

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines - TO St. John via Digby - AND - Boston via Yarmouth - "Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after Sept. 18th, 1910, the Steamship and Train Service on this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

Table with columns: From, To, Time. Includes routes from Annapolis, Richmond, and Yarmouth.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 6.15 a.m., 7.05 a.m., and 5.10 p.m.

Boston Service

SERVICE IN EFFECT SEPT. 18th, 1910. The Royal and United States Mail Steamships PRINCE GEORGE and PRINCE ARTHUR will leave Yarmouth, Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat. on arrival of Bluenose from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning.

DIGBY BOSTON DIRECT SERVICE Commencing Saturday, July 2nd, S. S. Boston leaves Digby on arrival of Bluenose train from Halifax, Wednesday and Saturday, returning leaves Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday at 12.00 noon.

S. S. PRINCE ALBERT makes daily trips (Sunday excepted) between Parrsboro and Wolfville, calling at Kingsport in both directions.

St. JOHN and DIGBY Daily Service (Sunday excepted). Arrives in Digby 10.45 a.m. Leaves St. John 7.45 a.m. Leaves Digby same day after arrival express train from Halifax.

ROYAL MAIL S. S. YARMOUTH. Daily Service (Sunday excepted). Arrives in Digby 10.45 a.m. Leaves St. John 7.45 a.m. Leaves Digby same day after arrival express train from Halifax.

Bluenose train from Halifax does not connect at Digby with Prince Rupert for St. John. P. GILKINS, General Manager.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP LINERS.

Table with columns: From, To, Date. Includes routes to London, Halifax, and St. John.

Table with columns: From, To, Date. Includes routes to Liverpool, St. John's, and various ports.

FURNISS WITBY & CO., LTD.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Stations, Read up. Includes stations like Middleton, Clavee, and Bridgetown.

Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal. CONNECTIONS AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON N.S.W.R. AND C. & P.R.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES PAIN

25% DISCOUNT - 25% FOR CASH ONLY

Ladies' Tan, Black and Tennis Oxfords; Misses' Black, Tan and White Oxfords; Men's and Youth's Oxfords.

E. S. PIGGOTT

Granville St.--Bridgetown. September 28 - - October 6 AT HALIFAX

NOVA SCOTIA'S GREAT EXHIBITION.

Bigger, Brighter, and Better Than Ever Will Be the Big 1910 Fair at Halifax.

PREMIUMS, \$20,000 - RACING PURSES, \$6,200 EIGHT DAYS AT THE EXPOSITION

If you cannot spend the whole of this time in Halifax, come on one day, or on as many days as you can, beginning on Wednesday, September 28th and ending on Thursday, October 6th.

THE RACES will bring the finest field of horses Eastern Canada can produce. THE DISPLAY of our Manufactures, Agriculture, Fisheries, Machinery, Mines, Fine Arts, and Live Stock will be superb and on a grander scale than before.

LOW RATES on all lines of transportation to Halifax. Write for information to M. McF. HALL, Manager and Secretary, Halifax.

ALWAYS A FIT

Our aim is to please, we solicit your patronage. When you become a customer of ours you will never want to change

JOHN A. CAMERON Successor to I. M. OTTERSON, MENS TAILORING.

Hot Weather Diet

JUST ARRIVED

A large assortment of Prepared Breakfast Foods, such as Puffed Wheat, Quaker Flaked Wheat, Grape Nuts, Shredded Wheat Biscuit, Toasted Orange Maize, Kings' Food, etc.

CAKES--A large assortment, crisp and dainty, 3 lb. Sugar and Gingers 25 cts.

CANNED GOODS--A large stock of canned Meats, Fish and Vegetables. Haddies, Salmon, Clams, Lobsters, Scallops, Halibut, Boneless Turkey and Chicken.

GARDEN VEGETABLES, fresh every morning New Potatoes, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Cabbage, etc.

J. E. Lloyd & Son

SCHOOL BOOKS!

FOR SCHOOL OPENING We have the only complete stock of Books, Scribblers, Slates, Inks, Pens Erasers, Pencils, etc. in town. Books mailed to any address, on receipt of price with postage added.

20 per cent Discount

on Ladies' Shirt Waists, Underwear, Lace Hosiery and Dress Muslins, Men's Caps, etc., also Hammocks and Croquet Sets.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

W. W. WADE, BEAR RIVER

\$1 Per Year in advance HAVE YOU RENEWED \$1 Per Year in advance YOUR SUBSCRIPTION?

If not, will you not oblige us by making use of the accompanying coupon, enclosing with it cash or money order for present year? If cash please register letter, if convenient to do so. Kindly include arrears, if any.

Success of the Boy Scout Idea

General Baden-Powell Explains Why Boys are Taught Tactics of War, but Rather to Become Good and Useful Citizens

(St. John Telegraph, Sept. 12th.) Major General Sir Robert Baden-Powell must have been gratified at the warmth of the reception he met with in the Opera House yesterday afternoon, when he addressed a meeting in connection with the Boy Scout movement.

The head of Making was accorded an ovation as he stepped upon the platform and as he explained the formation and discipline of the scout movement.

Premier Hazen, who at the close moved a formal vote of thanks, said it was doubtful if the name of any other man in the British Empire would have been sufficient at such short notice to call together such a large number of the people of this city.

General Baden-Powell expressed the hope that before he left St. John he would be able to form a committee which would carry on the boy scout movement in St. John and New Brunswick.

The chair was occupied by M. E. Agar, president of the Canadian Club; Premier Hazen sat on the right hand of the speaker and Mayor Frink on the left.

The seats on the platform were occupied by a large number of representative citizens, including among whom was a deputation from the Women's Canadian Club, members of the city council, prominent in educational matters, military men and clergymen.

Mr. Agar introduced the speaker in a very brief address. GENERAL BADEN-POWELL'S ADDRESS.

General Baden-Powell said in part: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have to apologise to you for appearing in this town. The reason is that your express service is not so fast in this country as I had anticipated and I suppose that the day after tomorrow I would have been able to appear before you in proper uniform. The reason I am here is that I came of my own accord. There are no advantages, too, in coming that way, you can see the city and its inhabitants then under normal conditions.

For instance, I was standing in the street just now and overheard a conversation that was going on inside a shop between a man and a woman. The man asked 'what are all the people going in there for?' The woman replied, 'Oh, General Baden-Powell is going to speak there on the boy scout movement.'

"Hearing that the man turned away, saying 'that's not much in my line, I think' (Laughter). "That's just the trouble. The boy scout movement doesn't seem to be much in anybody's line. I want to explain it to you and then you can think it over and form your own conclusions. A good text occurs to me from an incident. I saw yesterday. A poor old man was making his way across the street on crutches, dragging his limbs after him. A number of young fellows on the sidewalk halted him. 'Well, Jack, how are you?' The old man replied: 'I'm just as right as rain, thank God.' That's the right kind of spirit and you have much of it in this country. It's no use for me to preach the boy scout movement to you. That's the right kind of spirit, because of the patience shown.

"When I was in the western part of your country I found your boys to be a splendid lot of fellows with a great deal of patience also. That's what our boys in England need. But then there's the danger of these attributes going to extremes to be faced. Your self-reliant man or boy may get too uppish. He knows he can do things and the danger is that he may get in such a way after a bit that he may do nothing. You are building here a great nation but that nation has to be made up of many parts, of people of varying creed, of differing beliefs. You must have some cohesive spirit running through the whole of it. The lad seems to acquire a tangible spirit of brotherhood as soon as they join the scout movement and when they learn it as boys. It may be taken for granted they will live together in harmony as men afterwards.

BISHOPS INTERESTED "It is presumption on my part to speak to you after you have listened to such eminent visitors as you had in your city yesterday. These bishops told you of the sins and evils of society and how they might be cured. I follow in a humble way and tell you how they may be prevented. The Bishop of London and Bishop Taylor-Smith take a keen interest in the boy scout movement. Our method is to give the lads a purpose that is really attractive to them. The scout movement does not deal with the work of the soldier on the field of battle. That is one kind of scouting but another is the scouting of peace. These scouts of the empire are they mounted policemen or missionaries who have to do their duty far from applause and simply because it is their duty, have to learn to look not only after themselves but others.

"As we believe that the lads of these men furnish the best examples to be found anywhere, we hold them up for the lads to emulate. So we teach the boys to look after themselves in the field, to cook their own meals, to read maps and to find their way by reading the stars. Not only so, but we teach them to be helpful to their comrades and in towns and cities to be helpful to weak women and children. In short, we teach them to be chivalrous in the best sense of the word. We also urge upon them public duties simply because they are duties and organizations among them fire companies, and companies for life saving and ambulance work.

"Do not misunderstand me. I do not hold a brief for any particular branch of the service. I am rather against that than otherwise. I am no general nor you know. All that is done with, I am a doctor. I think that I have had as much experience in military matters as any man in the British empire and we rather discourage the military side. We aim to make our boys use their hands and brains, whereas under a military system each boy becomes part of a machine. If any of our officers takes it up of course we do not forbid it. We put a boy on his honor and expect him to do things. This makes him more valuable to the empire when he is taught to consider his own pleasure in the second place.

"The matter of religion is an important one and it might well be asked what we do about it. Well, as a matter of fact, we don't do anything. We expect every scout to have one form of religion or another and to live up to it when among his comrades. There is one thing we insist upon which is perhaps the practical side of religion, that is that every day they shall practice doing a good turn either to their fellows or to animals. This is the side of religion which appeals most to youngsters who can't see where the other side connects with our daily life.

DISCOURAGES THE MILITARY SIDE. "There is another reason, however, why we do not impart military training. A great many parents have conscientious objections to having their sons' minds filled with thoughts of war and killing, and very properly so. I do not by this mean to run down any of the existing organizations such as the cadets. We have no right to do that, being a junior organization, but we rather want to work with them. It was while working in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. that I gave them the idea of the scout movement as an organization controlled altogether by the boys themselves.

"We soon found, however, that such an enormous number of boys who belonged neither to the Y. M. C. A. nor the cadets took the idea up that we had to abandon all thought of combining it to either. One reason why a boy prefers to join the scouts to any of the others is because there is no red tape about it and I am glad to say that the cadet corps have largely adopted our methods and work with us shoulder, to shoulder. Our organization in Canada makes its own rules. Governor-General Lord Grey is at the head of the movement. Then in each province the lieutenant-governor is in command of the scouts in his particular territory. The only difficulty we have met so far is in getting good scout masters to look after the training of the boys. Most men will say that they have not got the time or the money. It really takes very little time, an evening or two a week, nor does it require much money. We do not train our boys to expect money from the public. We make them work for it, if it is only making buttons and a boy can in a few evenings pay for his uniform making buttons.

LET THE BOY EARN HIS MONEY. "If you want to make your boy really give him a job rather than make it for him. Each troop makes its own money. Each scout master appoints his own patrol leaders. These are not officers in the ordinary sense of the word. They are treated with a little more respect than the ordinary member of the company, that is all. There are generally eight of them in a company and they are responsible for the smartness and appearance of their comrades.

"We teach them to row, but that doesn't mean that we take them out and make them labor hour after hour over the oars. We have a lb of wood out in the water which we call a 'whale' and each company before embarking chooses its harpooner. And then the race begins. There is great excitement when they are fastened to the log and all sorts of crabs are caught and sometimes they lose their heads. They very soon find out, however, that in order to win, it is necessary to keep cool and it is really surprising how skilful they become in a short time. Our life saving and ambulance drill is conducted on altogether different lines from those followed in military circles. We make each boy use his head and his hands. They pick it up more readily and the reason is that they look upon the instruction given as so much real good sport.

"I ask all young men, and I consider all men young who are between the ages of eighteen and eighty, to consider whether this scout movement is not a thoroughly practical idea, to help their younger brothers. We have a tremendous amount of life saving in the old land. Our scouts are daily on the lookout for the opportunity to save life and it is no exaggeration to say that every day I receive applications for rewards for some who have saved life at the risk of their own. This is simply putting in practice their determination to do a good turn for someone every day. I heard an amusing story the other day of a boy in Toronto who after he went to bed one night, suddenly remembered he had not done a good turn to anyone. His conscience felt guilty and he did not well know what to do. Suddenly he heard a mouse trap near click and he jumped out of bed at once, opened the trap and--gave the mouse to the cat. He did the cat a good turn anyway. (Laughter)

EXAMPLE OF BRAVERY. "I got in Vancouver the boy scouts turned out to the forest fires. They patrolled the territory night and day and where the fire was advancing often beat it back. They succeeded at last in beating it out and thus saving hundreds of houses which stood in the direct line of the flames. Since coming to Canada I have received no less than five applications for rewards for saving life by the scouts at the risk of their own. One was from a boy fourteen years old for stopping a runaway horse. He had been taught how to do it in his company and running up he put his left hand on the shaft and seized the bridle of the horse with his right, jerking its head around till it stopped. This was a particularly gallant action when it is remembered that the little fellow was of his feet a good part of the time.

"Another case was where a poor boy was bathing beyond his depth with water wings which collapsed. A companion, who was a poor swimmer, jumped in but the first caught hold of him and both went down. A scout who happened to be on the beach was a capital swimmer and he at once went in for them. They caught hold of him, too, however, and the three went down. The scout at last succeeded in breaking their hold and swam ashore with one of the two. They say that when he reached the shore the scout made use of one of our texts of which we have many. 'Never say die till you're dead.' I don't know whether he did or not but he at once went after the second lad. He dived and brought him to the surface but the drowning lad caught him by a death grip round the throat and they both sank. When the scout at last succeeded in breaking this hold he was thoroughly exhausted and was picked up in a half-drowned condition. These things only show what can be done with boys. They only want a guiding hand to direct them.

In conclusion the speaker said that he would only be a few hours in St. John but he hoped that before he left a committee would be formed which would carry the movement forward to a success in this city and province.

When he resumed his seat there was a tremendous outburst of applause and it was some time before Premier Hazen could be heard to move a formal vote of thanks. This was seconded by Mayor Frink and carried by a unanimous standing vote. The distinguished visitor replied in a brief and fitting manner. GIVE THE BOY A USEFUL TRADE. "The boys are taught the past history of the nation and the race and the best ideals found there are held up for their imitation. We also strive to make of them good citizens and to this end endeavor to impart to them handicrafts and trades so that they shall not be utterly helpless when they leave school. We are, you know, struggling with the problem of the unemployed in the old land. The unemployed unfortunately are unemployed because they would never be taught to do anything useful. "To me it is plain that the boy will make a success in life not in proportion to what he gets in school as to what character he develops afterwards. Unfortunately there is no way in which a boy can be taught character systematically in school, where reading, writing and arithmetic are taught. The boy must be taken individually and this is what the parents should do. But it often happens the parents are very busy people and cannot spare the time. That is what we do as far as possible and the way we do it is simply that we expect a great deal of the boy. We put responsibilities on him which he is expected to carry out. TEACH HIM HANDICRAFTS. "So we teach him handicrafts in order that he may not be absolutely hopeless and helpless when he starts out in the battle of life. It is a great thing to teach him how to cut down trees, how to build boats and huts. All this leads on to carpenter work. We also encourage them to make their own shoes and clothes and give badges for those who pass examinations in particular handicrafts. It may well be that out of a half-dozen trades, a boy will choose one and devote all his energies to it. "You would be surprised at the way the idea of these badges took. At the outset we had only a few but we were obliged to increase them to many hundreds. I wish you could have seen the little troop of boys I brought from England. All of them had badges and some had so many they had no room for more, as they were little chaps. There are different grades. There is the Kings badge for efficiency in any particular trade and the Silver Wolf, which signifies that the wearer has won all the badges it is possible for him to win. THE WAY THEY LEARN. "In all this we don't try to teach. We try to get the boy to learn, which is a very different thing. We say 'Here's a badge which you can win if you succeed in passing our tests.' Suppose it's a baker's badge. Well, a boy who wants it will hunt up a friendly baker and get lessons from him in a few things. We have our examining board and after a time he comes before them and if he succeeds in passing the examination well and good, he gets the badge. Then troops are formed from the boys, called technical troops. These include telegraph and telephone troops who can install a system for you anywhere. In Ontario they have, I believe, a troop of very efficient wireless telegraph operators who can send and receive messages. AMBULANCE WORK. "The ambulance work should be most important in this country. Then there is the fire brigade work. These boys are always under the command of the fire chief and are called out just the same as other fire companies. If they cannot work at the fire they can at least pass buckets or keep the crowds back. THE SEA SCOUTS. "Then there is the branch of sea scouts which I am glad is being taken up with so much energy in this country. In Vancouver, two sealing schooners are being used in the service and many of the boys spend their week-ends on board ship learning how to reef and haul, tie knots, etc. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated, especially seeing that you are going to have a navy of your own."

Success of the Boy Scout Idea

scout movement does not deal with the work of the soldier on the field of battle. That is one kind of scouting but another is the scouting of peace. These scouts of the empire are they mounted policemen or missionaries who have to do their duty far from applause and simply because it is their duty, have to learn to look not only after themselves but others.

"As we believe that the lads of these men furnish the best examples to be found anywhere, we hold them up for the lads to emulate. So we teach the boys to look after themselves in the field, to cook their own meals, to read maps and to find their way by reading the stars. Not only so, but we teach them to be helpful to their comrades and in towns and cities to be helpful to weak women and children. In short, we teach them to be chivalrous in the best sense of the word. We also urge upon them public duties simply because they are duties and organizations among them fire companies, and companies for life saving and ambulance work.

"Do not misunderstand me. I do not hold a brief for any particular branch of the service. I am rather against that than otherwise. I am no general nor you know. All that is done with, I am a doctor. I think that I have had as much experience in military matters as any man in the British empire and we rather discourage the military side. We aim to make our boys use their hands and brains, whereas under a military system each boy becomes part of a machine. If any of our officers takes it up of course we do not forbid it. We put a boy on his honor and expect him to do things. This makes him more valuable to the empire when he is taught to consider his own pleasure in the second place.

"The matter of religion is an important one and it might well be asked what we do about it. Well, as a matter of fact, we don't do anything. We expect every scout to have one form of religion or another and to live up to it when among his comrades. There is one thing we insist upon which is perhaps the practical side of religion, that is that every day they shall practice doing a good turn either to their fellows or to animals. This is the side of religion which appeals most to youngsters who can't see where the other side connects with our daily life.

DISCOURAGES THE MILITARY SIDE. "There is another reason, however, why we do not impart military training. A great many parents have conscientious objections to having their sons' minds filled with thoughts of war and killing, and very properly so. I do not by this mean to run down any of the existing organizations such as the cadets. We have no right to do that, being a junior organization, but we rather want to work with them. It was while working in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. that I gave them the idea of the scout movement as an organization controlled altogether by the boys themselves.

"We soon found, however, that such an enormous number of boys who belonged neither to the Y. M. C. A. nor the cadets took the idea up that we had to abandon all thought of combining it to either. One reason why a boy prefers to join the scouts to any of the others is because there is no red tape about it and I am glad to say that the cadet corps have largely adopted our methods and work with us shoulder, to shoulder. Our organization in Canada makes its own rules. Governor-General Lord Grey is at the head of the movement. Then in each province the lieutenant-governor is in command of the scouts in his particular territory. The only difficulty we have met so far is in getting good scout masters to look after the training of the boys. Most men will say that they have not got the time or the money. It really takes very little time, an evening or two a week, nor does it require much money. We do not train our boys to expect money from the public. We make them work for it, if it is only making buttons and a boy can in a few evenings pay for his uniform making buttons.

LET THE BOY EARN HIS MONEY. "If you want to make your boy really give him a job rather than make it for him. Each troop makes its own money. Each scout master appoints his own patrol leaders. These are not officers in the ordinary sense of the word. They are treated with a little more respect than the ordinary member of the company, that is all. There are generally eight of them in a company and they are responsible for the smartness and appearance of their comrades.

"We teach them to row, but that doesn't mean that we take them out and make them labor hour after hour over the oars. We have a lb of wood out in the water which we call a 'whale' and each company before embarking chooses its harpooner. And then the race begins. There is great excitement when they are fastened to the log and all sorts of crabs are caught and sometimes they lose their heads. They very soon find out, however, that in order to win, it is necessary to keep cool and it is really surprising how skilful they become in a short time. Our life saving and ambulance drill is conducted on altogether different lines from those followed in military circles. We make each boy use his head and his hands. They pick it up more readily and the reason is that they look upon the instruction given as so much real good sport.

"I ask all young men, and I consider all men young who are between the ages of eighteen and eighty, to consider whether this scout movement is not a thoroughly practical idea, to help their younger brothers. We have a tremendous amount of life saving in the old land. Our scouts are daily on the lookout for the opportunity to save life and it is no exaggeration to say that every day I receive applications for rewards for some who have saved life at the risk of their own. This is simply putting in practice their determination to do a good turn for someone every day. I heard an amusing story the other day of a boy in Toronto who after he went to bed one night, suddenly remembered he had not done a good turn to anyone. His conscience felt guilty and he did not well know what to do. Suddenly he heard a mouse trap near click and he jumped out of bed at once, opened the trap and--gave the mouse to the cat. He did the cat a good turn anyway. (Laughter)

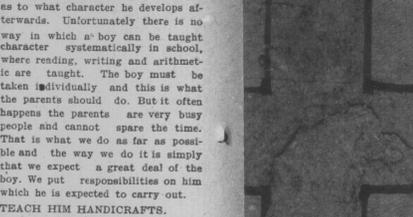
EXAMPLE OF BRAVERY. "I got in Vancouver the boy scouts turned out to the forest fires. They patrolled the territory night and day and where the fire was advancing often beat it back. They succeeded at last in beating it out and thus saving hundreds of houses which stood in the direct line of the flames. Since coming to Canada I have received no less than five applications for rewards for saving life by the scouts at the risk of their own. One was from a boy fourteen years old for stopping a runaway horse. He had been taught how to do it in his company and running up he put his left hand on the shaft and seized the bridle of the horse with his right, jerking its head around till it stopped. This was a particularly gallant action when it is remembered that the little fellow was of his feet a good part of the time.

"Another case was where a poor boy was bathing beyond his depth with water wings which collapsed. A companion, who was a poor swimmer, jumped in but the first caught hold of him and both went down. A scout who happened to be on the beach was a capital swimmer and he at once went in for them. They caught hold of him, too, however, and the three went down. The scout at last succeeded in breaking their hold and swam ashore with one of the two. They say that when he reached the shore the scout made use of one of our texts of which we have many. 'Never say die till you're dead.' I don't know whether he did or not but he at once went after the second lad. He dived and brought him to the surface but the drowning lad caught him by a death grip round the throat and they both sank. When the scout at last succeeded in breaking this hold he was thoroughly exhausted and was picked up in a half-drowned condition. These things only show what can be done with boys. They only want a guiding hand to direct them.

In conclusion the speaker said that he would only be a few hours in St. John but he hoped that before he left a committee would be formed which would carry the movement forward to a success in this city and province.

When he resumed his seat there was a tremendous outburst of applause and it was some time before Premier Hazen could be heard to move a formal vote of thanks. This was seconded by Mayor Frink and carried by a unanimous standing vote. The distinguished visitor replied in a brief and fitting manner. GIVE THE BOY A USEFUL TRADE. "The boys are taught the past history of the nation and the race and the best ideals found there are held up for their imitation. We also strive to make of them good citizens and to this end endeavor to impart to them handicrafts and trades so that they shall not be utterly helpless when they leave school. We are, you know, struggling with the problem of the unemployed in the old land. The unemployed unfortunately are unemployed because they would never be taught to do anything useful. "To me it is plain that the boy will make a success in life not in proportion to what he gets in school as to what character he develops afterwards. Unfortunately there is no way in which a boy can be taught character systematically in school, where reading, writing and arithmetic are taught. The boy must be taken individually and this is what the parents should do. But it often happens the parents are very busy people and cannot spare the time. That is what we do as far as possible and the way we do it is simply that we expect a great deal of the boy. We put responsibilities on him which he is expected to carry out. TEACH HIM HANDICRAFTS. "So we teach him handicrafts in order that he may not be absolutely hopeless and helpless when he starts out in the battle of life. It is a great thing to teach him how to cut down trees, how to build boats and huts. All this leads on to carpenter work. We also encourage them to make their own shoes and clothes and give badges for those who pass examinations in particular handicrafts. It may well be that out of a half-dozen trades, a boy will choose one and devote all his energies to it. "You would be surprised at the way the idea of these badges took. At the outset we had only a few but we were obliged to increase them to many hundreds. I wish you could have seen the little troop of boys I brought from England. All of them had badges and some had so many they had no room for more, as they were little chaps. There are different grades. There is the Kings badge for efficiency in any particular trade and the Silver Wolf, which signifies that the wearer has won all the badges it is possible for him to win. THE WAY THEY LEARN. "In all this we don't try to teach. We try to get the boy to learn, which is a very different thing. We say 'Here's a badge which you can win if you succeed in passing our tests.' Suppose it's a baker's badge. Well, a boy who wants it will hunt up a friendly baker and get lessons from him in a few things. We have our examining board and after a time he comes before them and if he succeeds in passing the examination well and good, he gets the badge. Then troops are formed from the boys, called technical troops. These include telegraph and telephone troops who can install a system for you anywhere. In Ontario they have, I believe, a troop of very efficient wireless telegraph operators who can send and receive messages. AMBULANCE WORK. "The ambulance work should be most important in this country. Then there is the fire brigade work. These boys are always under the command of the fire chief and are called out just the same as other fire companies. If they cannot work at the fire they can at least pass buckets or keep the crowds back. THE SEA SCOUTS. "Then there is the branch of sea scouts which I am glad is being taken up with so much energy in this country. In Vancouver, two sealing schooners are being used in the service and many of the boys spend their week-ends on board ship learning how to reef and haul, tie knots, etc. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated, especially seeing that you are going to have a navy of your own."

Excels for making



PURITY FLOUR

Excels for making... Purity Flour... The best flour for all your needs.