

vision of programmes and general activities. The older-boy problem and its solution. Troop finances.

Discipline. Use of patrol leaders in disciplining those under them. Responsibilities and limitations. How to discipline leaders.

Stimulating ingenuity. Encouraging leaders to exercise initiative. The value of novelty. Undertaking untried activities. "Gang" interests as an asset.

IX. CHIVALRY AND DISCIPLINE 210

The naturally social interests of a boy. His respect for the heroic and chaste in conduct. The knight with his ideals of courtesy, generosity, valor, and dexterity in arms. The natural expression of social tendencies. The cultivation of proper social sentiments. Respect for parents and regard for helplessness.

The sex instinct and its normal expression during early adolescence. The danger of a too early knowledge of pathological facts. Evil suggestions of chalk marks on fence, side wall, and pavement. The impure joke. The imagination and evil pictures or suggestions. Development in the direction of sentimentalism. The natural sex life of a boy.

Discipline. The importance of winning and developing the natural leader of the group without lowering the standards or making special accommodations. The Scoutmaster's ethical responsibility. A boy's respect for reasonable discipline. Suiting the methods of discipline to the temperament of the boy. Hurt feeling. Favoritism and inconsistency.

X. PRIZES, AWARDS, AND MERITS; THEIR USE AND ABUSE 228

The general use of prizes, awards, and merits.

The stimulus of keen competition. The part "making good" plays in the development of a boy.

Salient facts about the effects of prizes, awards, and merits. Desirable effects and their attainment. The danger of stimulating wrong motives. Service as a bond of loyalty. Successful merit programmes and their adaptation to local activities, including those of the home, school, and church.