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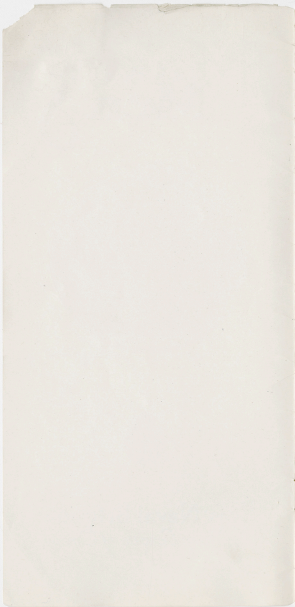
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Making Men



Boys' Naval Brigade
The Navy League of Canada.





BOYS' NAVAL BRIGADE



BOYS' NAVAL BRIGADE

TORONTO DISTRICT

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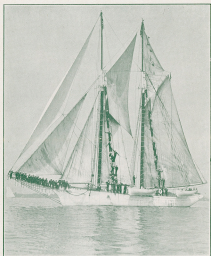
Executive Offices

34 KING STREET WEST

TORONTO

Training Ship "Commodore Jarvis"

Foot of YORK STREET



"PINTA"

THE MYSTERY SHIP

Loaned by the British Admiralty to the Navy League
of Canada for the Training of Boys by the
Boys Naval Brigade

THE BOYS' NAVAL BRIGADE

THE BOYS' NAVAL BRIGADE is incorporated under the authority of the Navy League of Canada, in order to carry out one of the Platforms of the Navy League, which is as follows:—

"To encourage and organize volunteer Naval Brigades for boys and young men, in which they can receive practical and theoretical instruction in seamanship to prepare them for service in our Navy and Mercantile Marine, in salt or fresh water."

The objects of the Boys' Naval Brigade are: First, to instil a proper conception of the importance of the Navy to the Empire; Second, to train them in habits of discipline, duty and self-respect; Third, to provide a healthy recreation on the water. In no case is it intended to compel boys to enter upon a maritime career, but boys who desire to do so will be given every assistance to realize their ambition.

Seamanship in all its branches, including practical tuition in rowing, sailing, the use of the compass, steering-wheel, lead and line, and the making of knots and splices, is taught; also swimming, life-saving, physical culture, boxing, signalling, rifle and field exercises and gunnery. Particular care is taken to teach the boys to swim before they are taken on the water.

The Brigade commenced its work of training boys in the spring of 1917, and is less than three years old; there is a total Membership of 558 boys.

Instruction.

The Block system of instruction is used; all instruction is by ex-naval men and carried on in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons, each boy enrolled to report one evening per week the year round, the following subjects being taught.

Block I.

Physical Drill, Compass, Semaphore, Fire-drill, Swimming, Squad Drill (without arms), Explana-



OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS AND SEAMEN ON
BOARD "PINTA"

tion of ropes (how made and used) and Nautical terms used in instructions.

Block II.

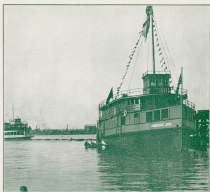
Advanced instruction in Block I. subjects. Bends and hitches, lead and line marks, heaving, etc., Squad Drill with rifle, cutlass, etc., Rowing Boats, Falls and Hoists, Parts of Ships and Boats of various types.

Block III.

Advanced instruction in previous block subjects. Knots and Splices, Blocks and Tackles, Seizing, Whippings, etc., Rules of the Road and Buoys, Beacons, etc. Gunnery, Cutlass Drill, (Take charge of a Squad), Morse Code and Flag Signaling, color of Flags, Ensigns, etc. Names of boat parts, and Sails and their uses, advanced Compass work, Quarter points, degrees, etc., Field Gun crew instruction, Shore landing, etc., Rifle sighting, Shooting on rifle range.

Block IV.

Handling of boats (as Coxwain) under sail or oars, Anchors and Cables, Wire splicing and seizings, Standing and Running Rigging, Lifts



DEPOT TRAINING SHIP
"COMMODORE JARVIS"

and purchases for heavy gear, Derricks, etc., Advanced signalling, Army-Navy, Mercantile Marine, Telegraph, Wireless, Heliograph, Lamp and Sound, Advanced Gunnery, Target practice, etc. Advanced Navigation.

Practical Instructions on Board Ship.

The physical properties of the Brigade are as follows:—

The Depot Training Ship "Commodore Jarvis," equipped with the necessary instructional gear and which ship is moored in Toronto Harbour,

The "Pinta," which was an armed decoy or "mystery ship" during the War, carried a heavy gun between her fore and main masts and posed as a "fisherman," her gun being "camouflaged" by a covering painted to represent fishing dories "nested" one within the other, as is customary on fishing vessels. She was employed protecting the fishing fleet off the Nova Scotia coast and the "Grand Banks."

Instruction



TARGET PRACTICE

KNOTS AND
BLOCKS AND



AIMING RIFLE
PRACTICE



LEAD AND
TAKING S



COMPASS AND WHEEL
1/4 POINT COMPASS

al Classes

D SPLICES
D TACKLES

LIFE SAVING INSTRUCTION
WITH LUNG MOTOR

ND LINE
OUNDINGS

BENDS AND
HITCHES

SAILING MODEL
MASTS, YARDS AND SAILS



ON BOARD "PINTA"
A MUSTER OF THE BOYS

The "Pinta" is one-hundred feet long, twenty-four feet beam, draws twelve feet of water, and carries sixty tons of metal ballast. She has two 25 H.P. standard engines and a 500 gallon gasoline tank and since arrival at Toronto she has been fitted out with four life-boats, davits, fore topmast and jib topsail, fire pump and hose, fire extinguishers, water tanks and pumps, lavatories, ice-chest, pipe berths and hammocks, lockers, bulkheads, galley fittings, etc.

The Motor Launches: "Faulkland," "John Bull," and "Viking."

The Rowing Cutters: "Trafalgar," "Woolworth," "Victory," "Nelson," and "Grenville."

Five Years' Training.

The boys recruited are nearly all the sons of mechanics, working men and office workers, and are given training in theoretical and practical seamanship, navigation, naval discipline, etc., lasting for five years, and when the period of training is completed they are qualified to take



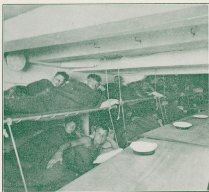
THE BOYS' MESS

their examinations for "A.B." and higher ratings, and serve in the Canadian Navy or in the Mercantile Marine.

The instruction given not only instills into the boy or young man a love of a seafaring life, but also the knowledge and habits of study acquired help greatly to fit him for advancing rapidly in either the Naval or Mercantile Marine branch of the service. Good citizenship is also taught and habits of discipline, duty, and self-respect developed, but the great basic factor is the developing on our inland waters of a race of seamen to man the ships, without which the British Empire, and Canada in particular, cannot maintain her place and greatness.

The Pressing Need of such Training.

Nearly all Canadians to-day agree that besides bearing her share in her Naval Defence, Canada must steadily build and man a Mercantile Marine, and boys and men to man those services cannot be found in sufficient numbers in the compara-



SLEEPING QUARTERS

tively small population of our sea-coast towns and cities, hence the urgent need of developing on our inland waters training centres where boys, as they grow towards manhood, may acquire the knowledge and training that will direct their minds towards a seafaring life, while at the same time fitting them for it. It is because such work can bring results for future years, only from among our now growing boys, that the immediate need of this preparatory work is so important, and indeed absolutely necessary if Canada and the Empire are to have the seamen that will be so urgently needed in the near future.

Facts About the Toronto Boys' Naval Brigade.

There are 558 boys attending regularly.

They have seven paid Instructors and a Chief Instructor, all ex-Naval men.

They have a depot training ship, the "Commodore Jarvis" (an old steamer hull) moored at the foot of York Street.

Instruction is carried on five evenings per week the year round.

The training ship is well equipped for practical instruction in steering, compass work, lead and line, bends and hitches, semaphore, Morse and flag signalling, sighting, shooting at moving and stationary targets, first-aid and stretcher work, etc.

They have five large ten-oared ship's cutters for instructional work in rowing and boat handling.

Every boy is taught to swim.

They have a bugle band of thirty pieces.

Uniforms and instruction are furnished free.

Each boy is given two weeks' practical sailing experience every year.

A "Fore-n-after" training ship, the Auxiliary Schooner "Pinta," has been supplied by the British Admiralty as a training ship for use on Lake Ontario.

The "Pinta" sails from Toronto with seventy-five boys, three instructors and the ship's crew of Captain, Mate, Engineer, Cook and two seamen every Saturday during the summer months.

The boys stand "watch," and "work the ship," day and night under the supervision of the instructors and crew.

They also keep the ship in order, serve all food, and wash all mess dishes.



STUDYING SIGNALLING

The ship's company is divided into six messes or tables, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and the officers table, each a complete unit with its own service.

The boys sleep in hammocks and folding canvas berths.

Each boy is furnished a kit bag, pair of army blankets, and a Government inspected "Kapock" life-belt, and a pillowslip which he uses with the life-belt as a pillow (Kapock is a non-absorbant cotton floss from Siam, now used for life-belts).

All blankets, pillowslips, and kit bags are steam cleaned every two weeks when turned in by the boy on return from his cruise.

The Brigade was recently inspected by Admiral Sir Charles E. Kingsmill, Director of the Canadian Naval Service, who expressed himself as greatly pleased with the organization and methods, and who has made a favorable report of the whole movement to the Government of Canada.



REGATTA SCENE

WILLIAMS &
GILBERT
LONDON