was seriously wounded in the thigh. In spite of his wound he stayed under fire for eight hours, and, during that time, he dressed the wounds of three other men whom it was impossible to move. He had learned surgical dressing as a Scout. For his act of bravery he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, but it was his ability to help others that deserves emphasis.

The hobbies group of badges includes those of airman (making model aeroplanes), basket-worker, gardener, musician and photographer. The occupations group includes bee-farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, dairy-farmer, engineer, farmer, horseman, leather-worker, mason, metal-worker, miner, pilot, plumber, poultry-farmer, printer, tailor and textile worker.

Each troop of Scouts is made up of patrols of from six to eight. The head of the patrol is the patrol leader, and is usually appointed by the Scoutmaster. The patrol leader chooses another boy as his assistant or second. The patrol leader is given full responsibility, and he gets further training, by virtue of his office, over and above that which the Scouts in his patrol receive. For he is a real leader; he is the head of his "gang" in games, and their instructor in everything of which he possesses sufficient knowledge. He has to be obeyed, and there is no appeal except to the Scoutmaster. His work develops powers of organization and leadership that can be realized only by those who have watched their growth.

In connection with the patrol system is the weekly Court of Honor. The meeting is presided over by the Scoutmaster; the other members of the Court are the patrol leaders and, in some cases, the seconds. The Court interviews offenders and slackers, deals with the troop finance, manages its business and plans its enterprises. The patrol leaders present reports of the work done by their patrols during the previous week; the boy secretary keeps the minutes; the boy quartermaster attends to the supplies. In all this there is a training in business habits and an introduction to civic life.

In the annual report of the Boy Scout Association for 1913, the Chief Scout states that the Scout training is a far better foundation for ultimate soldiering than any amount of mere drill. Just as the general education of the secondary school is the best foundation on which to build subsequent professional studies, so the Scout training is the best foundation on which to build the future colonist, pioneer or soldier. This is particularly true under the conditions of modern warfare. Evidence is accumulating in support of the following letter from an officer at the front:

For this kind of fighting not only is pluck required, but also intelligent individual initiative, which no amount of drill can give. Our barrack-square training, improved though it has been, is not sufficiently up-to-date. Cadets and Boys' Brigade training is a good step forwards towards understanding discipline and punctuality; but I should like my men recruited from Boy Scouts.

In this officer's company all the ex-Boy Scouts are non-commissioned officers; and one of them, a lad of twenty with no previous military training, is sergeant of the Battalion Scouts.

At the present moment a certain amount of pressure is being put on many secondary schools, either by the public, the boys, or the governors, to start cadet corps. They would be better serving their country by establishing Scout troops. These offer, at one and the same time, a new form of education for boys of all ages, a course of continuation work suitable for boys leaving the elementary schools at too early an age, a basis for the professional training of future soldiers, and an opportunity for social service as Scoutmasters, to those who, having leisure, wealth, or intellect, desire to spend some portion of their treasure in brightening the lives of others whose lot has been cast in less pleasant spots than their own.—Ernest Young, in the Quarterly Review.

GOVERNMENT STUDENTS IN MISSION SCHOOL.

The government of China has sent all of its forestry and agricultural students from Peking to the University of Nanking, a Union missionary institution. This is a great step of recognition and this Christian school will have a great influence upon these fine young Chinese leaders, many of whom will go into government service.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST Y. M. C. A.

The report for 1915 of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in New York City is interesting as showing the magnitude of the work for men which now centers around a Y. M. C. A. building. West Side is the largest Y. M. C. A. in the world, the membership on May 10 being 7,412. During 1915 the religious work department held 3,304 meetings, with an attendance of 257,566. Of these 798 were in the building, being attended by 36,458 men and boys; 193,203 men in shops were reached in 1,524 meetings, and 27,205 attended Bible classes. Religious interviews were given to 1,990 men, 1,564 were introduced in churches, and 333 known conversions were recorded. In the educational department 3,763 students were enrolled, and 4,201 separate class sessions were attended by 85,453 men. In the physical department 3,338 were enrolled in gymnasium classes, and the social department engineered 678 events, attended by 90,931 men. The employment department received 4,908 applications from employers and 3,428 from men and boys, of whom 2,643 found jobs. West Side sent out 557 men to help at religious meetings in churches and in community work, and $3,000 was contributed by 1,046 members to the work of the Havana Branch. West Side is entirely self-supporting. Ten years ago, in 1905, West Side had 3,271 members; the religious work department reached only 33,400 men during the year, and only 972 men were enrolled in educational classes. —The Christian Herald.

WHY HE DID NOT HEAR TETRAZZINI.

This is a true story and is repeated exactly as told. A certain friend of the American Board of Missions (Congregational), of modest means, was going from the South Station in Boston to his office. He had been reading the Board's Bulletin, and he found himself irritated over the number of big things which were opening up in the world and which needed to be done. His thoughts ran this way: "Why does God keep thrusting these national situations upon us? We can't attend to so many things at once. Turkey alone is more than we can do. But here comes Albania and the mass movements in India, and, above all, China. The missionaries ought not to stir us up in this way." The mood was heavy upon him and he was in a thoroughly grumpy state of mind when he turned into the street where his office was located. Then he suddenly bethought himself; he had planned to take his wife to the opera to hear Tetrazzini; and he must get the tickets at once. He had actually started for the box office when the ridiculousness of the situation came over him. He laughed aloud, "I have nothing more to give to save a nation like China; I am actually impatient with the Almighty for forcing these opportunities upon the church; but I must go to the opera!" The bare thought was sufficient. He returned to his office, placed a five-dollar bill in an envelope, wrote on the outside, "For Shansi," and sent it to the American Board.

Other religions are only an exceeding bitter cry for that which Christianity has to offer.—Rev. W. McF. Alexander.

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY

AND THE

CITY OF ATLANTA

Present unusual advantages and opportunities to the young men of the South and the Nation, in reference to their education and practical training for academic, professional and business life.

The Colleges of Liberal Arts, Science, Commerce, and Literature and Journalism of Oglethorpe University are open to freshmen and post-graduate students September 20, 1916, and afford exceptional attractions to high school and college graduates who wish to prepare themselves for the Law, Medicine, The Ministry, Engineering, Banking, Manufacturing, Merchandising, Advertising and all the commercial and professional pursuits.

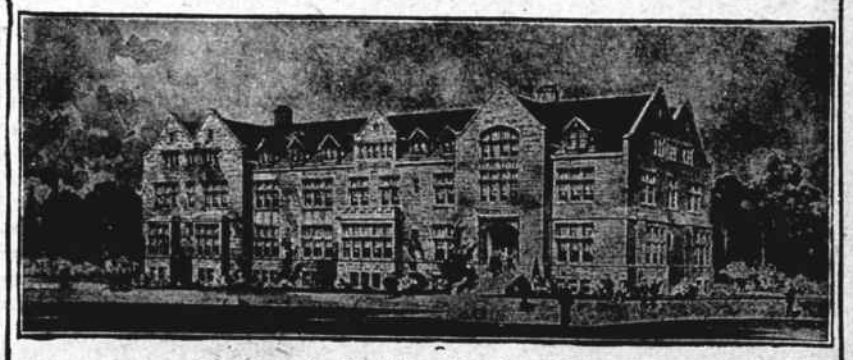
The location of The University, on Peachtree Road, suburban yet convenient to the city of Atlanta, enables the faculty to employ the intellectual and industrial resources of the city most effectively in making the courses of study interesting, thorough and eminently practical. In fact, the administration of the University has made elaborate provision for the use of the city as a great laboratory of practical education and research, by plans which are believed to be original, progressive and unusually effective.

The dominant characteristic of the training afforded young men by the various Schools of Oglethorpe University is its practical utility, with special reference to the life work of the student.

Unusual precautions have been taken to promote the health and comfort, and insure the safety of students, the dormitories being of fire-proof construction and in keeping with the most advanced ideals of modern sanitary science.

For catalogues and circulars of information address

Oglethorpe University
Atlanta, Ga.



Administration Building—Oglethorpe University.

Ten Million Frost-proof Cabbage Plants at $1.00 per Thousand

That we may make room for other crops we are offering these plants at the low prices named. They are grown from the best seeds and are strong and healthy. 10,000 or more at 90c per thousand. BEET, LETTUCCE, BERMUDA ONION PLANTS at $1.50 per thousand. Strawberry Plants at $3.00 per thousand. Sweet Potato Plants ready April 1st. Ask for prices.

The Marble City Plant Company

BOX P, SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA

RICHMOND PRESS

INCORPORATED

PRINTING & PUBLISHING

BOOK, JOB AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING
Minutes, Catalogues, Stationery, &c.

GOVERNOR AND ROSS STREETS, - - - - - RICHMOND, VA.