

METHOD OF RECRUITMENT.

The Social Service Department is thus a real civic asset, on which the Headquarters of the Boys Scouts' Association and the various Boys' Brigades increasingly rely for reinforcements. Where is this mass of raw material drawn from? It comes into Toc H. chiefly from the Public, Grammar and Secondary Schools, and also from a widespread net in the commercial and industrial world. Here, again, our work is only in its early stages. We have, however, already strong Branches in 63 of the Senior Schools, and in every ancient and modern University in Great Britain. The task of these Branches is (a) to teach Christian Civics and ideals of Social Service while the boy is still at School, through the agency of a big Panel of voluntary Lecturers, (b) to supply every Summer lists of leaving school-boys, who are referred to our Social Service Correspondent in the neighbourhood to which they go.

On the industrial side we work both through our old Membership and their younger brothers, and also through the Welfare Workers. These vital elements of the younger life of the nation, who otherwise are so liable to grow up in the old country in mutual misunderstanding and even active hostility, are thus brought together in our Houses and Branches, our Sports Teams, Camps, and Pilgrimage Parties to Ypres, in an atmosphere of friendship and goodwill.

HOUSES.

It is the belief of Toc H. that those who did not live to come home would rather see such work go forward among their younger brothers than the unveiling of many monuments to their memory. The Houses themselves are Memorial Houses, instinct with the spirit and example of those to whose memory their Rooms are dedicated. It is our belief and hope that in this way a permanent tradition can be set, which many generations hence our successors will have cause to bless and to renew. The permanence of the work is already in a measure guaranteed by the Endowments which have been received by the Trustees, and while the extraordinary rapidity and expansion has naturally placed a severe strain upon the available finances, each House (which costs approximately £2,000 to open and to furnish) becomes automatically self-supporting.

FINANCE.

In regard to the financial aspect of my time in Canada, it is, of course, necessary for me to make the tour itself pay its way by means of public Meetings, Lantern Lectures, etc., but my main ambition is not mercenary. My hope, rather, is that (making all allowances for the difference of outlook native to the Dominion), there may be opportunities, at least worth discussing on spot, of carrying forward the peculiar work of Toc H. in Canada.

CONCLUSION.

I realise, of course, that both in the matter of social unity, and in the treatment of the problem of the post-adolescent (which we of Toc H. see as the most vital problem of to-day), the learning must be rather on my side, and the teaching on theirs. It is simply a voyage of discovery, on my part, and I need not say how grateful I shall be to those who hold office both in the Schools and Universities of Canada, if they will allow me to lay the matter before them, and also before those upon whose young shoulders a double responsibility now devolves.

I leave England by the *Empress of Britain* on the 6th January, and go first to stop with the Byngs at Ottawa until the 18th of January, then accompanying them to Montreal for an inaugural meeting there on the 22nd. I hope to have the opportunity of spending the last week of January at the University of Toronto, and thence move Westward, visiting on my way to Vancouver, Cities, Schools and University centres.

I must return to England early in March. Any letters before January 18th should be addressed to me c.o. Government House, Ottawa; and after that, c.o. The Bank of Montreal, in Montreal.

Yours more than sincerely,

From

Toc H. Headquarters,
St. George's Square,
London, S.W.1.

P. B. Clayton

Padre of Toc H