was that the Scottish Highlanders were a breed of people inferior to the Lowlanders. Miss Ramsay was content to confine her challenge to words, but our Wartime Board of Censors, greatly daring, has actually ventured to issue a challenge by deed to the whole Highland community of Canada by promulgating an edict that messages in Gaelic can no longer be transmitted over our telegraph systems. Earlier in the year the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, under the same evil spell as the Board, had imposed a similar veto upon the Gaelic tongue in regard to its programs, but when the welkin in Nova Scotia began to ring with the violent protests of outraged Gaels it promptly decided that discretion was the better part of valor and withdrew its ban.

Obviously the censors are a more courageous or more foolhardy race of men, or they would have followed the example of the CBC. But apparently they stand firm by their decree and remain unrepentant, although the fiery cross has been sent out amid the glens of Nova Scotia, and no less august a body than the Cape Breton Island Gaelic Foundation has deployed into action against them with a full muster of its embattled cohorts. The roster of its honorary and active officials would seem formidable enough to make most people hesitate before they would dare to cause such an organization offense. There is a flavor of a roll-call before Culloden in such names as Flora MacLeod of MacLeod, Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, and John Lorne Campbell, the Laird of Canna; and does the list not also include such puissant domestic potentates as the Hon. W. D. Ross, our own former Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. Ian MacKenzie and the Hon Angus MacDonald, the latter pair both today seated in high places at Ottawa as Ministers of the Crown?

The Foundation has addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada, a man with Highland blood coursing through his veins, an impressive and soul-stirring protest, in which it sets forth the facts of the outrageous conduct of the Board of Censors and demands the immediate removal of the offensive restriction upon a language which, according to tradition was spoken in the Garden of Eden, and which still is the mother tongue of some 35,000 people in the Island of Cape Breton alone. The resources of the English language almost fail the memorialists when they narrate the shameful story now, when on the last St. Andrew's Day the Scottish Catholic Society of Sydney and the Gaelic Foundation of Baddeck tried to exchange, as in bygone years, their customary greetings in Gaelic the Sydney office of the Canadian National Telegraphs refused to transmitt such harmless fraternal greetings, and for its refusal gave "the curt offending explanation, 'No Gaelic allowed by the Board of Censors.'" Verily Ossian's ghost must be wailing in the Elysian fields.

For their offensive decree the censors must have some explanation or a pretense of an excuse, and two alternative theories are available. One is that they suspect German agents may be using the Gaelic language for the conveyance of information to one another and this argues a breadth of culture far beyond our general idea of the Nazi mentality. The second possible theory is that they believe people of Highland Scottish blood capable of transmitting information to the enemy and using the tongue of Lochiels and Glengarrys for this purpose. If they cherish any such notion, they would be well advised to keep it locked in their bosoms. But the foul stigma placed by the Board of Censors remains, and what we want to know is whether the Prime Minister, whose forebears must have often shouted the slogan "Caber Feidh," is to stay unmoved by the Foundation's protest, and whether Messrs. Ross, MacKenzie and MacDonald are going to sit at ease in Zion, while such an insult is being heaped upon the sacred language of their forebears.

CANUCK COURT GUARD

LEWES, England —(CP) —Canadian soldiers formed a guard of honor outside the court before the opening of the Sussex assizes here. The judge, Sir Anthony Hawke, inspected the guard.

DUBLIN ARCHBISHOP

DUBLIN (CP) —Very Rev. John Charles McQuaid, 45, has been appointed archbishop of Dublin to succeed the late Archbishop Byrne. Native of County Cavan, he was president of Blackrock College here.

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THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, IN THE WORDS OF ITS FOUNDER, THE LATE LORD BADEN-POWELL OF GILWELL

In 1893-1894, when serving with my regiment, the 13th Hussars, I realized that the ordinary peace training of soldiers for service in the field was not sufficiently practical, and I therefore carried out classes of training in my squadron for the men individually in Scouting and Camping. In 1897-1898, having been transferred to command the Fifth Dragoon Guards, I carried on similar training, but on improved lines, with a view of developing character, as well as field efficiency, since this was largely lacking in lads coming on to the Army from the ordinary school. My lectures and practices were collated and published in a small book "Aids to Scouting"". During the South African War, 1899-1900, Major Lord Edward Cecil, my Chief Staff Officer, organized the boys of Mafeking as a corps for general utility on Scout lines rather than those of Cadets, and the experiment was an entire success. The experience taught one that if their training was made to appeal to them, boys would learn rapidly, and also that boys were capable of taking responsibilities to a far greater degree than was ordinarily believed if only they were trusted.

In 1901 I raised the South African Constabulary on lines of my own, the principles of which were practically those of the Scout training applicable to men. The troop was made a small unit, in order that the Commander should be able to deal with each individual on personal knowledge of him; the system of patrols was initated, of six men under a leader. Responsibility was thus given to the junior non-commissioned officers, and emulation between the patrols produced a good spirit to the higher standard of efficiency all around.

The human side was appealed to, and the men were trusted on their honour to a very large degree in carrying out their duties. Their uniform for field work was the cowboy hat, shirt, green tie, and shorts. Badges were awarded for proficiency in different lines of work.

On my return to England in 1903, I found that, among others, Miss Mason, head of a training school for teachers, had adopted "Aids to Scouting" as a textbook for their instruction in observation and education as a step to character training. In 1904, I schemed some ideas for Scouting as a training for boys. In 1905, I had a conversation with Sir William Smith, the founded of the Boys' Brigade, as to adapting the training for boys, and offered to write a book for them on the lines of "Aids to Scouting" as a means for enthusing the boys and giving wider scope and greater variety to their training for citizenhood.

In 1907 I held a trial camp for Scout training at Brownsea Island, at which I had boys of other schools to experiment on, and its result exceeded my expectations and prompted me to go on with the idea. The training was based on that which I had employed with soldiers and with the constabulary, with some adaptation to make it suitable for boys, following the principles adopted by the Zulus and other African tribes, which reflected some of the ideas of Epictetus, and the methods of the Spartans, ancient British and Irish for training their boys. I also looked into the Bushido of the Japanese as well as the more modern method of John Rounds for dealing with boys, and John for their physical culture, as well as those of today put into practice by Sir William Smith, Seton Thompson, Dan Beard and Jahn, more especially because he put into practice in modern times the idea of Livy of voluntary associations of boys for improving their physique and developing their patriotism. In 1908 I brought out the Handbook of training entitled "Scouting for Boys" in six fortnightly parts. A number of troops were started in different parts of the United Kingdom before the series was half completed. Although I had only anticipated that Scouting would be taken as an additional attraction for their boys by the "Boys' Brigade" and "Church Lads' Brigade," it became evident that a seperate movement was required to deal with a number of boys who were taking it up unconnected with these bodies.

In 1910 the Boy Scout Movement had grown to such dimensions, numbering 123,980, that I felt it incumbent upon me to leave the Army in order to take the Movement in hand.

With a view to making the subject appeal to boys and to meet their spirit in adventure, I held up for their ideal the doings of backwoods-fellow. These I grouped generally under the title of "Scouts." In their camp life, boat work, pioneering, and nature study one could find all the attractions for a boy which at the same time would be the medium of instruction. I worked it out partly from my own experience and partly from the general feeling of what was lacking in the training of the average school boy. The deficiency lay chiefly in the direction of character and general intelligence; skill of handicraft; services for others and for the state; physical development and health knowledge. The activities and practices of Scouting were, therefore, framed as far as possible to develop these attributes.

IDEALS. Honour was made the high ideal for the boys; the Scout law, on which the movement was hinged, was taken from the code of the knights.

ADMINISTRATION was decentralized as much as possible, since I had seen how greatly other movements were hampered by their centralization.

ORGANIZATION. The troop was purposely kept small in numbers in order that the Scoutmaster should have personal knowledge of each of his boys, this being the only possible way for developing the character of the individual. The patrol system was adopted from that of the Constabulary, and for the same reason. An extensive system of badges was instituted as in the Army and the Constabulary for excellence in different branches of work.

THE AIM. The aim of the movement was to make good citizens, and for this reason it was judged unnecessary to introduce military drill.

My purpose in forming the Scout organization was to counteract, if possible, the deterioration, moral and physical, which shortened our rising generation, and to train the boys to be more efficient and characterful citizens. The defect in existing boys' organizations was plain that they were not sufficiently attractive from the boys' point of view, nor wide enough in the scope of their training, nor sufficiently varied, to meet the changeable nature of the boy (e. g., the Boys' Brigade made the boy's ideas partially by a semi-military organization with military drill, but the training underlyng this was mainly that of the Bible Class. Boys' Clubs were generally intended to give better environment outside of the class and factory walls, but failed to supply activities sufficient to hold the boys).

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