

Vol. III.

No. 1.



October,

1922.

## THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT.

### The Acting Provincial Commissioner's Pow-Wow.

In our next issue we hope that it will be possible to give some definite idea of the real numerical strength of Scouting in the Presidency. Census reports are coming in as I write and we should soon know where we actually stand.

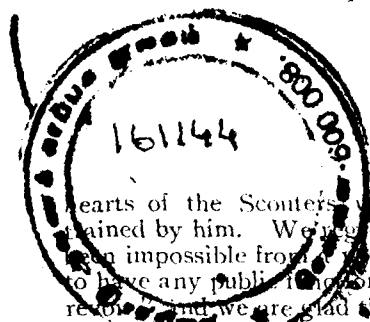
I do not know how many Scouters in South India get the Scout Magazine but I would be very grateful if every District Council would arrange that every Scout and Cub Master in their area should get this monthly. It is the only way in which it is possible for Provincial Headquarters to keep in touch with them. Even more important than this is the request I would make that every Council should make a point of getting the "Green Un" from Imperial Headquarters. This as you know is the official organ of the Association and is brimful of Scouting tips and ideas, besides

\* "The Boy Scouts Association Headquarters Gazette" obtainable direct from the Manager, 18 Henrietta Street, London W.C. 2, post four shillings a year to any part of India.

which it is the one medium by means of which our beloved Chief is able to speak to us from month to month, and I know he most earnestly desires that we should all get his message.

Scouters give their time and their money very freely everywhere to their work and I commend to District Councils the idea that they as Councils should get necessary number of "Gazettes" and the "South India Boy Scouts" and see that each Scouter in their area is supplied with this free. The improvement in the Scouting interest in their area will be such that. I feel sure they will recognize at once that the money has been well spent.

Mr. Mendis has now left the Presidency and it remains to us to say how deeply we appreciate all he has done for the movement in South India. I have had most ample proof of the very deep and true impression he has made on the



## SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

hearts of the Scouters who have been pained by him. We regret that it has been impossible from a variety of causes to have any public function to say "au revoir" and we are glad that it is only "au revoir" as we understand that he will be this way again ere long, when we may be able to arrange some gathering in which his very many friends in the movement will be able to express their appreciation of all he has done. As the Chief has said—"A present is not really yours until you have said 'thank you' for it." We are anxious that all that Mr. Mendis did should be ours in every way and so on behalf of the Presidency and the Movement, I say to Mr. Mendis "You have our most hearty thanks."

I have the good news from Sir Alfred Pickford that Mr. Wilson the Deputy Camp Chief who ran the very successful Scout Camp at Tollegunge last year with Sir Alfred Pickford, has arranged to stay in India for two months next year to hold Camps. Two have been arranged for in Bengal and at least one will be run in this Presidency in February all being well. Notice will be sent to the District Commissioners in due course in

regard to this and I shall not be able to communicate with individuals with regard to it. I say this at this stage as when the Capt. Gidney camp was under consideration your late Provincial Commissioner was inundated with letters from private individuals. No one will be allowed to attend this Camp unless recommended for it by their District Commissioners.

One other matter before I close my Pow-Wow. I came across an enthusiastic notice of a Scout Meeting in the Press with reference to the Scoutmaster and the Assistant Scoutmaster of the Troop in it, but at Head Quarters we have no record of any such Troop being registered, nor of the Scout Masters having been warranted. Will District Councils please take note of any such troops in their area at once, and find out if they are true Boy Scout Troops, and if so why they are not Registered. In this case apparently quite a liberal collection was made for their funds. It is most important that District Commissioners should look into such matters immediately, to avoid any wrongful use of the Movement.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY,  
Acting Provincial Commissioner.

## Editorial. The Patrol System.

"The Patrol System is not either well understood or is not much in practice, though I heard a great deal about it." So writes Mr. C. Subba Rau, as a result of his investigations into Scouting in Southern, Central and Western India, in a pamphlet reviewed below. (p. 5).

It so happens that a very large proportion of the matter we have received for the present number of the "South India Boy Scout" deals with this subject. This is a good augury for the coming year, indicating, as we happen to know that it does, an intensification of interest in the subject. In those Troops in which it has not yet seriously been tried there can be no better resolution for the New Scout Year just begun than the resolution to

remodel work on these lines, giving every boy, and the Patrol Leaders in particular, his full share of responsibility in Troop work and Troop management.

It may often happen that the boys are not equal to the responsibility. In that case (as indeed always) help them to bear it and so to grow stronger. Never bear it for them, or they will never learn to bear it for themselves.

In those Troops in which the system is already working, keep it up and if possible work it better than before. Such Troops may be a useful source of inspiration to others who come in contact with them, as is indicated in the article printed below (p. 7) on the Georgetown Patrol Leaders' Conference, written by a Patrol

## SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT.

Leader belonging to another district who chanced to learn something of its work. We hear a great deal about the Patrol

System. May it never have to be said again that it is not well understood or not much in practice.

## Sahadeva—an illustration of the Third Scout Law.

When all his allies assembled with their armies for the great War, Duryodhana sent for the Court Purohit for getting an auspicious day fixed for the commencement of the War. But Bhishma intervened and told Duryodhana that the only man who could correctly fix such a day as would ensure the death of Dharma in the War, was Sahadeva, the youngest of the Pandavas. Duryodhana was naturally reluctant to approach an avowed enemy with such a strange request. On being assured that if he went in person and asked it of Sahadeva, his request would be complied with, Duryodhana went to him one night. Sahadeva received him with great respect and enquired how he could serve him. When he learnt the object of the visit, he, without the slightest hesitation, fixed the auspicious day, which would prove fatal to Dharma himself in the War, as desired by Duryodhana. For, like his brothers he was ever bound by truth and would not play even an enemy false. This incident was not known to any one. But the all-knowing Krishna contrived to bring it to light and when Dharma asked Sahadeva and learnt what

had transpired between Duryodhana and his youngest brother, instead of taking the latter to task, he praised him for his glorious conduct and embraced him saying that till then he was only a brother in name and that now he was his own real brother, as he had exemplified by his conduct that truth with him was above all. With Sahadeva being useful and of service to others, whether they were friends or the bitterest of enemies, came before everything. Now, when Self reigns supreme, it may be difficult for us even to dream of such noble conduct, but still there is the ideal before us. Finding that Dharma was showering praises on Sahadeva instead of censuring him, Krishna was huffed—or rather pretended to be huffed, for his real object in making the affair public was to make everyone realise the noble soul of Sahadeva—and at first threatened to leave the Pandavas to their fate, but in the end took his own way to upset the auspicious day—auspicious for Duryodhana but fatal to Dharma—fixed by Sahadeva. But that is another story.

—“The Deccan Scout.”

## The Outlook.

### BROTHER SCOUTS,

Do you remember that wonderful Rally of last January, when we all united in giving an ever memorable reception to our Patron? Of course, you do. The occasion is not likely to be forgotten, so magnificent it was. But I just want to draw your attention away from that external pomp, the jais and cheers, the cub howl and Rally, to that fundamental unity which underlay it all. Yes, what a

word—unity. Does it not lift us out of our normal plane of separation, into an ethereal region wherein we are one, and yet individually unique. Maybe it is but for a few moments, maybe that this great memory is too fleeting to be of practical value to us. But it cannot be denied that it does come to us occasionally. When you stand in the presence of a great water-fall, thundering from the heights, the impetuous force cutting its way through

2/11/21 N2001  
N2003

giant rocks and across huge trees; when you watch the ocean-billows giving that tremendous roar, continuous amidst the splash of oncoming and retiring waves, when you stray out, alone, on placid moonlight nights, holding silent converse with yourselves, the stars, all the time, twinkling as if mocking your fond dreams, —then, don't you just escape from yourself into something? It was such a phenomenon—what a big word!—that we had last January. We all, for the moment, went out of ourselves, into a mood of enthusiasm.

What have we done since? Perhaps a reaction set in, perhaps we lost "our moorings of true Scouting. However, it seems to me that we did not follow up that momentary enthusiasm and make it a permanent habit. Yes, all this is yarn, you will say, and ask me "What are you driving at?" Have it, then, straight. Are we serious about Scouting, or are we just playing about with it? In all conscience there is little use deceiving ourselves on this vital point. Let us ask ourselves the question whether we have come into scouting, fully realising all its entails.

If the answer is, as I hope it will be, that each Scout and Scouter knew what he was at, then comes the question

### What about that Patrol System?

Every time I think of our great movement the impression gets rooted that we are ever failing simply because we refuse to believe in the Patrol System, and all it implies. The test of true belief is the acting on it. And how few of us really carry on Scout work in the recognised way. Have I not seen half a dozen Troops during the past two weeks actually dying out, simply because they had not been working on this system? True, there were Patrol names, and Patrol colours, and Patrol cries when rallying. But in actual practice the Scoutmasters had been carrying on the work themselves. Result, the Troops collapse when the one man is off. That is what

happens, in all cases of "one man's show". Let us not be guilty of it in future, brother Scouters. There is only one way of rightly carrying on Scouting as founded by B. P. and if we want it our way, well, then it won't be true Scouting, that is all.

That is not all. I even suspect that we are becoming less purposeful than we used to be. I mean, that we seem to be gradually drifting into hazy notions, and merely keeping up a show, because it is good to have some Scouts about us. All honour to those Troops, quietly working away on their own, without even a smile of recognition from their Commissioners perhaps. They are the vitality of the movement and not those who seem to be all the time out for show. There are, fortunately, few of the last variety in here and so we need not be too harsh, but there is a danger that we may go on the wrong path. And what is the right path? It is the path of Service for man, and training through Woodcraft and Camping.

Writing on Woodcraft, naturally reminds one of two great writers, beside the Chief Scout—Ernest Thomson Seton of America and John Hargrave. Have you seen their books,—“The Book of Woodcraft,” “Tribal Training,” “Lonecraft,” “Wigwam Papers,” and “Totem Talks”? Splendid books, which every troop library should have. Read these, and if you don't feel like packing away for a week-end camp, it matters not where. I won't say what I shall think of you.

The fact is, we want more of camping, and yet more of it. True Camping, and not a disorganised affair where none seems responsible, and all the time is spent between cooking and rest. Who will send us more reports of camp activities? That Troop will be the best which has the largest record of good turns and outings. Now compete for this, brother Scouts, and the badges can come in time. This is your look-out and my outlook.

Your Brother,  
M. V. VENKATESWARAN.

## Review.

**Peeps into Scoutdom in India,** by C. SUBBA RAU, M.A., DIRECTOR, BOY SCOUTS OF MYSORE.—In order to keep in touch with the latest developments of the Scout Movement in India the Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts of Mysore arranged for Mr. Subba Rau to visit on their behalf Bombay, Baroda, Indore, the Central Provinces, Madras and Ceylon, and the pamphlet under review (Boy Scouts of Mysore Pamphlet, no. 3) summarizes his impressions. It is illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs showing special points noticed, and is full of interest.

He first visited a training camp conducted at Lonavla on Gillwell Park lines by Mr. A.C. Miller, Deputy Camp Chief, Bombay. Its special features are summed up as follows.—

“The camp was very methodical and regular; punctuality was one of the best features. It laid a great deal of stress upon nature study or woodcraft and thus seemed to me to open a new line of training for Indians. The educated Indian long accustomed to city life and to a system of education which does nothing towards the encouragement of the study of nature at first hand, has lost sight of nature's beauties (except through books) and has thus missed one of the greatest pleasures of life.” He further notes with satisfaction that “There were Hindus, Mohomedans, Parsis, Christians; there were Mahrattas, Gujerattis, Kannadigas, Englishmen; but the whole camp was a jolly fraternity. The spirit of comradeship and friendliness which pervaded the whole camp, where all castes and creeds met with one common aim of service to our fellows on the common platform of Scouting, forgetting their differences in the interests of the welfare of their common motherland was the most hopeful sign of the future glory and greatness of India.”

He does not hesitate to criticise when necessary, as for instance when he finds excessive badge-hunting, or unmanageably large Troops run on a basis of drill

rather than woodcraft and service; but he is careful to emphasize the brighter side of these Troops also. Troops and Districts, which Mr. Subba Rau visited will do well to ponder his criticisms of themselves carefully, and all will find much that is suggestive and helpful in his accounts of the strong points of others.

His general observations contain an admirable survey of the present situation. He rightly dwells on its difficulties, due partly to mistakes arising from inexperience in the past and partly to circumstances over which we have not yet gained control: for these must be understood before we can overcome them. But he does this in no pessimistic spirit. The following selections may be quoted here.—

“It is admitted on all hands that Scouting should be a private and unofficial organization and that is how it began in other countries.....On the whole, the progress in India seems to have begun from the wrong end; begin with the Government and then try to deofficialize it by slow degrees. Financial stability and independence is the test of real independence for any association, and unless we arrive at a stage when the unofficial committees have large private funds at their disposal for organizing the work with the aid of mostly honorary workers, and with only a few whole-timers paid by it, we cannot be sure of an independent and corporate life. The man who pays controls, and the paymaster should not be the Government.”

“The right type of Scoutmaster is a difficult thing to find. Progress depends upon the procuring of the right type of men.”

“The Patrol System is not either well understood or is not much in practice, though I heard a great deal about it. While the Scoutmaster should be the guiding spirit, responsibility and the initiative for action should be entrusted to the boy leaders.”

"The Boy Scout Movement, though it originated in England in its present form, seems to be admirably suited to Indian temperament. The ideals and principles are nothing new, being only different versions of the Manava Dharma Sastra of Manu and other great Indian writers of old. It is based on a study of the psychology of the boys. The period or age of development of certain peculiarities differs here owing to such extraneous conditions like climate, customs, and habits and traditions, and the methods should be modified to suit our conditions. The Movement must be nationalized in form and in spirit. Indian heroes, songs, stories and games should have a greater place in our doings. The spirit of

Scouting should be the spirit of Indian Nationalism and as yet no organized effort is made on an All-India scale in this direction also. Such time when it will come should not be far distant."

"More men of a real earnest and character-loving nature are required and the call for the young educated Indians from all walks of life to lead their younger brothers in the paths of virtue and righteousness is great and urgent. Upon the promptness and the quality of response depends the building up of the right kind of citizenship for India. It is a challenge to the educated Indians and upon them depends the future welfare of the nation."

## To Scoutmasters: How Dreams May Come True.

Hard work—and more hard work—is the need of the hour in the Boy Scout Troops today. It is the best cure for despondency, and prevents our being lost in dreams, visions and armchair philosophy. We sometimes talk so much about the possibilities of Scouting, and rove so much in the arena of idealism as to forget actual action.

"Be good ... let who will be clever,  
Do noble things not dream them all day long,  
And make life, death and the vast forever,  
One grand sweet song".

It will never do to let our wishbone be where our backbone ought to be. If some Troops have languished and lost their keenness it is due to their armour rusting for want of use. The nourishment of a Troop is not the badge training so much as actual usefulness to others. The hall-mark of a good Troop is what it *has achieved* and not what it hopes to. Where the regularity of service for others actually drifts into occasionality, that Troop is weak being underfed, and is actually started on the downward path. Every great dream can become a reality if we only act, or as we would say in

Scouting "put our backs to it" and keep on toiling courageously. If we built castles in the air, let us now put foundations for them, so that our hopes may find fulfilment.

The vision of the future is needed for the work of every Scouter. But it must have along with it a programme carefully planned out for the gradual development of that vision in his work. We are looking at the distance and at the future in order to have before us what we should actually do to make our boys the God-fearing and true men we want them to be. We need to plan out a progressive line of action for them, and not be satisfied with an occasional opportunity that may come in their way in the shape of an accident or an annual festival! Little good turns lay the foundation, and the development of the building will be according to the growth of unselfishness through acts, which open out the heart in sympathy and duty.

Daily ambulance work in the Troop Headquarters in a small way on behalf of the school comrades of the Scouts or the children in the locality is always an inspiring programme and an excellent opportunity for the exercise of Badge

knowledge. The poor in the adjoining village need (at least) weekly visitors for social service among them. The poor children in the neighborhood have hardly any one to take an interest in them, and may not the Scouts make their less fortunate brothers happy by teaching them games and playing with them, and giving them their interest as a definite scheme of work and responsibility? A few days Camp during the vacation will be most helpful in a poor and unenlightened village where heaps of opportunities are available for the Scouts to serve the people in the light of their knowledge and more fortunate

upbringing. First-aid, sanitation, training in health, lectures in the village bazaar on important subjects of useful information, games for children, and visitations of the poor will be the means of widening the sympathy of the Scouts for their poor brothers. There is the opportunity for visiting hospitals and writing letters home on behalf of poor patients. Scores of opportunities will loom before us once we start on an organised scheme of service. Think of what possibilities such training has for the lads in our attempt to make them true to God and their fellows.

J. VINCENT MENDIS.

## The Georgetown Patrol Leaders' Conference.

One of the many valuable things that our Scouts can do to keep themselves always active is the Patrol Leaders of different troops of a locality being in constant touch with each other.

Just as "Union is strength" all Patrol Leaders of a locality being always in touch gives the strength to the Movement. The Patrol Leaders with the approval of their Scoutmasters may meet at least once a week where they may turn out tremendous work. For example, the Patrol Leaders may read out the work done by their different Patrols during the past week. Then the others may be asked to discuss it, finding out the good and bad in it. Another kind of work is, that if any Patrol Leader did not know what to do in the case of the discipline etc., of his Patrol he may put the problem before the Conference and have it solved. This kind of discussing difficult problems among themselves and not habitually depending upon their Scoutmaster for solving them makes them self-reliant and gives them ability to manage their own affairs. Thus when they meet they may discuss subjects which would interest others as well, such as farewell entertainments, combined camps, combined practice in specialising for badges etc.

### The Result of a Patrol Leaders' Conference.

This kind of Conference was worked out in Madras practically at the instigation of the Assistant District Commissioner in charge of the Georgetown Troops. These Patrol Leaders meet every Saturday morning. The first and foremost resolution passed was one asking their Commissioner, Mr. M. Nathar to give them a course of training that would benefit them in carrying out the work of the Patrol.

They have been undergoing the training from that time. They have their conferences after their Parade. Thus they have been able to be active all this time.

### A Farewell.

Another outcome of this Conference was a thing that required the combined efforts of all the Georgetown troops. Some of the leaders were of opinion that Mr. J. V. Mendis, the Organizing Commissioner, who formerly had been the cause of these troops coming into existence, be given a farewell. This proposal was put before the conference and they finally came to the conclusion

that they must have a rally of all Georgetown Troops and there bid him farewell.

On the 2nd September there was a rally of all Georgetown Troops in the Museum compound where Dr. F. H. Gravely was at home to them. The officers of several other troops were also present. There was a group photo of all those present taken after which the guests were treated with light refreshments supplied by the host of the evening. Then Mr. F. H. Oakley was voted to the chair and a variety programme was gone through, one item of which was a farce illustrating the Ten Scout Laws and performed by one of the G. T. Troops.

After this Mr. Nathar spoke on the valuable work of Mr. Mendis and said, speaking for the Scouts, how sorry they felt at his departure from amongst them. Just then one of the Scouts garlanded Mr. Mendis with a wan garland made by one of the Scouts themselves.

He was followed by Mr. Mathias, the Scoutmaster of St. Mary's High School. He said that Scouts do everything in

action and not by words. And that it was difficult for the Scouts to express their sorrow in words. He said that the Scouts present there would always have him in mind because he had been a source of inspiration to them.

Mr. Mendis next rose amidst cheers and thanked the speakers for their kind words. He said that he was going away not entirely from the Boys' world. He said he had made himself sure of having to do something with Scouting even at the place where he was going to. He then thanked the Scouts for all they had done to him.

After the chairman's concluding speech referring to the ability of Mr. Mendis the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair and the host of the evening.

M. V. KRISHNASWAMY,  
Troop Leader, 2nd Vepery Troop.

N.B.—This kind of Conference of Patrol Leaders has now been adopted by the Mount Road and Purasawalkam people also.

M. V. K.

## Play the Game!

By J. VINCENT MENDIS.

"Play the Game" is a popular Troop Motto, for the spirit of playing the game is the Scout spirit. It trains one in toleration and respect for other's views, however different, and in giving the other fellow as good a chance to get on as one's self. Play the Game is an expressive phrase and suggests a standard for the whole of life under all conditions. To play the game is to strive for success, to do your best, to sink the personal interest in that of your side, to recognise merit in your opponents, to keep your head up and work manfully when things look gloomy, to obey the laws you profess to respect, to help your comrade along with a cheer and even to cheer your opponent. It requires from you to be straight in working to win, to be

manly, generous, honourable. Play the game expresses more the spirit in which a thing is achieved than the achievement itself.

"For when the One Great Scorer comes  
To write against your name;  
He'll write not what you lost or won  
But how you played the game."

The "Play the Game" spirit kills snobbishness and feelings of superiority over others. In this country caste may have certain functions on grounds of cleanliness or custom. But the moment that one gets a feeling of superiority and looks down on another because he is of a different caste or denies another equal rights with him, then he becomes a snob. Snobbishness and the "Play the Game"

spirit (it is just the same as the Scouting or sporting spirit) are as far apart as the poles.

Playing the game purifies, uplifts. The true Scout is no shirker, boaster or cheat. He is the one who knows his duty and does it. It is in this sense that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. It is in the same sense that boys in all parts of India and outside must play and win in the game of life. "Win and win fair! Play the game."

Sir Robert Baden Powell has some fine lines on this;

"Just play the game and play it on the square;

Some men may break the rules to your despair;

But let them do it; any fool can beat

Who plays with honest men and stoops to cheat;

It takes a head to win when playing fair.  
Dare all the risks your nerve will let  
you dare;

He fails the worst who plays with too much care,

But whether tasting glory or defeat,  
Just play the game.

"Don't shirk the chances—no but take your share,

Don't cater to the grand stand folks who stare;

Keep on the move; be braced for what you meet;

Till time is called the game is not complete.

And here's the motto, always everywhere:

Just play the game."



## Patrol Work.

Ugh! It is warm here; let us get on to that Big Banyan tree, and start planning our Patrol work, under its shade. Don't you feel inclined to compare our great movement to this giant tree, each troop getting its inspiration from the top as its shoots do? An idea; follow it yourself, please.

Now the Patrol Leaders are, in a sense, the strength of the Scout Movement, as also its hope. These Commissioners, and even Scoutmasters, have all a place to fill, but the boy Patrol Leader is the one person without whose vigilance and forcefulness, the movement will die. How often has the Chief Scout pointed out this simple fact and others too, whose experience bore out the statements in "Scouting for Boys" yet in Baroda, it seems there is a Troop a hundred strong! The Scoutmaster must really be a tea headed individual to manage such a lot, that is by the way, anyhow.

There are two facts to be constantly kept in mind by the Leaders. One is that they must make their Patrol in Council a reality, by seeing it conducted regularly and with a clear programme. The other is that every member in the Patrol must be given some definite work in which he, as an individual can express himself. The Chief Scout has been emphasizing this last very much of late. This is what he says in the August Headquarters Gazette.

"The sum of the whole thing amounts to this—every individual in the Patrol is made responsible, both in den and in camp, for his definite share in the successful working of the whole." And he follows up the suggestion with details of work. This must be tried and I am certain the results will be very satisfactory.

As regards working for Badges, I should strongly recommend a whole Patrol working towards the King's Scout

Badge, taking out of the list four specially serviceable badges—Ambulance, Rescuer, Fireman or Public Healthman, and Pathfinder. While admitting that proficiency badges ought to engage the boys' attention early enough, I think that no Patrol Leader should rest content until every one in his Patrol becomes a King's Scout. That should be the objective as regards efficiency.

Then there is Service. It will be a good plan for each Patrol to specialize as a unit, in some line of service—even as the Senior Scouts should. They

should work as a team, as a social service team, for instance and learn the best sub-lines of service. Next, every Patrol should jointly plan its camping programme for two months ahead. The place should not be far and the duration should be short and if they can combine it with nature study, it will be ideal.

These are the three types of work then—towards efficiency, towards service, and towards the realisation of God through Nature. Plan it all, item by item and see how it works. You will enjoy it.

M.V.V.

## Butterflies as a Hobby.

Butterflies, because of their bright colours and day-flying habits, are among the most attractive of insects. Consequently they suffer more, perhaps, than any others, at the hands of boys with an appetite for natural history.

Butterfly hunting is great fun, and very good training too, involving as it does the practice of stalking, as well as quickness of eye and hand in the final catch. But if it is indulged in merely as a means of satisfying, to some extent, a boy's primitive instinct for hunting—chase, capture and kill—the sooner it is given up the better, for a Scout's duty includes the preservation, not the destruction, of beautiful things, especially such as have life. There can be only one legitimate object in the catching of butterflies and other insects (apart of course from destructive or disease-bearing pests) and that is to learn something about them. Never catch, still less kill, any creature unnecessarily.

Butterfly catching, if it leads to anything, usually leads first to collecting. The discovery that a live butterfly may become far more interesting than a dead one can ever be is usually made later, if at all. We will therefore deal first with butterfly collecting and what may be learnt from it.

Throughout the animal kingdom we

find, when we look, that wonderfully perfect order underlies the wonderful variety of form and colour that appears on the surface. Thus we easily recognize as distinct from each other such groups as worms, insects, fish, birds and mammals. And within each of these groups we find smaller groups, such as beetles, bugs, moths, butterflies, dragon-flies etc. among insects. And these smaller groups can be similarly subdivided in their turn.

When a number of butterflies have been collected and carefully set out (the way of doing this will be described next month) they should not be arranged merely so as to look pretty, but should be sorted into their kinds, when they will be found to fall into eight main divisions, though it is of course likely that one or more of these may be absent from among the first few catches.

Of these divisions, which with a very little practice can in most cases quickly be recognized, the first four have the front pair of legs short and useless for walking, while the last four have all three pairs similar to each other.

The divisions in which the first pair of legs is short are as follows.—

**Danaids.** Large butterflies with the borders of the wings, and usually of the main veins also, often extending over the greater part of the wings, dark brown

(almost black) in colour, on a pale orange-brown or greyish ground. One common orange-brown species lacks the dark borders to the veins. Their smooth soft-bodied caterpillars are often found on Calotropis and Alamander bushes and are among the caterpillars best known to school boys in India.

**Satyrids or "Browns."** Mostly rather dull brown butterflies with "ringlets" or "eyes" along the outer margin of the wings. The "ringlets" are best seen on the lower surface.

**Nymphalids and Morphids.** These two divisions contain all other butterflies in which the front legs are short. Only one species of Morphid occurs in South India, but Nymphalids are very numerous.

The divisions in which the three pairs of legs are all alike are as follows.—

**Papilionids or "Swallowtails."** The popular name of this group is due to the fact that in many, though by no means all species the hind wings are prolonged backwards into a kind of tail. The largest and most handsome Indian butterflies belong to this group.

**Pierids or "Whites."** Mostly smaller than any of the Swallowtails. The majority are white or nearly so, usually with dark border; some are yellow, a few are reddish or even blue.

**Lycaenids or "Blues."** Smaller butterflies on the average than any of the preceding divisions. Usually bluish or brownish above, sometimes of a brilliant metallic blue, green, or brassy tint, occasionally reddish. More or less mottled or spotted greyish or brownish below. The hind wings often produced into tails, usually small, sometimes extraordinarily long and delicate.

**Hesperiids or "Skippers."** Mostly rather small insects, of a dull brownish, blackish or yellowish colour, marked with large whitish, yellowish or brownish spots. When at rest the wings are usually kept slightly open instead of being closed together over the back.

In sorting butterflies into these divisions it is a great help to be able to refer to a book, a reference collection, or someone with a good knowledge of the subject. Otherwise if mistakes are made

they will remain uncorrected. For further sorting into proper order such help is almost essential. Unfortunately it is not as a rule readily available except in large towns or colleges with well equipped museums and libraries. Popular books on Indian butterflies cannot be produced either so cheaply or so easily as those on English butterflies which are far fewer in number, and the attempt to produce them has not yet been made.

If books, or a reference collection of named and classified specimens, or a friend who can help is available, the specimens should be carefully worked over in the light of whatever can be learnt from them. The collector will thus come to see for himself in detail how one kind of butterfly differs from another, how in certain kinds all specimens are practically alike, while in others scarcely two can be found without some differences in detail—and in some cases he may find these differences dependent to some extent on seasonal or other climatic conditions. If, moreover, he can collect in different parts of the country he will find that some species appear under slightly different forms in different places.

In some species also, males are very different in appearance from females. In some cases, indeed, the female resembles an entirely different species much more closely than she does her own mate. This is known as mimicry, and appears to be due to the "model" being very distasteful to insect-eating birds whereas "the mimic" is not, but escapes destruction though being mistaken for its distasteful "model." Thus a Nymphaline butterfly which is not uncommon here has a female which closely resembles the much more abundant and very distasteful yellowish brown Danaid whose caterpillars feed on Calotropis. But the more active male, which needs less protection, is resplendent in deep purple and white. Similarly, a common Swallowtail, whose caterpillars can often be found on Lime trees, Wood-apple trees, etc., has a dark brown male marked with yellow; sometimes females of the same colour occur, but more usually this sex resembles one or other of two

entirely different Swallowtails, which are marked not with yellow but with white and red, and have quite different caterpillars which feed on quite different plants.

A live butterfly, however, is in reality far more interesting than a dead one can ever be. The study of its habits will involve far more stalking than its capture does and will provide far better training in observation. Watch it from as close a range as possible as it flits from plant to plant. What is it doing? Sipping honey? Or laying eggs? Or seeking a mate? Or simply sporting in the sunshine? Note the different plants frequented by different kinds of butterfly, and find out why they are chosen. Often they will be the food plants of the caterpillar. Watch the laying of the egg, so small that you will probably never notice it unless at first you see it laid. Then you will find that it is plenty big enough to see, and often beautifully sculptured; and you will be able to find others like it.

Note how long after laying the caterpillar hatches out—probably the time will be somewhat different for different kinds, and shorter in the hot weather than in the cold. Note the size and colour of the caterpillar, how fast it grows, how often it changes its skin and whether it changes its appearance at the same time. Note too, how the change

from caterpillar to chrysalis is effected, and the wonderful development of the wings when the butterfly emerges. If possible make an enlarged drawing of the egg and later of the one or more forms assumed by the caterpillar during its growth, then the chrysalis and finally the butterfly. Keep a separate sheet for each species; or it may be easier to make each drawing separately and arrange and paste them afterwards so that all stages of each kind come together on one sheet. A collection of such sheets will greatly help in future natural history work by showing as it will when complete the whole life history of any butterfly that may be found, whether in egg, caterpillar or chrysalis stage. And all this can be done entirely without reference to books or collections or to the knowledge of a friend and is therefore possible for all, not only for those for whom such reference is available.

The real object of the study of dead insects is to aid in the study of the living. The former is in some ways the easier of the two and is apt therefore to seem at first sight the most attractive. But when it becomes an end in itself it misses its object. Most people can only find time for one and they usually choose the former. They would be much better advised to pass it by in favour of the latter.

F. G.

## Scout Puzzles.

- I. Transpose "WILL LONDON GIRD" and get the name of a gentleman well known to Scouts of Madras.
- II. Dig out the buried name of a gentleman in the following sentence.  
"Correct men dispose matters correctly."
- III. Dig out a Scout's quality which is buried in the following sentence before it is spoiled.  
"Which one style do you prefer?"
- IV. The name of a gentleman recently on the Scout staff consists of 13 letters.  
The 11, 2, 1, 2, 3, 5 means holy.  
" 7, 2, 3 is a metal.  
" 2 and 13 is a verb.  
" 5, 1, 5 means evening.  
" 4, 5, 6, 7 is a hundredth part of a dollar.  
The letter 4 comes after the letter "bee"  
The letter 3, 6 and 10, }  
and " 5 and 9 } are the same  
and " 2 and 12 }  
The 8, 12, 4, 13, 7 means "in the middle"

## Notes from Everywhere.

### GENERAL.

#### The International Scout Conference in Paris and Kindred Matters.—

The following notes are selected from the "Headquarters Gazette" for August and September.—

Somewhere about thirty nations with tremendous national differences in race, religion and in character, and in other ways, and in some cases inherited feelings of hostility and enmity, met under the operation of the Scout spirit in friendly and cordial intercourse. By a spirit of give and take, resolutions on highly controversial subjects were arranged in such a manner as to secure unanimous approval.

The bearing of this on the Overseas Department and the interests which that department represents is this:—If such results can be secured at a Conference of Nations, does it not force the different parts of the British Commonwealth to the stern resolution that differences shall not be allowed to interfere with harmony? We must all feel that we have been given an example which we must try not only to emulate, but to surpass.

To those who work in close contact with the Chief Scout of the World, one of the most striking features was the enthusiasm with which loyalty to him was shown and expressed. There was a universal desire to secure to the utmost possible extent unanimity, not only of sentiment, but of organization and method. For instance, a resolution was unanimously passed that the history of the Movement has been such that it behoves all Scout organizations everywhere to give the system provided by the Chief Scout a fair trial.

Very often indeed it has been found that, while some change of system seemed more suited to a particular locality, experience has proved that the Chief Scout had been right in the first instance.

Everyone will agree that harmony can exist in spite of differences of method, but there will be agreement also that

similarity of method greatly assists that cordial feeling of brotherhood which is so desirable.

One thing which the Chief Scout would like to see at the next Conference is the representation of the different great States of the English-speaking Commonwealth.

By that time they should be strong enough in numbers and knowledge to furnish delegates, who could be most helpful in the general consideration of Scouting for their various parts of the world.

It is a significant and gratifying move that several of them have sent men to Gillwell to pick up our latest ideas and methods, and in other cases they have asked us to send Gillwell men out to start schools of Scouting in their own centres.

India and South Africa have already done this, and the results have been most successful.

Canada, having got one of our staff over, now wants to keep him for some extra months in order to continue and extend his work. And we are arranging to meet the request of Australia to send a man out there.

All this is most inspiring, as it shows the real goodwill and desire for closer consolidation throughout the Empire-Commonwealth.

But it extends yet further.

The Boy Scouts of America have asked us to send a Gillwell instructor to help them in forming their training on lines more similar to our own.

And the final top-up has come from the International Conference, where a general request was made which has resulted in a special class being formed at Gillwell to be attended by men from most of the different nations.

The idea is for these to be trained on such a standard that they can go back to their respective countries as Camp Chiefs

to organize for each its definite school of training on Gillwell lines.

It is a fact of some import that in the Girl Guides the same move has been carried out.

From their central training school, Foxlease, instructors have been asked for by Australia (with an additional one for Victoria); one has been sent to India, another to Canada, and another to South Africa.

America, for the second year in succession, has invited three Girl Guide trainers from England.

In addition to these, a training course for foreign Guiders has been held at Foxlease, which has had a very telling success.

Thus the working of both Scout and Guide branches on a single universal standard will ensure not only a more complete understanding of the right line to work upon, but a doubled power for good both in each country and in the cause of international goodwill and understanding in the world.

Sir R. Baden-Powell's address was, in many ways, a notable utterance. He opened a vision of how Tennyson's aspiration might be realized:—

Ring out the thousand wars of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Never before has the Chief Scout of the World explicitly put forward this bold yet sound idea, the realization of which would indeed be the crown and climax of the Scout Movement. It was conceivable, he said, that within a short time the League of Nations or other international tribunal, recognizing that peace must rest ultimately on the character and mutual good relations of the different peoples, would decide for an amended form of universal education. This form would involve teaching the rising generation to think of other countries in terms of peace and not in terms of war. If it should be decided to try internationally a revised form of

education in this direction, a method and a machinery were already available in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement.

Then the delightful address on "The appeal of the Boy," by Mons. Guerin-Desjardins, with which the Conference opened on Monday, struck the right note, and it was this subject of common interest "the Boy" which filled the whole of the Conferences, and brought us all together.

And, certainly we were a varied collection of men requiring some strong impulse to bind us. We have experienced at British Commissioners' conferences in the past, a certain strangeness and coolness on the first night which has gradually changed to a warm spirit of friendship by the end of the third day. Everything seemed very strange when we met for dinner on the first evening in the Place du Puits de l'Ermite! I wondered if the change would come—I believe it did by the last Saturday night, and it was certainly growing strongly when I left on the Thursday morning. When I said farewell to a very keen and sporting Commissioner from some foreign land, he gave me an embrace and cried "My friend, we have all learnt to love you". To which I could only reply in our own reserved, unexpressive British way "Thanks awfully. It has been very jolly to meet you. I hope we shall soon meet again!"

But all the same, I understood what he and our other enthusiastic Scout Brothers meant. There is a real Scout Spirit of Brotherhood spreading throughout the world, and just as we felt it among the Boys at the Jamboree, so we felt it still more strongly among the leading International Scouters at Paris.

We thought nothing of world politics, we only thought of world welfare, and I believe we all felt the spirit expressed by Longfellow, when he made Hiawatha cry:—

"I am weary of your quarrels,  
Weary of your wars and bloodshed,  
Weary of your prayers for vengeance,  
Of your wranglings and dissensions;  
All your strength is in your union,  
All your danger is in discord;  
Therefore be at peace henceforward,  
And as BROTHERS live together."

## INDIAN.

**Patrol Leaders' Training.**—Calcutta is making special efforts to ensure that its Patrol Leaders are given adequate opportunities to fit themselves for their special responsibilities. The Patrol system is the *only* system for running a Troop and very few Scouters have opportunities in addition to their ordinary Troop work to train their Patrol Leaders separately. Three Training Troops composed of Patrol Leaders and prospective Patrol Leaders have therefore been formed from the First Calcutta Local Association. These Troops are to meet for an hour each week for a period of three months and will be under the District Commissioner and District Scoutmaster as Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster respectively.

**Bengal Provincial Commissioner.**—Owing to the illness of Mr. J. H. Hechle, Provincial Commissioner, Bengal, Mr. J. S. Wilson is carrying out the routine duties of that office temporarily. We are glad to know that Mr. Hechle, is now well on the way to recovery.

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

**Coimbatore.**—The members of the Agricultural College Boy Scouts Association known as Sree Ramakrishna

Troop, staged a drama entitled "Dhurva" in the local Variety Hall Theatre before a crowded house. The audience included a few Europeans. The object of the performance was to raise funds for the purchase of a building for Scouts. A lad of 12 years acted as Dhurva, the hero of the play, and almost all the actors were between the ages of 7 and 14. It is estimated that about Rs. 1,000 was collected.

**Georgetown (Madras).**—The Georgetown Troops gave a farewell party to Mr. J. Vincent Mendis on Saturday Sept. 2 in the Museum compound. A short account of this appears on pp. 7 & 8.

Five boys of Cobra Patrol of the 2nd Georgetown Troop went to a two days camp in Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath's compound, San Thome. They did surveying work there and also natural history. They wish to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Kamath for the facilities he so kindly gave them.

Three other Scouts of the same Troop also attended the camp.

## Honorary Commissioner's Birthday

—The 76th birthday of Dr. A. Besant, Honorary Commissioner for India, was celebrated on Sunday Oct. 1st by the Asoka Rovers in Lady Wenlock Park, Madras. A number of members of other Troops responded to the invitation to be present. A night-school, to be conducted by the Asoka Rovers as a piece of social service for the neighbourhood, was inaugurated by Dr. Besant herself, and three cocoanut trees were planted.

## Provincial Notices.

September, 1922.

|                                                     |                              |               |                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>I. THE FOLLOWING WARRANTS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.—</b> |                              |               |                                              |
|                                                     |                              | A.S.M.        | 24 K. S. Nagappan Madras.                    |
|                                                     |                              | "             | 25 D. James "                                |
|                                                     |                              | "             | 26 P. Dhararajulu "                          |
| R. M.                                               | 4 P. Rangarajulu             | Madras.       | 27 D. L. Hagstrom "                          |
|                                                     |                              | "             | 28 E. K. Govindaswami "                      |
|                                                     |                              | "             | 29 P. Govinda Krishnaiyah "                  |
| S. M.                                               | 55 V. Govindan               | Cannanore.    | 30 I. C. Rishworth "                         |
| "                                                   | 56 M. P. Govinda Menon       | Malabar.      | 31 Cyril Jordan "                            |
| "                                                   | 57 A. George Spadigam        | "             | 32 T. Doraiswamy Pillai Trichy.              |
| "                                                   | 58 J. V. Mendis              | Madras.       | 33 L. A. Nilakanta Sanyal "                  |
| "                                                   | 59 T. B. Krishnaswami        | "             |                                              |
| "                                                   | 60 K. S. Ramaswami           | "             | <b>Cub Mistress.</b>                         |
| "                                                   | 61 Mhd. Naimur-Rehman        | "             | C. Miss. 1 Mrs. Hodson Madras.               |
| "                                                   | 62 G. Ratnam Pillai          | "             | <b>Cub Master.</b>                           |
| "                                                   | 63 T. D. Lakshmi kanta Rao   | "             | C. M. 7 M. Narasimha Shenoy S. Kanara.       |
| "                                                   | 64 R. S. Michael             | "             | <b>Assistant Cub Master.</b>                 |
| "                                                   | 65 J. V. Seetha Rama Aiyar   | "             | A. C.M. 3 E. P. Matthews Madras.             |
| "                                                   | 66 S. Ramachandra Aiyar      | "             |                                              |
| "                                                   | 67 G. Sivaraman              | "             | <b>Instructors.</b>                          |
| "                                                   | 68 Rev. H. J. Edmonds        | Cannanore.    | I. W. 1 Major W.R. D'Sylva L.M.&S.           |
| "                                                   | 69 J. D. Mathias             | Madras.       | I.M.D. Cannanore.                            |
| "                                                   | 70 Rev. R. H. Foster         | "             | " 2 Dr. G. V. James M.D. Malabar             |
| "                                                   | 71 V. Sreenivasa Thathachari | "             | 2. The following have ceased to hold office. |
| "                                                   | 72 N. Dinker Rao             | South Kanara. | S. M. 58 J. Vincent Mendis Madras.           |
|                                                     |                              |               | C. M. 1 N. Haunmantha Rao Secunderabad.      |
|                                                     |                              |               | C. Miss. 1 Mrs. Hodson Madras.               |
| <b>Assistant Scout Masters.</b>                     |                              |               |                                              |
| A. S. M.                                            | 21 M. K. Rajagopala Sastri   | Madras.       |                                              |
| "                                                   | 22 P. Asirvadani             | "             |                                              |
| "                                                   | 23 N. Rajaratnam             | "             |                                              |

F. HOWARD OAKLEY,  
Ag. Provincial Commissioner.

Vol. III.

No. 2.

November,

1922.



# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT.

## The Provincial Commissioners Pow-Wow.

BROTHER SCOUTERS,

Since our last issue it has been my joy to meet quite a number of our up country troops and to have the pleasure of seeing them in their troop quarters. It has been really delightful to meet both the big brothers and the little ones too, and I desire to express my very grateful appreciation of the hearty welcome you accorded me.

**Vellore**--your memories are good. I have not yet met a pack who howled so excellently in the matter of "time". If the way in which you did that together is an indication of the way in which you work together in other things, I predict great things for Vellore Scouting. Try again, and see whether you have not made a mistake in your DYB and your DOB. I feel sure your Leader had done his best and you did not seriously mean to reproach him did you? That sham fight at the Vorhees College was excellent, how you managed

your guns beat me, but I preferred your Club room and its activities, good as were your other shows. Your staves are excellent and I am glad to give you this free advertisement. Scoutmasters, if you want really good staves write to the Quartermaster of the Vorhees College Troop, Vellore, who will supply you with either Scout staves or Rover Sticks, and he will supply your needs promptly, and cheaply on your supplying him with Scout Funds, merely a transfer from your funds to his! It was charming to be hurried off from the College to the School Troop over the road, and to learn of the excellent brotherly spirit existing between the two Troops. You Rovers at the Training College, I only wish I could let you know what I feel about the possibilities you open up. To think of your going back to your villages carrying with you the idea of "brotherhood" and "service" and the Scout ideal of doing good to others and of helping your

younger brothers, is really great. Your handicraft also pleased me, and you gave me the suggestion I have made elsewhere that you could well augment your funds by making some of those interesting bags which I feel sure would sell well in England.

But Vellore I am indebted to you for one of my most excellent illustrations of what Scouting can do and is doing for our Boyhood. I thank you heartily for the way you are helping on the Movement by carrying out in practice Scout principles. I heard two things about you which make me proud of you. Go in for Scouting efficiency by all means but remember the high standard of service Scouting expects, and seek to live up to and beyond your present records.

It was good to meet you all and I am only sorry I was not able to see more of you and your District Commissioner.

**Chittoor**—I am afraid your examiners will not give me the Pathfinder's Badge in view of the mess I made of finding my way to the T. B., but next time I hope I shall have the chance of doing the test in daylight instead of at 2 a.m.

I am sorry that there was not such a good muster as was expected. It was, however, good to be with you and to meet you all. The Flag competition was keen and I think some of my little brothers found it rather a trying test of the 4th law. Remember always that Scout Competitions are excellent opportunities for practising the 4th law. It will be a long time before I forget your Cubmaster and his splendid little pack. They want a parade every day do they? It sounds as though they are getting the right thing and it speaks well for the future of the Troop that the Cubs are keen. Keep them at it and try and get a Pack attached to each Troop to feed it. Please do not take this too literally! Until I heard of the excellent generosity of your District Council in paying the travelling expenses, I did not realise how extensive are the areas controlled by your District Commissioner. Troops 60 and 70 miles

apart cannot, of course meet very frequently, but when they can do so, at the expense of the District Council, I do feel that the Scoutmasters owe it to their Troops to see that they get there. I am still 'boy' enough to know that it was not unwillingness of the boys which accounted for their absence. Whoever heard of a Scout missing a camp if he could possibly help it? The Parents did I hear you say? Now candidly did you make any effort? If you strained every effort—then I take it all back and I am more sorry than ever that, through whatever the cause was, I missed meeting you.

**Malabar.**—Madras to Calicut 400 odd miles; quite a long run even by train, but it has been worth it. It was a splendid reception you gave me. I thank those Scouters who came in from the Districts to meet me. It was I assure you a real pleasure to meet you. I have reams of correspondence with your D.C. and in fact file No. 16 promises to be one of the first to be filled up.

I enjoyed every moment of the time I was with you. Your rally and display pleased me while it surprised many of our friends. The bridge, the telegraph station, and those ambulance cyclists were excellent but the feature of your display was that excellent rocket; its success was due to your all working together and I take it as an omen of the future. In this you have a most excellent example in your Joint Commissioners who have worked as one. The talk with you Scouters in the Training School I shall not forget in a hurry nor the warmth of your Camp Fire afterwards, what if the gravel was a bit unsympathetic the glowing circle of sympathy in the hearts of the big and little brothers gathered there compensated more than amply.

I am afraid you three districts have whetted my appetite and like Oliver Twist I want some more. Such little glimpses into what you are doing make one feel the tremendous power for good we have at our hands. I hope I shall yet be able to see more Districts before long.

I have been so glad to get ideas and views of other workers in these visits. One very general complaint has been about our Magazine and I want to ask whether the fault lies with the Editors or with we Scout Readers. No, I will not press for an answer but let us all begin by saying we are all somewhat to blame and let us tackle the future.

Where is the Correspondence column? Where are the discussions by which Scout Opinion can be known? Where are the accounts of the doings of the Districts? While I have been on these visits we have had discussions on how to make the 'South India Boy Scout' more attractive. Let us have your views and your suggestions. Then we have been asked should Indian Troops wear scout hats, topees or turbans? We want views from all sides. Again should Indian Scouts wear boots and shoes? Why should we have Club Rooms? Are notice boards a necessity or a luxury? These and a host of questions suggest themselves as most fruitful topics for correspondence. But let it be always couched in true Scouting Spirit. We none of us know everything we are all out to learn and to do so from one another. Buck up brother Scouters, get your pens out and after thinking about the matter seriously, see if you have any thoughts worth giving to others to think about.

It will be ever so much more interesting to me to meet you in person if I have done so on paper beforehand and I shall now see how you respond to my invitation and read your letters with keen interest.

**The Census.** Scouters you have let me down badly for the most part. I have only received the returns from 12 Districts out of 24. This is not good Scouting. Will District Secretaries take this to heart if it applies to them, and if not will they please hand it on to the Scoutmasters concerned, with their own comments added thereto.

His Excellency has kindly consented to preside at our Annual Meeting on the 15th December and it is hoped he may be able to confer on our late Organizing Commissioner Mr. Vincent Mendis the "Silver Wolf" which has been awarded to him by the Chief Scout. This is the highest honour the Scout Movement can award, and it is a great pleasure to all the Scouters of the Presidency that Madras has been so honoured. No less than 600 Scouters have passed through Camps held by Mr. Mendis and his influence will remain with us for many years.

Yours in the interests of Good Scouting,

F. HOWARD OAKLEY.

*Acting Provincial Commissioner.*

## Editorial.

The Acting Provincial Commissioner has had a busy month, as will be seen from his Pow-Wow. Among other things he has been able to discuss the Magazine with various members of the Association and we hope that his suggestions given above will not be overlooked. We have been told more than once that the Magazine is not sufficiently interesting; and we heartily agree. We do our best; but when the compiling editor finds he has almost nothing of really general interest to compile he has perforce to try to write something himself: and when

this has happened a number of times he finds both his knowledge and his ability sadly lacking.

Mr. Oakley has suggested a page or two of informal discussion on what may be called camp fire topics—matters of general interest on which information is sought, or on which it may be good to get opinions from various points of view. Who will start it?

Last month we started a series of articles on the Natural History of the Presidency from a Scout point of view.

Further articles for this series (and on other subjects too) will be warmly welcomed.

This month we publish the first of what we hope may become a series of articles on handicraft training for Scouts, and for this series also further articles will be welcomed. In this connection we would particularly ask for articles on indigenous Indian handicrafts. Many of these are carried out with the aid of very simple tools and materials and would therefore be specially suited for Scouts, all the

more so if the tools can themselves be made at home and the materials prepared from wild plants etc. There seems, therefore, to be a specially good opening for definitely Indian work in this direction.

One very good way of carrying out the Scout ideal of service is by helping your brother Scouts by passing on to them through our pages anything that you know which may help them. If the Magazine fails to come up to the standard you expect of it please always remember that it is your fault as well as ours.

## Never Mind Me, See to the Others.

A boy, with three others, was searching the cliffs for fossils when there was a heavy fall of earth, and he and the three others were partly buried. On hearing his calls, some bigger boys came to his rescue, and found he was buried almost up to the neck. "Never mind me," he said, when they began to dig him out, "see to the others"; and it was due to this that quite possibly the life of one of the others was saved. Which again reminds me of a story I told during the war of Lieut. Geoffrey Pratt, one of our old Scouts, who, when mortally wounded, said just the same words to the doctor who had

come to his help—"Never mind me, see to the others."

"NEVER mind me—see to the others," seems to be a good motto for the new session. If that is the spirit and thought with which we start our new Scout work—the idea that it does not matter individually what happens to us so long as the others have a good time—then the new session will assuredly be as successful and as happy as I hope it may be for my brother Scouts throughout the world.

H. GEOFFREY ELVES (Editor),  
in the "*Headquarters Gazette*."

## Ipise.

Since writing in July on the subject of Ipise I have had a busy time administering the Ipise Promise to Commissioners, so that they can then pass it on to their Scoutmasters. One point that has struck me about the ceremony is that there has been a tendency to adhere with meticulous exactness to the form of wording suggested for the ceremonial. The danger of this is that it may become an effort of memory to render a parrot-like recitation of a formula, whereas all that is needed is a statement in the candidate's own wording to show that he

understands the significance of the training and the meaning underlying its form. It is the right understanding rather than the exact wording counts.

Similarly, in putting the questions to the candidates, it is quite open to Commissioners to enlarge a little upon the mere outline given in the existing wording, in cases where he may consider a little more explanation is necessary.

Take, for example, the first question; I have frequently amplified this in the following way:—

"While we are alive let us do what is worth while. By 'worth while' I mean something good, no matter how small, that will live after we are gone; something by the doing of which we shall have left the world the better, even in some small degree, for our having been in it. You have read *Scouting for Boys*. Do you in your heart believe that this training of our younger brothers to be good men is 'worth while'?"

"I do."

"Are your personal occupations and hobbies by comparison equally worth while? If not . . . etc."

In the question under letter S, "Service," the original wording has been read by some to imply disparagement of other movements. This was never in the slightest degree intended. The object of the question is merely to ensure that the candidate appreciates the fact that, whatever may be usual methods elsewhere, the relationship between Scouters and Scouts is one of elder and

younger brothers, rather than of officers and rank and file, or of teachers and pupils; also that our training is not through drill or lessons, but through the attractions of wood-craft and the self-expression involved in rendering service to others.

I am thankful to find that the Ipise has already been found helpful by several as making our ideals and methods more clear to them, and also that there is now a desire on the part even of Scouters of long standing to be formally re-enrolled under this Promise.

I shall be quite glad to attend at Headquarters personally to take the Ipise Promise of any who desire it on Fridays after September 15, but meantime the Chief Commissioner, Lord Hampton, and many other Commissioners have taken it, and are now in a position to enrol others under it.

THE CHIEF SCOUT  
in the "*Headquarters Gazette*"

## The Prince of Wales's Rally.

Howled at by 15,000 Wolf Cubs, and charged in a mad rush by 45,000 Boy Scouts, with the assistance of every Cub who could rope himself in, the Prince of Wales, Chief Scout of Wales, spent an enormously happy afternoon at Alexandra Palace on Oct. 7, writes a special representative to an English journal. The boys made a very loud noise for a crowd. But that was less novel than the noise which the Prince made as an orator, for he spoke into a sort of telephone which multiplied his utterances to an incredible degree, and sent them sounding and echoing through the countryside.

The Boy Scout movement has become a great thing. It overwhelmed North London. It attracted the attendance of the Heir to the Throne, of the Duke of Connaught, of the Ambassadors of America, Japan, Belgium, and Spain. It occasioned the formal bestowal of a high

decoration of the Legion of Honour on the Chief Scout, done at the command of the President of the Republic of France.

It is difficult to compute how many people were at Alexandra Palace, but it was probably more than a hundred thousand, and every one of them wanted to see the Prince of Wales. Without organisation hopeless disaster might have ensued. But there was not even a hitch. Senior Scouts looked after the "policing" of the grounds, the paths, and the enclosures, and it was all worked with an easy smoothness. A polite request from a smiling Scout, who had been told his job and knew it, was observed with a willingness just as smiling.

Such a scene it was on the slopes! Detachments marching and counter-marching, to take up their positions besides the appropriate flags. All the

fun of the fair as well—a dragon breathing slaughter, a cave-man with bare brown legs, little imps of evil, totems of terrible importance and validity, and tall young men of decision and politeness telling you which way to go, and seeing that you took it. In the midst of the preliminaries a ceremony of some consequence occurred. Sir Robert Baden Powell went on the great platform, and there on behalf of the President of France, the Vicomte de la Panouse invested him with a signal distinction in the Legion d'Honneur of France, with the accolade on each shoulder and a kiss on each cheek.

The Prince of Wales arrived at three o'clock. He wore the uniform of the Chief Scout of Wales—broad-brimmed hat, staff, bare knees, and all the rest of it. He went first to the camp of the Wolf Cubs. This was in the Grove, a green and woody basin on the rising ground. In the middle of it was the Council Rock of the Wolves, and around it crowded 15,000 boys of eleven and twelve, who burst into delirious cheers as the Prince entered, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and Lord Hampton, the Chief Commissioner of the Force. The Prince ascended the Council Rock, with a lad acclaimed as the "Chief Sixer" of the pack. The howl was duly raised, and splendidly it was done; and there was too much wideopen world around for the noise to deafen one, as it does sometimes in the circumscribed space of a political meeting.

The Prince replied by the mechanism of the stentorphone. He said:

"Cubs, I have seen Wolf Cubs in many parts of the world, but I have never seen so big a pack before nor have I ever heard such a howl. What a howl! It was quite splendid. I was glad to hear it because I know you mean it when you say you will do your best to carry out what 'Old Wolf' tells you. Stick to that. Always try to do your best whether at work or play. And then don't forget your good turns to other people, and especially do your

best in helping your mothers in your homes. Never forget, all through your life, that if you do your best you cannot do better. So good luck to you all."

The Prince then went to inspect the Scouts of riper growth, engaged in multifarious activities. He saw a combined display of the Sea Scouts and the Fire Brigade, a vigorous exhibition in which a ship burnt, a house burnt and lives were saved from both, with no casualties, saving that some of the spectators had got in the way of the hose, and consequently got wet. He then went round the terrific semi-circle of the Scouts, inspecting their massed Troops and their engaging side-shows. These, a bewildering variety, comprehended lassoing, sword-dancing, and sawing logs. In any event, all the boys were desperately busy. Bands played. A wolf cub played the euphonium in one of them. He was not always in tune, but he was fat and energetic, blowing half a gale whenever he could find enough breath for a blast. He will come on. He is a shining example to the world of industry.

At a signal the army of Scouts charged up the hill, shouting a welcome to their illustrious brother, and squatted on their staves as they surrounded him. Then the Prince, a trifle overwhelmed by the avalanche, broadcasted to them by stentorphone the following speech:

"Scouts, I want, in the first place, to thank you for turning up in such large numbers and from such long distances to give me this great welcome. I know in these hard times how difficult it must have been for many of you, and for your parents, too, so I appreciate it all the more. On my travels during the last three years I have seen your brother Scouts in most parts of the world overseas, with the same old hats, staves, and bare knees, and the same old smile when things looked bad. And there they were doing the same good turns to other people that you are doing.

"You are members of a very big and jolly brotherhood, and you are doing a fine thing by making yourselves strong,

active, efficient Scouts, because you are thereby carrying out your motto—'Be Prepared'—to be good useful citizens for your country and for the greater brotherhood of free nations which form the British Empire. There is no higher duty than that. So stick to it, and do it well, and good luck to you."

Three hilarious cheers for the Prince, given at the instance of the Chief Scout, were followed by a fusillade of enthusiasm when the Prince led three cheers for the King. The end of a perfect day was the massed assemblage of a multitude of tired but happy boys, gathering for their diverse journeys home.

## Development of the Patrol System.

FROM different sources I have had interesting reports of very satisfactory results of developing the Patrol System. The sum of the whole thing amounts to this—every individual in the Patrol is made responsible, both in den and in camp, for his definite share in the successful working of the whole.

This incidentally enhances this Leader's position and responsibilities, and develops the individual interest and civic capability of each member, while it builds a stronger *esprit de corps* for the group.

The Patrol constitutes itself a Council:—

Patrol Leader responsible as Chairman.

Second Leader    "    " Vice-Chairman and Quartermaster in charge of stores, etc.

No. 1 Scout    "    " Scribe.

No. 2 Scout    "    " Treasurer.

No. 3 Scout    "    " Keeper of the Den.

No. 4 Scout    "    " Games Manager

No. 5 Scout    "    " Librarian.

The Council considers such subjects as, for instance, which badges the Patrol should specially go in for, where to camp or hike, etc., football and cricket matches, athletic sports and displays, and suggests questions to be considered and ruled upon by the Troop Court of Honour.

The Scribe keeps the Minutes of this Council as record, which are read out at the following meeting as usual to be corrected previous to their signature by the Chairman (the Patrol Leader).

The Scribe also has the duty of keeping a Patrol log in which are recorded each week, briefly, the doings of the Patrol at home or in the field.

The existence of these Patrol Councils, when conducted with proper procedure, at once raises the status of the Troop Court of Honour. If carried out with the correct routine and ceremonial of a business meeting, the Court of Honour becomes a sort of Upper Chamber of considerable importance in the eyes of the boys, as they take a close interest in its findings; and the whole thing becomes a valuable and practical education to them in 'civics.'

Then, in camp, a similar delegation of duties to the individual members of the Patrol has an excellent effect both on the success of the outing and in educating the boys.

For instance, the distribution of work may be made on some such lines as these:—

Patrol Leader . . . In supreme charge, responsible for assigning duties and seeing that they are carried out.

Second Leader . . . Quartermaster in charge of supplies of food and equipment and first aid.

No. 1 Scout . . . Cook, preparing meals.

24

## SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

|                   |                                                                               |                   |                                                                                                        |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No. 2 Scout . . . | Scribe, keeping accounts of moneys and stores, keeps log of the camp or hike. | No. 5 Scout . . . | Axeman; supply firewood. Fireman and waterman, has charge of cooking or camp fire and of water supply. |
| No. 3 Scout . . . | Pioneer in making drains, bridges, latrines.                                  |                   |                                                                                                        |
| No. 4 Scout . . . | Sanitation; keeping camp clean, incinerator.                                  |                   |                                                                                                        |

THE CHIEF SCOUT  
in the "Headquarters Gazette."

## A Toy Stable.

Cost of materials, and for little boys difficulty of work, are among the greatest obstacles to the encouragement of handicrafts among Scouts. Here, then, are some suggestions for toy-making of a simple but instructive kind, from quite inexpensive materials; so simple, indeed, as to be perhaps almost more suitable for Cubs than for Scouts. The only apparatus needed is a pair of scissors and a pencil, both of which can if necessary be shared among a number of boys. The only materials needed are thread, a little stiff paper or thin cardboard and a supply of strong grass stems or other slender but rigid material—the kind of thing used in making strong sweepers' brooms. Sticks from the brooms in general use in Calcutta are what I have actually used, but those in general use in Madras are scarcely strong enough. If available, thin strips made by splitting a slender straight-growing kind of bamboo are ideal for the purpose, and being nice and white make a much better looking article as well as a stronger one. There is also scope, as will appear below, for the introduction of simple wicker work, painting, etc. if desired.

The first thing to do is to decide on the size of the floor and walls of the stable. The bigger this is the easier, in some ways, will be the work; but the size must be limited in accordance with the strength of the material to be used in construction. The maximum possible length will be a little less than the

greatest length at which the material remains reasonably rigid, as the maximum length will be required for diagonals; if this is inconveniently long it can of course be reduced. It should never, however, be much less than a foot. If this is found to be the case stronger material must be obtained. Six sticks of the length decided on (eight or nine if a pitched roof is wanted instead of a flat one) will be required and may be broken or cut accordingly and set aside at once. Breadth and height can be settled to taste. About two thirds of the length will probably be about right. If a piece of strong card is available for a floor, so much the better, and length and breadth may be determined with reference to it.

Six of the strongest sticks available will be required in the framework for height and eight for breadth; these should therefore also be picked out to start with. The weaker ones that remain can be used for other purposes.

To make the bottom framework take two sticks of the size selected for length and two of the size selected for breadth and place them in position with their ends just crossing. Then take a piece of thread and fasten them together with a neat "square lashing" (see "How to make Bridges" in "Scouting for Boys"; p. 100 of 1920 edition). Then take other sticks and place them across the breadth, a short distance apart,

fastening them with square lashings likewise and breaking off overlapping ends as neatly as possible. The best distance at which to place these sticks will depend upon their strength and thickness; for thin sticks (such as are used in sweepers' brooms) from a quarter to half an inch will be about right. If the structure thus made seems insufficiently rigid, as it probably will, it must be strengthened by a couple of long sticks placed diagonally from corner to corner. These should be attached to each other where they cross at the centre, and to every cross piece, with a diagonal lashing (see "Scouting for Boys," same place as above).

The back and the ends and the top, if it is to be flat, are made in the same way as the bottom. These parts are then put into position and their frames securely lashed together with thread. The front may be left open.

If a pitched roof is wanted instead of a flat one two triangles must be made, each with a base equal to the width of the stable and filled in with cross pieces like the other parts. Their bases can then be lashed to the ends and their topmost points joined by a strong cross piece. This should either be of the same length as the stable, when vertical ends will be the result, or it may be shortened so as to give the ends the same pitch as the sides of the roof, which must finally be completed by the addition of further sticks. Mangers, watertroughs, and other inside fittings can easily be made and fixed in position in the same way with the aid of a little ingenuity.

The roof and walls can then have

their spaces filled in with wicker-work of grass, straw, palm-leaf or other material if desired. The floor *must* either be filled in thus, or be covered with cardboard or stout paper for the animals to stand upon when they are made. If paint is available still further improvements may be added.

Horses or cattle to occupy the stable may be made in several different ways, either from thin cardboard or from more substantial materials. They may also be modelled in clay, though as they must be rather small (unless the stable is very large) this method is likely to present considerable difficulty. If thin cardboard is to be used two methods may be suggested. In both the card is first folded into two (fig. 1). The animal may then be drawn in outline and if possible painted on the card. If it is drawn

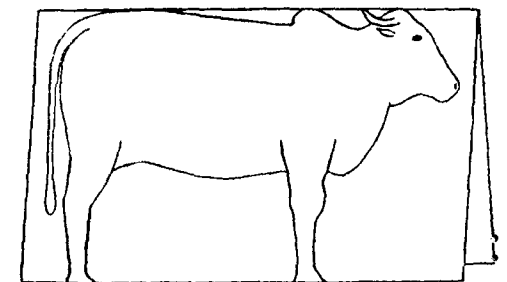


Fig. 1.

like the bullock in fig. 1 with a considerable amount of the upper part reaching to the fold, it can be cut out without separating the two halves, which will support each other in a standing position. If the legs are not strong enough to bear the weight of the body they can be strengthened by gumming an extra piece of card on the inner side of each and cutting it to shape afterwards.

Another, and in many ways better method is shown in figs. 2 and 3. The card used must be thin enough to fold easily. Stiff drawing paper is almost strong enough. It has first to be folded in two as in the method just described. The outline of the head (with ears and, when present, horns) is then drawn upside down at one end, the fold representing not its upper but its lower side.



Fig. 2.

of these folds necessitating the original upper fold being reversed in the head but not in the neck or body. This method is not suitable to quite all animals on account of either the upper or under side of the head being necessarily formed by the fold and therefore flat. But it answers splendidly for quite a number, inclu-

This is followed by a neck much elongated so as to allow of the subsequent folding. Then come the body and legs, right way up, the fold representing the back, and finally the tail of which the fold again forms one edge. (see fig. 2). By a series of simple folds, indicated by means of dotted lines in fig. 3, the form of the animal is obtained, the head coming right way up as a result of one

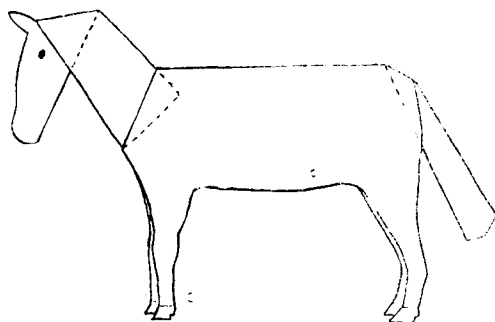


Fig. 3.

ding such things as elephants, giraffes, foxes, and hippopotami. In place of a stable, therefore, a series of cages can be made if desired, the sticks forming the bars through which the animals are seen, and a toy wild beast show may be formed.

F. G.

## The Bilwa Scout Camp at Point Calimere and Social Service at Tirukkalar.

The Bilwa Scout Troop of Tiruturai-pundi numbering about twenty-nine tenderfoots, with the Headmaster, the Scoutmaster and his assistants and some members of the staff left Tiruturai-pundi on 19th September at about 9 P. M. with the necessary provisions for a two days camp. They halted at Vedaranniyam for a brief space of four hours and at 4 A. M. set off at scout pace to Point Calimere—a distance of about ten miles—leaving four Scouts behind to get

vegetables etc. that could be procured only in the morning.

The first Troop left scout signs behind them so as to enable the detached four to get at the right path to the place of encampment. They reached Kulaharkoil at about 6 A. M. on 20th and set about to pitch their camp at a place very near the Calimere forest where they could get fresh water.

Arrangements were made for the preparation of the breakfast and the midday

meal by some Scouts. Here they were greatly indebted to a rich Mirasdar of the place by name Pasupathia Pillai for the supply of the necessary utensils. Some of the Scouts brought firewood from the forest while some managed to get klakkai which was largely used for making pickles for the meal. It was about 9 A. M. when all the Scouts had their breakfast.

All the teachers went to bathe in the sea as it was a new moon day. After their return they took their breakfast at about 11 A. M. By this time the four Scouts from Vedaranniyam arrived with all the samans. Some of the Scouts began to prepare the midday meal under instructions from the Scoutmaster. Every Scout rendered some help in this part of the work.

Dinner over they took rest and at about 4 P. M. all but those entrusted with the preparation of the supper reconnoitred the forest adjoining their camp. They went in batches tracking the footprints of the nimble-footed deer, the spotted antelope, the galloping horse, the cunning jackal, the timid rabbit and other animals living in the forest.

The Scouts were given practice in signalling. The sound of their whistles drew the attention of Messrs. P. Govinda Menon B. A., Revenue Divisional Officer of Mannargudi; M. N. Ramaswamy Ayyar M. A., Assistant Director of Survey; R. P. Moorthy Ayyar, Receiver Vedaranniyam Devasthanam and Dr. V. V. Ramanan Sastrigal who had all been out on a walk in the forest that evening. At their request a short display of Scout Rally Drill and March Songs, was given to them. Highly pleased with the performance the Receiver R. P. Moorthy Ayyar expressed his desire to entertain them as his guests when they should return to Vedaranniyam. The Scouts returned to their camp at 7 P. M. having done a day's fair work in Scouting.

After supper they had a jolly camp fire and at 10 P. M. all the lights were out and the Scouts kept watch in turn.

Early in the morning on the 21st the Scouts were out of their beds and had a brisk walk to enjoy the morning breeze. After they performed their morning duties they went in several batches through the forest to Point Calimere, a distance of about six miles from the place of encampment. As there was a solar eclipse on that day they had a deep plunge in the sea just opposite to the Lighthouse. The working of the Lighthouse was explained to them and the cries of animals and their habits formed a fit subject of discourse to enliven them on their journey under the scorching sun. Each Scout tried his best to excel the other by imitating the cry of animals that were roaming about at large in the forest. It was 11 A. M. when they reached their camp.

Soon after, they briskly set about preparing a light breakfast first and subsequently their dinner. A batch of four Scouts under an Assistant Scoutmaster was sent in advance to Vedaranniyam to inform Mr. R. P. Moorthy Aiyar, the Receiver, of their coming. After taking rest for an hour the rest thanked the generous-hearted gentleman, Mr. Pasupathia Pillai, and thence set off in Scout Pace and reached Vedaranniyam at about 7 P. M.

They were hospitably boarded for the night by Mr. Ramaiah Pillay, an influential member of the trader's community. They put up at the Receiver's Bungalow for the night and the day after.

On the morning of 22nd, the Union Jack was hoisted on the ground adjacent to the police station and a Scout Rally and Drill were conducted. Immediately after, the Scouts with marching songs paraded the streets and returned to their quarters. They were the guests of Mr. R. P. Moorthy Aiyar, the Receiver, for the whole day.

An arrangement was made to have a meeting at Vedaranniyam for organising a local Scout Association. On the evening of the 22nd instant, a meeting of some of the chief citizens of Tiruturai-pundi Taluk and the people of the

locality was convened at Vedaranniyam by Mr. R. P. Moorthy Aiyar. M. R. Ry, P. Govinda Menon Avergal, B. A., Revenue Divisional officer of Mannargudi presided. After a display of the hoisting of the Union Jack and Scout Rally and Drill, the meeting commenced. M. R. Ry. N. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T., the Headmaster, gave a brief account of the origin of the Scout movement and its objects. He was followed by Mr. T. N. Swaminathaiyar Avl., B.A., L.T., the Scoutmaster who gave a clear exposition of the many ways in which a Scout could help Society. Then Messrs. M. Ramiah Mudaliyar and K. Sambasiva Ayyar the Assistant Scoutmasters also spoke on the importance of the movement. Some of the tenderfoots enumerated the Scout promises and the uses of the equipment of a Boy Scout. The explanation of the uses of the staff and knots excited a good deal of interest among the audience. Then the chairman of the meeting, after congratulating the Troop on its efficiency, exhorted the audience to help encouraging the movement and spreading it everywhere in the Taluk. Dr. V. V. Ramana Sastrigal made a short passionate appeal in that behalf. A local association under the name of "The Tiruturaipundi Taluk Scout Association" was formed with the following office-bearers: M. R. Ry, P. Govinda Menon Avl., B. A., Revenue Divisional officer, Mannargudy—President. M. R. Ry, N. R. Swamiappa Mudaliyar Avl., President, Taluk Board, Tiruturaipundi—Vice-President. M. R. Ry, R. S. Raju Mudaliyar Avl., Chairman, Tiruturaipundi Union Board—Honorary Secretary. M. R. Ry, Manali Vannihalingam Pillai Avl., Member Tanjore District Board,—Treasurer. (Hon).

A Donation list was circulated and a sum of Rs. 250 was subscribed on the spot, Messrs. R. P. Moorthy Ayyar and N. R. Swamiappa Mudaliyar contributing Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively. With the usual vote of thanks proposed by the Headmaster, and the singing of National Anthem, the meeting terminated amidst applause.

The party left Vedaranniyam at 4 A.M. on 23rd September for Tiruturaipundi.

Tirukkalar is a village in Mannargudi Taluk, Tanjore District, 14 miles distant by road from Tiruturaipundi. Here is a Jiva temple repaired by the chetties of Karaikudi. One of the trustees of the temple by name M. R. Ry, Ramanatham Chettiar invited the Scouts of "the Bilwa Troop" to render social service to the people during the procession of the God.

In ready response to his kind invitation about ten tenderfoots with their Scoutmaster and his assistant and some members of the staff started in Scout Pace on 3rd Oct. at 6 P. M. to Tirukkalar. They reached Tirukkalar at 7.45 P. M. and paraded the streets with March Songs which drew a large crowd towards them.

After supper the Scouts helped the Spectators during the procession by stationing themselves in such a way as to allow people to have a full view of the God without any danger either to their lives or to their property. The procession lasted throughout the night.

They were obliged to leave the place at 4 A. M. as they had to attend the Quarterly Examination the next morning.

RECEIVED THROUGH  
MR. V. GURUSWAMI SASTRI,  
HON. SEC. DISTRICT SCOUT COUNCIL,  
TANJORE.

## Insect Collecting—I.

To learn about insects it is necessary to think about them; and thinking almost necessitates the use of names. To ascertain the name, even a common

insect, is often no easy matter; to remember the names of all the various insects we know is still more difficult, especially in view of the fact that for many of them

no names are available except the lengthy ones coined by zoologists. A collection of dead insects which can be named at leisure and preserved for future reference is often, therefore, a great help in studying the living.

The following notes have been drawn up for the benefit of those who wish to make and preserve such a collection for themselves, as is by no means so simple a matter as it may seem at first sight.

When an insect required for a collection has been caught the first thing to do is to kill it.

A butterfly, moth, or other delicate specimen will soon spoil itself by beating its wings about in its efforts to escape if kept alive in a confined space even for a short time; and many species of beetles, bugs, etc. kill and eat each other if given even a brief opportunity.

Butterflies are most easily as well as instantaneously killed by firmly nipping the thorax—i. e. the part of the body to which the legs and wings are attached. Always hold a butterfly or moth by this part, not by the wings, when examining it, keeping the wings folded upwards between finger and thumb over its back. Otherwise it is sure to get much of its freshness and colour rubbed off in its struggles to escape. To kill a butterfly, hold it in this position and simply press finger and thumb firmly together, when the main nerve centres will be destroyed without noticeable damage to the insect.

Moths are usually too bulky or too delicate to be dealt with thus and are best killed in a "killing bottle," as are also bees, wasps, bugs and two-winged flies. In the hills this can readily be made by crushing peach leaves in the bottom of a closely stoppered bottle with a mouth wide enough to admit large insects, covering the crushed leaves with blotting paper to absorb moisture and keep them from staining the insects.

If peach leaves are not available something else must be used. The usual plan is to embed some pieces of a chemical called potassium cyanide in plaster of paris at the bottom of the bottle. But

potassium cyanide is such a deadly poison that it is unsafe to trust it to the keeping of persons who do not fully understand it; for which reason it is usually difficult for a boy to obtain. An alternative plan is to fix a pad of blotting-paper, flannel, cottonwool or other absorbent material to the lower side of the cork or cover of a bottle, moistening this with petrol (or other fluid giving off a poisonous vapour) each time an insect is put in. When a corked bottle is used such a pad can easily be pinned to the cork. It is often easier, however, to get a bottle with a screw-top made of tin; in this case the pad can be fastened on by means of glue, seccotine or such substance, taking care not to let it penetrate into the pad so as to render it non-absorbent.

Hard-bodied insects such as beetles can be killed either in a killing bottle or by dropping them into boiling water; but if the latter method is used be very careful not to put them into the water till it is absolutely boiling so that death may be instantaneous and not painfully prolonged. Similarly, when using a killing-bottle, do not remove the insect immediately it seems dead or it may revive after it has been pinned and likewise suffer pain. Keep it in for an hour or two longer or even more, especially in the case of beetles with very hard bodies.

When the insect is dead it must be pinned and "set" and then put away in a safe place to dry before being finally inserted in its proper place in the collection.

In the case of insects like butterflies and moths, which have to be set with their wings spread out, it is usual to pass the pin on which they are to be mounted through the thorax, i. e. between the bases of the wings. In the case of insects such as bugs and beetles, which are usually set with their wings closed over their backs, it is usual to pass the pin through the right wing a little behind its base. The right side is always chosen for the sake of uniformity and the position is that which is found in practice to be the most convenient for the future handling of the insect. Nickel

pins (obtainable from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo) should if possible be used for this purpose, as brass ones soon corrode in damp weather.

The insect should be kept as high up on the pin as possible, leaving just enough of the pin sticking out above to get hold of without rubbing the insect.

A greater length is needed below, as date and place of capture and any other information to be recorded has to be fixed to the lower part of the pin at a later stage, and this too must not touch the insect for fear of breaking its legs.

F. G.

(To be continued.)

## Scout Puzzles—Answers.

1. Lord Willingdon.
2. Mendis.

3. Honesty.
4. Vincent Mendis.

M. V. SITARAMA IVER.

## Notes from Everywhere.

### GENERAL.

**Permanent International Committee.**—Probably the most important result of the recent International Conference at Paris is the appointment of a Permanent International Committee of nine men to continue its work in the intervals between International Conferences. This committee has been given power to decide upon the admission of Scout Organizations, subject to veto upon the opposition of three countries; to draw up the programme and regulations for future Conferences; to supervise the financial management of the International Bureau and the appointment of its Director, and to represent the International Conference between its biennial meetings and provide such constitution and bye-laws as may be necessary to conduct the work of the International Bureau; also to fill vacancies in its own membership.

Membership in this important committee is as follows: Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff and Hon. Myron T. Herrick from the United States; Lord Hampton and Sir Alfred Pickford, Great Britain; Major Lieberath, Sweden; M. Marty, France; Dr. A. B. Svojsik, Czecho Slovakia; Count di Carpegna, Italy; Herr E. Teuber,

Austria; and ex-officio without votes, Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E., International Commissioner and Director of the International Bureau.

### INDIAN.

**Mysore.**—The Fourth Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of Mysore records that general progress during the year has been fairly satisfactory, while the number of new Troops that have been organized and the successful training classes that were conducted give a pretty good indication that the Movement has continued to make its appeal to the boyhood and the youth of the State. The large number of Scouts that flocked to the Nandi Rally at their own expense and the much larger number of distinguished and other visitors bears ample proof of the popularity which the Movement has maintained during the four years of its existence.

Progress during the year under report has been in three main directions:—a sound headquarters organization, for which greatly increased but apparently still inadequate accommodation has been

secured; decentralization and increase in private initiative and responsibility; emphasis on efficient training.

An interesting illustrated account of the Nandi Rally is included in the report, together with accounts of the activities of various Troops during the year.

From the Mysore School and Scout Magazine we learn that the term "Director" has been replaced by "Organising Commissioner" of the Boy Scouts of Mysore.

**Bangalore.**—The Annual Report for the year 1921-2 records the formation of a weekly class for the training of Scoutmasters, and a Scoutmasters' Association for the encouragement of friendly relations with the Mysore organization; also the passing of a bye-law definitely prescribing turbans as the uniform headdress of Indian Troops.

**Bengal.**—Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, who is at present Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal has been appointed Provincial Commissioner in place of Mr. J. H. Hechle whose health, although better, does not permit of his continuing in this capacity.

The Annual Report of the First Calcutta Local Association for the Scout Year 1921-2 records as the most outstanding feature of the year the inspiration derived from the greater display of the Scout Spirit and the cheerful cooperation of all Scouters in the work of the Association. One reason for this has been the greater emphasis placed on the training of Scouters in the spirit rather than the form of Scouting, the Wood Badge Camp of last February and the introduction of the Ipise ceremony having been two of the chief means adopted to this end.

Another reason is the greater interest shown in Camping by many Troops, and

a third the greater attention that has been paid to Patrol Leaders and their training. A series of conferences for Patrol Leaders was organised, at which the numbers attending steadily increased throughout the year. The subjects taken for discussion or demonstration were "The Patrol system," "How to run a Patrol," "Outdoor Inter-Patrol Competitions" and "Indoor Inter-Patrol Competitions."

These conferences have now been temporarily suspended to allow time for the working of the three Instructional Troops for Patrol Leaders referred to in our last issue (p. 15). The general idea of these Troops is to demonstrate the teaching of Tenderfoot and Second Class work so as to enable the members of the Troop to pass on the knowledge they gain to their own Scouts. The Patrol system and Court of Honour are also being demonstrated in actual practice.

**United Provinces.**—We have received the first number of a new Scout Magazine, "The Scout Brother," published at Meerut under the editorship of Scoutmaster Paramanada Vidyarthi. Its main object is "to encourage the true literary taste in Scouts and students" for which reason it proposes to devote most of its pages to matter sent by them. The first number includes articles in English, Urdu and Hindi.

### MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

**Tinnevely.**—The Annual Report for 1921-2 reports the existence of 31 Troops and several fresh ones awaiting registration. This means that numerically their strength has been doubled since the last Annual Meeting; and similar progress is recorded in the still more important matter of efficiency.

We regret very much to learn of the disappearance, which at present seems likely to be permanent, of the "Tinnevely Scout" owing to the difficulty of finding an editor with sufficient time to devote to it. Local magazines of this kind are a great asset to any Association as they

record local events such as are calculated to stimulate local enthusiasm, events which are usually of insufficient general interest to other parts of Presidency for record in more than their barest outline in our pages. We venture to hope that Mr. Nilakantam will again find time for this work; or failing this that someone else will be found who can do it.

**Georgetown, Madras.** The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides of the Central Georgetown Troop, with their parents and friends, assembled on October 6, in the Wesleyan Sunday School Hall, Broadway, to bid farewell to their Scoutmaster, Mr. J. Vincent Mendis. His departure from Madras is deeply regretted, and to none is the loss greater than to the people of Georgetown. There was a goodly gathering of Georgetown folk and Scout Officers from other Troops including the Provincial Commissioner. After a variety entertainment by the Scouts, and the Guides, a farewell address on behalf of the Scouts and Guides was read by Mrs. Chance, Secretary of the Troop Council. The Rev. Whitbread spoke of the great and successful work done by Mr. Mendis and his strong personality and influence for good in Georgetown. Mr. Mendis feelingly replied. The youngest Scout then came forward and presented Mr. Mendis with a signet ring as a token of their esteem and affection.

**Scouts' Day at Coimbatore.**—This was celebrated at the Coronation Park, Coimbatore, on Saturday, October 7. There was a general rally of all Scouts and officers of the 1st Coimbatore London Mission, 2nd Coimbatore Lotus, 3rd Coimbatore Dandapani, and 4th Coimbatore Ramakrishna Troops and Packs numbering about 80. At the call of the District Commissioner, the Troops fell in, and there was a roll call. The flag was then hoisted and the Troops rallied round the flag in three circles, the little Cubs forming the next and the Scoutmasters taking their stand in the third

circle. Then all assembled sang *Bharata-gitan*. Mr. T. B. Bhashyacharya, the District Commissioner, addressed the Troops assembled. After referring to the services done to the Scout Movement by Mr. F. J. Richards as Provincial Commissioner and Mr. Vincent Mendis as Organising Commissioner, he appealed to the Scouts and officers to be steady and persevering. After this the Cubs and all the Scouts and Officers assembled renewed the Scout Promise, standing at the salute.

**Malabar District Rally.**—This was held, on the Tank Green on Saturday, October 28, Mr. R. H. Ellis, I. C. S., presiding, and a large gathering of spectators being present. The Rajah of Nilambur was the host of mofussil guests, who were accommodated in the Training School building. In all, 16 troops took part in the Rally, including those from Tellicherry, Cannanore, Badagara, Nertur, Palghat, and Kallayi, and they were disposed on the maidan in horse-shoe formation. Exactly at 4 p.m. the District Commissioner, Mr. G. T. J. Thaddeus, sounded the whistle, whereupon the boys, with patrol cries, emerged suddenly, as if from nowhere, and took their appointed posts. Mr. Ellis, with Mr. Oakley Provincial Commissioner, then inspected various Troops. There was next an exhibition of Scouts' handiwork. Various displays were then held. An imposing and attractive function closed with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Oakley, the Rajah of Nilambur and Mr. V. Madhava Rajah.

**1st Royapettah (Christ Church) Madras.**—This Troop has recently been entirely reorganized and is under the wing of Mr. Woodroffe, who has lately arrived from England. The Troop has been reduced to more manageable proportions and at the time of the census numbered 51 Scouts, including recruits. Even this figure has been deemed to large by the Court of Honour which has been formed

and it was decided to limit the Troop to 42. This number it is hoped will make or renew their promise on Armistice day at the hands of the District Commissioner. The Court of Honour meets fortnightly and consists of Scouters and Six Patrol Leaders. Here, all matters connected with the troop are thrashed out and the decisions stand as unanimous. Minutes are carefully kept and abstracts posted on the notice board with other Troop news. Its chief decisions so far have been to run a monthly patrol competition and that everyone should revert to the recruit stage and repass all tests. This has led to more efficiency all round and we are now endeavouring not to "mar in haste and repaint at leisure".

**Secunderabad.**—The September issue of "The Deccan Scout" contains a brief history of Scouting in Secunderabad. It was first started there in an informal way in connection with a plague camp towards the end of 1918 and was kept up,

largely through the efforts of the boys themselves, till they eventually obtained a warranted Scoutmaster in 1920, since when it has steadily developed.

**Vriddhachalam.**—Training in Tenderfoot test was given to six recruits selected from the pupils of the Board Middle School, Vriddhachalam, commencing from the 1st ultimo. An examination in the same was held on 27-10-22, in which all came out successful. They took the Scout Promise on 28-10-22 under the presidentship of the headmaster M.R. Ry, M. Soma-sundhram Pillai Avl., B.A., L.T., who, while congratulating them on their privilege of belonging to a great Brotherhood, made an impressive and appealing speech. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chair and the songs "Janagana Mana," "God save our motherland," and "God save our gracious king" contributed by the recruits to the programme brought the initiation ceremony to a happy close.

## Provincial Notices.

September, 1922.

### I. THE FOLLOWING WARRANTS HAVE BEEN ISSUED—

| Scout Masters.        |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 73 V. Venkarasubbayya | Madras. |
| 74 G. V. Subba Rao    | "       |
| 75 V. N. Sharma       | "       |
| 76 D. B. Gopala Rao   | "       |
| 77 K. Rajagopalan     | "       |
| 78 V. Subramanian     | "       |
| 79 L. R. Seshu        | "       |
| 80 D. S. Samuel       | "       |

#### Assistant Scout Master.

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 34 K. Naraswayam             | Madras. |
| 35 C. K. Rangaswami Aiyengar | "       |
| 36 T. V. Venkarachary        | "       |

#### Cub-Masters.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| C. Mis. 1 Mrs. Hodson      | Madras. |
| C. M. 8 T. V. Venkatachary | "       |

#### Assistant Cub Master.

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| A. C. M. 3 E. P. Mathews |  |
|--------------------------|--|

The Warrants have been cancelled.

#### District Commissioners.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| R. W. Ross           | Godavari. |
| T. R. Runganatha Rao | Ganjani.  |

#### Awards.

The Chief Scout has awarded the Order of the Silver Wolf to Mr. Vincent Mendis late organizing Commissioner.

**Provincial Notice as to Training Camp to be held at Guindy Park in February 1923  
by Deputy Camp Chief J. S. Wilson.**

District Commissioners are requested to send in on the enclosed form T. C. 30 the names of Scouters who are recommended for the courses, but final allocation to places in the Camps will lie with the Provincial Commission. Each District is invited to send in 3 names for each camp, in the order which they desire their applications to be considered.

District Commissioners are requested to restrict recommendations for the "Wood Badge" course to such as have already passed through Training camps, as it is a very advanced "Post Graduate" course and if there is any difficulty in selection; provided other things are equal, preference should be given to the younger men and no one should be recommended unless he is

- (a) at present actively engaged in the movement,
- (b) prepared to continue the work,
- (c) prepared to conduct Training Camps in his own Districts if certified as efficient.

I wish to especially emphasise this so, that District Commissioners may only recommend

such men as they deem fit to be the future leaders of Training Camps in their Districts.

While it is hoped that it may be possible for Head Quarters to supply an Organizing Commissioner for this purpose, it is hoped that this camp may be the means of furnishing a supply of Scouters in each District to enable it to carry on its own Training with only occasional visits from the Head Quarters representative, and further to arrange for the interchange of such Trained, Camp Leaders between the Districts so as to enable the Scout Leaders to get more intimately acquainted with one another.

Each District will be expected to bear the expenses of their nominees which will be Re. 1 per diem for the days they are in Camp plus their travelling expenses.

It is considered most desirable that every Candidate for the Wood Badge practical course should agree to take the theoretical part of the course as soon as he possibly can.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY,  
*Ag. Provincial Commissioner.*

Vol. III.

No. 3.

December,  
1922.



# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT.

## Provincial Commissioners Pow-Wow.

DEAR SCOUTERS,

You will have seen from the papers that we are to hold our Annual meeting on the 15th of this month and no doubt by the time this issue reaches you this will be ancient history. Since I last wrote to you I have not had any opportunity of seeing any up-country scouting, but it has been a pleasure to have seen two joint rallies of Indians and Anglo-Indians in the Madras area where a very friendly spirit was manifest. It is to be hoped that these gatherings will become more and more frequent, enabling all to realise the spirit of brotherhood which the Scout Movement stands for.

I have just been going through the Census which I had analysed and I find that we are 4217 strong, which is nearly twice the number that appeared in last year's Census figures. These were however known to be incomplete owing to the absence of returns from several Districts. Even at present we have not

received returns from all Districts but I think we can take it as an approximately correct figure. It is of course disappointing to see that our numbers are so small when compared with the reported numbers of the various Associations that have been amalgamated into one. It will be seen also from the Census report which is being published with our Annual Report that next to Madras, Tinnevely and the Malabar districts are the largest, as far as numbers are concerned. It is hoped that every Scouter will secure a copy of the Census and that its publication in its present book form will result in Scouters realising the importance of furnishing full returns to Head Quarters when called upon. I would draw the attention of all Scouters to the note I have placed at the commencement of the Census Report and trust that the coming year will show an increase both in numbers and in efficiency.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY.

## The Outlook.

BROTHER SCOUTS,

Certainly, you have decided to go out camping, in patrols, during the ensuing Christmas vacation. If you have not yet planned it all definitely—well, you are not prepared, that is all. Anyhow, get ready now, and get away as soon as your examinations are over, away from home, from school, from books, and drudgery. There is time enough for reading, after you return. You need to *re-create* yourself before you take up the next term's work.

And what do you propose to do in your camps? Are they going to be mere do-nothing camps, or true Scout Camps where the whole work is properly organised? Why not tackle those outdoor tests you have to get through for the first class badge. There is, first, the camping out for 7 days, three of which

must be consecutive. There is the axeman's test, one which is not quite so easy as it looks. It does give you *some* exercise. Then, there is the report of a journey to be made up. All this you can get through, if you care to, in one vacation outing. Do not forget your compass when you start out for the journey. You never see how hopeless your sense of direction is until you check your bearings with the aid of a compass. And try to record the journey by the pictorial method described in the October number of last year's volume of this magazine. It will help you wonderfully. Try all this, now—and perhaps you can get the first class badge before July.

Good camping to you.

Your brother Scout,  
M. V. VENKATESWARAN.

## Games Played By Indian Boys.

(From "The Native Races of the British Empire—Northern India" by Mr. Crooke).

### ATALI OR BED.

(The name by which it is known in the hills of Kumaun).

The boys go into a field, and dig a hole about three inches deep in which they fix a piece of wood about a span in length, the end of which projects a short distance over the edge of the hole. Each boy in succession flings a stick at it, and he who in a given number of strokes makes it fly the greatest distance is the winner.

In a more elaborate form, under the name of *GADI*, it is played by the Dravidians of the Vindhyan range. The boys are divided into two parties, each of which has a Gadi or Cat of its own. The two sides sit in rows facing each other, and those who are out rest their Gadi against a brick. The side which is in strikes its Gadi with a stick to hit the

Gadi of the other side. A miss puts the side out, and the others go in. The game is won when there are seven hits in succession.

### KAVADDI, ETC.

Something of the nature of Prisoners' Base is played in various ways. The boys divide into two parties and, by guessing the contents of the hand of one of the leaders, are divided into 'ins' and 'outs', or as they call themselves, 'bankers' and 'thieves.' The 'bankers' grouped behind their leader, the most powerful and active of the gang, defend their citadel, which is marked off by a line. One of the 'thieves' invades this area, and endeavours to capture a defender. But as he enters the hostile territory he must continue to shout out a series of verses describing how a wolf attacks a party of children and tries to

### ANKH MUNDAUL.

seize them. Should he cease shouting the rhyme or be captured himself, he becomes 'dead,' and takes no further part in the game, which is carried on in succession by other members of his side until they are all 'dead,' or have succeeded in capturing their opponents.

In the Punjab the game is played in much the same way. The parties take their places on opposite sides of a line, and one rushes out and touches an opponent and tries to get back without drawing breath, which is shown by his shouting all the time 'Kavaddi,' from which the game takes its name. If he gets back in one breath the opponent he has touched is 'dead'; but if he is caught and held until forced to draw breath, he is counted 'dead,' and goes out until the game is ended or there is an exchange of prisoners.

Another game of the same kind is called 'Dom Crow' after the scavenger tribe of that name. Each boy in turn is abused as the 'Dom,' and he rushes away and mounts a pile of sticks or cowdung fuel cakes, shouting out 'Raja above and Doms below!' while the others try to drag him down. Whoever succeeds in maintaining his position wins.

### TALAI TILWA. (Behar).

One side asks the other a question like this: 'There is a family whose house faces east and contains two males and three females. Name it.' If the leader of the gang fails to name the house, his side has to carry their opponents on their backs to that house in the village which answers to the conditions, and keep them so mounted till the women of that house plead for their release.

This is a favourite game of little children. One boy is selected to be blind, and faces a wall. The others hide, and while he seeks for them, try to touch the wall. Anyone who is touched by the blind man becomes a 'thief' in his stead. Bengalis, like the Italians, call the game Kana Machi, 'Blind Fly,' and the blind man has to touch one of the players sitting round, and after feeling him has to state his name.

### A PANJABI GAME.

Punjabi boys play games with more zest than those of other provinces. Most of their games are based on the division of the players into two parties. One method of fixing the sides is that all the boys pair off in twos, and each pair agrees to call themselves by a fancy name—'Sun and Moon,' 'Tiger and Leopard,' and so on. Presenting themselves before the two captains, each pair asks: 'Will you have Sun or Moon?' and has he answers, the division is made. When they toss for the right to begin, one captain asks the other: 'Right or Wrong?' and after the other has replied he kicks one of his slippers into the air, and the decision depends on whether it falls sole upwards or the reverse.

### SAUNCHI.

One player walks backwards and strikes another, who follows him, on the breast with his open hand, which the other tries to catch. Or two young fellows interlock their fingers, and one tries to wrench the other's wrist. Or they place their elbows on a board, grasp wrists, and one tries to bring down the other's hand. In the eastern Punjab Saunchi is the favourite test of strength. Two young men pair off; one seizes the other by the chest, and the other tries to

grasp and hold his opponent's wrist. If the striker manages to get in three blows without having his arm seized, he wins. The other wins if he can seize his opponent's arm. The struggle is often a severe test of strength and endurance, as the players in the contest of one to hold and the other to escape roll each other over on the ground time after time.

### GULLIDANDA.

The Danda or stock is about fifteen inches long, and the Gulli, pointed at

both ends, is two inches or so in length. The players divide into two 'elevens', and toss for innings. The Gulli is placed in a shallow hole, and the side which 'fields' stands opposite to it. The 'in' player strikes the Gulli out of the hole with his Danda, and if any of his opponents catches it, he is out. The player who misses a catch is dead, but he can come to life again by making a catch.

## The Second Annual Chittoor Rally.

The Second Annual Rally of Chittoor District was held in the grounds of the Government Secondary Training School, Chittoor, on Saturday, the 14th of October. Mr. H. T. Reilly, I.C.S., Collector, presided on the occasion, and our Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Oakley, assisted by two other Scouters, did the judging.

There were two main competitions, one for the First Aid cup, and the other for the Union Jack. The rules which were framed at our Refreshers' Camp held in Chittoor last February, were strictly adhered to, and all competitions were by Patrols selected by lot.

The morning was given over primarily to First Aid work. The judges called up the two Patrol Leaders, and explained how the patient had been injured in a serious accident, and had his right leg cut off above the ankle. Immediately

the rush was on, and the Patrols were busy working over their patients. One of the Patrols failed to remember that First Aid is an emergency treatment, *pending the arrival of a doctor*, and did not send for a doctor. On the whole, the competition was fair and full of interest, the Government High School Troop, which won the beautiful trophy last year, easily excelling by their superior knowledge of First Aid. The competition, however, showed the need for more exact practical First Aid knowledge, presented from a medical point of view. The average Scout Master, with or without a St. John's Ambulance Certificate does his best, but wherever possible, medical men should be secured as Troop Instructors.

The marks awarded for the First Aid work by the judges, including the D. S. and M. O. of Chittoor were as follows:

|                     | Chittoor.     | Madanapalle.  |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Treatment of wounds | 23            | 5             |
| Speed               | 15            | 11            |
| Treatment of faint  | 18            | 17            |
| Report              | 10            | 20            |
| Scouters' total     | 66            | 53            |
| Doctor's total      | 74            | 54            |
|                     | <hr/> 2 / 140 | <hr/> 2 / 107 |
| Final Score         | 70            | 53 1/2        |

The afternoon's programme commenced at three o'clock with a short rally, in charge of the District Commissioner, C. De Jonge. The Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Oakley, was at the flag staff, and received the salute. The "Grand Howl" of the Cubs was especially "grand."

The programme was a "staff" one, containing competitions for both Scouts and Cubs. The knot race of the Cubs, and the pioneering work of the Scouts were most interesting. The Flag competition ended with parade fire-lighting, and as the six Patrol fires rose up on the dark field, the spectators could not help but see the light of Scouting and feel its thrill.

Before the announcement of the prizes, Mr. Oakley gave a very fine stereopticon lecture, illustrating with Scout made slides, the trips he made to Ooty with his Scouts. Then, Mr. Reilly, I. C. S., who has helped much to stimulate Scouting in the District by his interest and his

"discretionary grants," distributed the prizes. Four fine badminton bats went to the Cubs of First Chittoor, who won in the Signalling, Skipping and Knot Race. The First Aid Cup again went to the First Chittoor Troop of the Government High School. The large Union Jack was awarded to the Second Chittoor Troop, the Bangari Zemindari School. After a few remarks by the President of the District Scout Council, M. R. Ry, Ranga Achariar, and the Honorary Secretary, M. R. Ry, Devaraja Mudalyar, the Rally came to an end with "God Save The King," and the crowd dispersed, the Cubs going back to the Council Rock to tell the Old Wolf that they had lived up to their motto: "DYB DYB DYB DYB;" and the Scouts rushing off with their Patrol Cries to show they were prepared for either Victory or defeat.

The scores of the Flag Competition were as follows:

| Items.            | Maximum. | 2nd Chittoor. | 1st Chittoor. | Madanapalle. |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Scout Drill    | 50       | 28            | 33            | 27           |
| 2. Exhibits.      | 60       | 40            | 22            | 32           |
| 3. Signalling.    | 50       | 47            | 45            | 40           |
| 4. Trestle.       | 50       | 41            | 45            | 38           |
| 5. Knot Race.     | 50       | 48            | 50            | 48           |
| 6. Flagstaff.     | 50       | 42            | 32            | 39           |
| 7. Fire lighting. | 50       | 33            | 45            | 47           |
| Total.            | 360      | 279           | 272           | 271          |

## The Scoutmaster: His Spiritual Life.

By H. Geoffrey Elwes, Editor "Headquarters Gazette"

(A paper read at the International Conference in Paris, and published in "The Jamboree.")

According to the subject announced on the programme, I have the honour of of being invited to speak on "The Personal Qualifications of the Scoutmaster. His Duties to Himself." I felt a difficulty about undertaking this subject. I have never been a real scoutmaster. During the war, owing to the absence of the S. M. of the 1st Colchester Troop, of which I have been President since 1908, I acted

as a temporary scoutmaster, and I then realised I was deficient in most of the personal qualifications required for the position: I also remember one had no time to consider any duties to oneself. I felt, therefore, quite unqualified to take the subject allotted to me by the Conference Committee, and I respectfully declined to do so!

Mr. Hubert Martin is, however, a determined person. He was resolved that I should speak, whether I wished to or not. At my request, therefore, he made further enquiries from the Committee as to what they intended by the subject of this paper. In reply Mr. Martin was informed: "By an S.M.'s duties to himself is meant what he is supposed to do in order to make himself an efficient S.M. Duties of personal culture; duties of keeping his enthusiasm—of refreshing his interests in boys—duties of keeping the law—how to do it."

I still felt too ignorant and too inefficient to tackle these subjects, but, as Mr. Martin insisted I must do something, I wrote myself to Mons. Guerin-Desjardins asking for some further explanation of the Committee's meaning and wishes.

In reply he wrote me as follows: "We decided—The S.M.: Different aspects of his duty. This is why we have the S.M. in the troop and outside, with his boys, and alone."

"The deep spiritual life of the S.M. is such an important subject, and so much in accordance with your notes in the *Headquarters Gazette* that we not only thought you could do it, but that no other would do it better than you!"

I fear my quoting this letter may sound terribly conceited. No one realises better than myself how absolutely unworthy I am to be considered a guide on spiritual matter; but I have ventured to quote this letter as my excuse for daring to take this paper. Mons. Guerin-Desjardins' letter has made it clear why I am invited to speak.

For twenty-seven years I have taken a definite course in my work among boys, and for eleven years I have expounded that line through my notes in the "Green Un." It is this line that I am trying very humbly and ineffectually to put into practice with my large family at Colchester, consisting of some 300 "Boys," ranging from Wolf Cubs of eight years old to staid old married scouts of four times that age. It is this line I understand that the Committee, wish me to bring before this Conference, and I can only, therefore, like

a humble Wolf Cub, "do my best," and, like a faithful scout, "leave the rest—to God."

In some ways the less an S.M. thinks about himself the better. In other ways he is bound to remember he is a person of great importance!

This sounds contradictory, but let me explain what I mean. An S.M. is not a "commanding officer." He is not the great high brass-hat, to be treated with awe and superficial respect. He is the father or elder brother of his officers and boys. He leads by example, and not by orders. His spirit is the spirit of the Man who, the night before He died for the sake of others, washed His disciples' feet and said, "I am among you as one that serveth." In this sense, therefore, an S.M. need not trouble or think of his own position and importance.

But in another sense he must do so, and in this way: What the S.M. is, that, as a rule, his patrol leaders will try to be. What each patrol leader tries to be, the scouts of that patrol leader's patrol will copy. Hence the influence of the S.M. works through his troop. I have often likened this to the influence of a stone in a pond. You stand beside a pond of still water and throw in a stone. You cannot throw in a stone, however tiny, without disturbing the water, and causing some ripple, however small. So it is with our lives in this world. We cannot live without causing ripples which influence those around us for good or evil. The troop is the pond. The patrol leaders are the small stones. They each make a small circle of ripples. The S.M. is, or should be, the big stone. If his life is the right kind, its influence is like a great stone thrown into the pond which causes waves that spread in ever-widening circles until they touch the shore.

This is a fairly serious thought for scoutmasters. Of course, the same thought applies to commissioners in a still more important and wider degree, but my subject to-day is that of the S.M. alone.

Yes, I want to get hold of the S.M. alone. Perhaps he has been at work

with his troop for two or three years. The newness—the glamour—the first excitement and interest—have worn off. Some boys, who seemed at first so promising, have dropped out. Difficulties which we all know so well have arisen. The S.M. is a little disheartened and inclined to wonder whether "the game is worth the candle." Whether the labour and the expense, the time which scouting takes and which interferes with many social pleasures and engagements, is really worth while. He and I are sitting before the fire smoking our evening pipes after the scouts have gone home to bed, and are having a heart to heart talk: What shall I say to my friend?

"What is the object of scouting—or, to be more personal, what is really your object?" That is the first question to answer.

I have no time to discuss the various objects or reasons which induce men to take up scouting. I am only going to tell you my object, as I have often told it in my "Editor's Notes."

I believe God means this world to become perfect one day, and that everyone who has ever lived will become perfect in some stage of existence. I do not believe anyone is irrevocably lost. To me "lost" means "not found yet." My task, however, to-day is to deal only with boys—I believe there is good in the heart of every boy. As a scout poet has said:—

"There is not a boy but longs to grow  
Manly and true at heart.  
And every boy would like to know  
The secret we can impart.  
He does not desire to slack or shirk;  
O, have not you heard him plead?  
He'll follow a man at play or work,  
If only the man will lead."

And this goodness in the heart of a boy is part of the spirit of God. When that spirit is developed so that it grows and absolutely controls the whole boy or man, then he becomes complete, and one day wakes up in God's own image, and is satisfied—that is what I mean by perfection.

But I further believe that according to God's own method of working, He cannot carry out His plan alone—it depends on the co-operation of all who believe in Him, and the more there are who believe and try to help Him, the sooner will His purpose be fulfilled, and the end be achieved. We, therefore, who take the Scout Promise, are workers together with God.

It is not a question of religious observances, necessary and proper as they may be in their right place, not a question of sermons or prayers or sacraments—it is simply the question for the S.M.: How is he to develop and draw out the good—the God spirit—in the hearts of his boys?

And this brings us back to the subject referred to in Mons. Guerin-Desjardins' letter to myself. "The S.M. alone; the deep spiritual life of the S.M."

And so I say to my dear S.M. friend as humbly and lovingly as I can—hoping from the bottom of my heart that I do not sound as if I am "preaching," and feeling all the time my own unfitness to talk at all:—

"Whether or not you can develop the good spirit in your boys depends not, in the first instance at any rate, on what you say or what you do, but on *what you are*."

"It is your spirit—the good spirit within *you*—that will alone guide any words or deeds that can help the development of the good spirit in your boys."

Now this may all sound very serious and rather terrible, and so I want to cheer up and encourage my S.M. friends. You and I have not got to be perfect, or even very good. If we thought that was a necessary condition, most of us would, in a decent spirit of humility, give up altogether. No, all we have to do is in accordance with our Scout Promise, "To try to do our best."

Now to be practical—if it is possible to be practical on such a subject—what must we try to do? Why simply according to our honest faith to be loyal to our Scout Promise.

If we try to do "our duty to God," according to the teaching of the Church or religious body to which we profess allegiance, our boys will follow suit. How we are to do our duty to God is not for me to say to a company of men such as are assembled here to-day. You belong to many Churches and divers forms of religious faith. But I believe we shall all agree we have no place in our International Brotherhood for Atheists or Agnostics. An honest promise of loyalty to a supreme and divine Being is an absolute necessity. How the duty to that Being whom we call God is to be performed must be taught by the Church or Religious organisation to which each individual scoutmaster belongs—but the essential thing is for a man first to profess some form of faith in God, and then to practise honestly what he professes, and above all to be true to the voice of conscience—which is the voice of God. In this way alone can an S.M. develop his spiritual life which can develop the spirit in his boys.

And so in the same way if we are loyal members of the country to which we belong, the boys will grow up with respect and affection for their country's flag.

And if we try to help other people at all times, the spirit is wonderfully catching, though I must confess I often feel myself shamed by finding how my own boys are more willing, and often more capable, of helping than I am myself.

But here comes in one comforting thought. I have already referred to the fact that the work of an S.M. often entails much hard work, weariness or sacrifice—it is the very influence of these—or rather the influence of the S.M. who cheerily undertakes the work and bears the weariness and makes the sacrifice—that tells. It is the very hardness—the wear and tear, the so-called "sacrifice"—that is giving the S.M. the influence he needs to attain his object.

As our English poet, Matthew Arnold says:

"With aching hands and bleeding feet  
We dig and heap, lay stone on stone;  
We bear the burden and the heat

Of the long day, and wish 'twere done.

Not till the hours of light return,  
All we have built do we discern."

"If I be lifted up I shall draw all men unto Me," said One who some of us, at any rate, believe set an example that it would be well indeed if all of us could follow. He meant that if He gave His life voluntarily by dying on the cross, the influence would draw men as no words could do.

So it is with the life of the S.M. who quietly and uncomplainingly plods on—his life is drawing his boys towards the light.

And in the third clause we promise "to try and live in the spirit of the Scout Law"—honourable, brotherly, kind, cheerful and pure, to mention only a few of the virtues—the acts of a man—that are enshrined in the law.

When I examine a Tenderfoot for his first examination I always try to find out how far he understands the spirit of our laws. I could tell you many humorous stories of explanations given me by these Tenderfeet—but I do not think they can really understand much about them at first.

The understanding—if it comes at all—comes gradually when they realise that their P.L. is such a good chap, and they want to follow him and be like him, and the reason for this is (if my reasoning and belief is correct) because the P.L. has first realised that his S.M. is such a good chap, and the P.L. is trying to follow and be like him.

And the S.M.—well, he is perhaps not very rich in this world's goods—and he has not had a very high-class education, he is not nearly so skilled in scouting practices as he would like to be, though if he has not got the necessary knowledge to train his boys he goes to Gillwell in England, or some training camp where most convenient, to get this knowledge. No, he has not apparently any very striking qualifications for being a leader of men and boys, but he has these qualifications, and no one

can take them away: he loves God, and he loves boys, and for their sake—the sake of his boys—he sacrifices himself—not to save his own soul, but to help them just a little. He casts his bread upon the water, and after many days he finds it comes to land.

Every boy has the hero spirit in his heart, and, when at last he shows it, the S.M. finds a great reward.

The hope and belief that he will one day find it, helps him to keep pegging away.

And therefore my last words to my S.M. friend are these:—

"Keep on hoping for bright blue skies,  
Keep on believing the sun will rise,  
Keep on laughing, though the whole world cries,  
And you'll get there in the morning.

• Keep on working though you get no crops,  
Keep on dancing till the fiddle stops,  
Keep on acting till the curtain drops,  
And you'll get there in the morning."

And when at last the morning comes, and the shadows of night are past, if you have been faithful to the Promise you will find, I believe, you are very near to God, and your boys, when their call comes, will find the right way Home.

## Banni, The Rajput Scout.

Who has not heard of the chivalry of the Rajputs, the bravest in battle, the gentlest in peace, the most honourable in daily life—of those about whose virtues colonel Todd wrote in magnificent language, and Madame Steele writes "For the rest there is no people in the world whose history yields more pure romance." All Indian Scouts should study Todd and feel proud of those earlier Scouts of their land. Hear now the story of your Banni.

Man Singh was the king of Nagor; and Ferozeshah ruled in Guzerat. Ever jealous of his neighbour, Feroz was waiting to pounce on Man Singh, unawares and when weakest. The opportunity came when Man Singh's sons were away. Feroz attacked Nagor and compelled the king to seek refuge in one of his forts in Rajputana with his wife and daughter, Panna. Panna was as resourceful as she was handsome. Seeing the sorrowful plight of her father, she went to him and unfolded her plan of escape. "Why should we not seek the help of Umud Singh of Arikonda, father dear," asked she. The father, remembering the petty quarrels that formerly raged between

Arikonda and Nagor, did not take up the suggestion very eagerly. After some thought, however, he agreed to the proposal. But how to reach Arikonda and how to befriend its chief? Panna was ready with her scheme. She would send a Ram-Rukhi, or Bracelet-of-the-Brother to Chung Singh. This brother-bracelet in Rajasthan is what a lady's glove was to a mediaeval Knight of Europe. There is no value in the pledge. It is generally a thin silk cord, to which are attached seven differently coloured tassels, but once given, and accepted by the return of a tiny silken bodice, called a "Kactli", it is an inviolable tie. But who was to take it to the Prince? It meant getting through the array of Ferozeshah which now laid siege to the fort.

After considerable hesitation she sent Banni, a boy just of the Scout age, on the dangerous errand. From the walls of the fort he was lowered by a rope at night and safely landed outside. The boy noticed carefully the dress of the army and managed to steal into a tent for getting himself dressed likewise. Having accomplished that, he escaped notice and, mounting a horse, safely

rode away to Arikonda. He went to the Prince and spoke of Nagor's seige and the plight of the Princess.

Umed Singh with his friend Zalem Singh started immediately to Nagor and compelled Ferozshah to sue for peace, and Nagor was saved.

Thus did the Rajput Scout Banni save the kingdom of his lord. Brother Scouts, when in danger, let us always remember Banni and be as resourceful as he was.

K. GANESAN.

## Wood Carving.

Carpentry is one of the most useful and, in Troops able to give facilities for it, one of the most popular of Scout handicrafts. For what can a boy more usefully learn than to make simple articles of furniture neatly and strongly?

Unfortunately it involves a not inconsiderable outlay on equipment; and even when this has been obtained tools are more easily blunted (or even chipped) by beginners than they are ground sharp and smooth again.

When for any of the above reasons carpentry is impossible, wood carving affords an excellent and comparatively cheap means of introducing boys to the use and care of tools.

The simplest form of carving is that known as "chip" carving, and consists in the production of a pattern of sloping triangular surfaces. Its scope is thus somewhat limited; but the wealth and beauty of such patterns is nevertheless surprising; and it has the great advantage that, provided curved lines are not introduced, it can all be done with two tools—a v-tool and a small chisel. A firm table is needed to work on and, unless a clamp is available to fasten down the wood upon it, a piece of wood—better two pieces at right angles—must be firmly nailed or screwed down upon it against which the wood for carving can be pressed to prevent it from slipping. A clamp is an added expense, but it is much the best as it not only avoids the necessity of spoiling the table for other purposes but also permits of cuts being made in any direction without turning the wood. If curved lines are to be introduced, a gouge, *i. e.* a slightly

hollow chisel, must be added; it should not be too strongly curved.

Without writing a long and illustrated article it is impossible to give any very clear idea of the process. My object at present is simply to point out the possibilities, and I can only add by way of explanation that the deepest lines are first cut with the v-tool and the rest then chipped off with the chisel—hence the name of this kind of carving.

For carving in relief at least three chisels and two gouges are necessary if progress is to be made without undesirably hard work. But I have known boys keen to learn, who could not get these tools, who made tools for themselves by grinding down old nails and pieces of scrap-iron, and for a very fine chisel a broken bicycle spoke. The former were dreadfully soft and could never be kept really sharp, but the boys' keenness was such that they contrived to do very creditable carving with them in spite of the hard work that it involved.

If the five tools suggested above are to be bought the three chisels should be  $\frac{3}{16}$ ",  $\frac{1}{4}$ " and  $\frac{5}{8}$ " broad respectively and the gouges about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " and  $\frac{3}{8}$ ", the latter very slightly and the former more strongly curved. The  $\frac{3}{16}$ " chisel should be ground with the cutting edge at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the sides of the blade. The others should have the cutting edge at the usual angle of  $90^\circ$ . Each should be provided with a strong wooden handle and they should be sharpened to a much finer edge than is the case for ordinary

carpenters' work. The cutting can then be done by pressure from the right hand, without the aid of a mallet, the left hand resting on the blade to guide it and to restrain in case a slip is made. In this way, with a steady pair of hands, a more perfect control is obtained over the tool than by the ordinary Indian workman's method with chisel in one hand only and mallet in the other; though the latter is a good quick method for cutting out a pattern in the rough. How the finer grades of Indian wood carving are produced—as, for instance, the exquisite sandal wood carving of jungle or mythological scenes still produced by a few families, and the delicate figures and foliage on certain panels from an old Madras house now in the Government Museum—I cannot say, for I have never seen it done. Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us.

Each boy should if possible have a separate set of tools, so that he alone may be responsible for their condition. He can keep them wrapped up in a piece of cloth so that the blades may not get blunted or chipped by accidental knocks.

For deep undercutting, which is characteristic of the finest carving, a somewhat delicate scoop (a slender gouge with a curved blade) is necessary in addition to the above tools. With this tool undercutting is not really difficult, though it needs a steady hand. A veiner is also extremely useful for veining foliage, outlines, etc. A v-tool and additional

types of chisel and gouge are also useful, but are scarcely ever essential; and though they are an undoubted convenience it is much better to learn to do without them at first.

Patterns for chip-carving will probably have to be designed by the carver, unless some book on the subject is available, such as Eleanor Rowe's "Chip-Carving and other Surface Carving" (B. T. Batsford, 94 High Holborn, London); for so far as I am aware it is not in vogue in India. For relief carving, on the contrary, innumerable patterns may be seen in temples, houses and elsewhere. A simple design should obviously be chosen to start with, special care being taken to avoid deep narrow cavities and delicate stems in foliage patterns.

The wood used must be of very good quality with firm, close and even grain; otherwise accidental chipping, which entirely spoils the result, is almost inevitable. It must be selected much more stringently than for carpentry work. Teak is commonly used for the purpose here, rosewood being too hard for beginners; but only close grained pieces without any trace of knots are suitable.

The pattern must first be drawn upon the wood, after which the carving is commenced. But this is a process which must be shown. To describe it, a separate article with illustrations would be required.

F. G.

## Letters to the Editor.

### THE SCOUT CORRESPONDENCE CLUB.

Sir,

I think it is some time since any notice of the Scout Correspondence Club has appeared in your paper and I write to remind your readers that it still exists. The object of the Club is to arrange correspondence between Scouts of different countries. The method is for a

Scout in this Presidency (for all Scouts in the Presidency are potential members of the Club and there is no subscription) to write a letter to a Scout and send it to me. He should tell me to what country he wishes the letter to be sent and enclose sufficient stamps to cover the postage to that country. He should also

let me know such particulars about himself (age, hobbies and so on) as will help us to find him a brother Scout, who will be likely to prove a congenial correspondent. Occasionally I have letters with me from Scouts of other countries forwarded by similar Correspondence Clubs there and these letters may be applied for by South Indian Scouts who wish for a correspondent in that particular country. But as I may not have a letter from the particular country required, the former method is generally the better to adopt. During the last two years 67 Scouts in India have used the Club in this way, of whom 57 were Scouts in the Madras Presidency. The places with which they have asked to be put into touch by correspondence have been (1) Other parts of India, (2) Ceylon, (3) Singapore, (4) Burmah, (5) Siam, (6) Japan, (7) Hong-kong, (8) Palestine, (9) England, (10) Ireland, (11) Canada,

(12) United States of America, (13) Honolulu, and (14) Australia. In some cases, an interesting and sustained correspondence has resulted. Sometimes the effort has not been so successful (letter-writing, and keeping up the correspondence by return of post is not an easy matter for everybody). Members who have persevered and carried on their correspondence regularly have found great joy and interest in this link with an unknown brother Scout and learnt much from the letters about the conditions of scouting and of boy life generally in other countries.

Correspondence on the matter should be addressed to the Secretary, Scout Correspondence Club, Nazareth, Tinnevely District.

Yours in the brotherhood,  
C. G. STAPLEY.

## Camp Fire Topics.

### THE SIXTH SCOUT LAW.

I agree with all the ten laws of the Scouts. But unfortunately I have a doubt about one of them. The 6th law says "A Scout is a friend to animals." He should save them as far as possible from pain and should not kill any animal unnecessarily for it is one of God's creatures. A Scout is certainly a friend of animals. I dare say that Scouts are even brothers of animals, because they are the sons and daughters of one and the same Father. We should save them, help them, love them and must not inflict injury on them. But I regret to say that the 6th law goes on to say "killing animals for food is allowable." I cannot understand this. This law says "A Scout is a friend to animals." How can we kill a friend for food? A Scout's duty is to help others and save them from danger as far as possible. They should help their friends even without taking their

food. They must undergo difficulties to help their friends and brothers. I think none of you will have any difference of opinion about this. Then how can we kill our friends to eat? It is not because we have no other food. Even if it were so, we should not kill them. We have got plenty of vegetables and what is the use of murdering our dear friends. Do you like your friends to be killed if it delights any one? If not, how dare you raise your knife against the breast of your dear dumb friend? I shall be grateful to any Scouter to explain how the 6th law is compatible with the butchery that takes place every day to provide man with his food.

Second,  
Lion Patrol,  
Brennen Troop,  
Tellicherry.

In forwarding the Brennen Troop Magazine for review (p. 52) the Scoutmaster of the Troop asked not only that the above should be published, but also that I should answer the doubt. The former is easy; the latter far from it, for though I have to confess myself a meat eater I am by no means certain that Second Lion's position is not a better one—though it is hardly what we expect from a lion!

As to the lawfulness of taking life in certain circumstances there can, I think, be no possible doubt; for instance, when a mosquito tries to suck our blood, incidentally inoculating us with malaria; or when a fly spreads germs, possibly of enteric or cholera, over our food as he takes nourishment from it for himself or when a dog goes mad, or a tiger becomes a menace to man or his cattle. Even if it is suggested that we should be unselfish enough to permit such creatures to attack ourselves—which I doubt—we must surely choose to protect our friends and relatives from them whenever we can, and slaughter is usually the only way. And similarly we must destroy caterpillars and other noxious insects which come to destroy the crops on which the prosperity of the country so largely depends.

Having once admitted the lawfulness, and in many cases the desirability, of killing in our own interests, the question of our right to kill for food must be argued on similar lines. Is animal food of sufficient importance to us to justify its slaughter? Personally I think it probably is not; but in the community to which I belong scientific vegetarian cookery is not generally understood; and the omission of meat without such cookery commonly ends in disaster, as I myself once proved to my cost when I was a vegetarian for a year. Consequently, for the present, I am a meat eater, and should not be able to obey sixth Scout Law without the proviso in question. Will others please give their views?

F. H. GRAVELY.

### SCHOOLS AND SCOUTING.

It is in the experience of many Scout Officers, that schooling and Scouting do not go hand in hand. Especially when the Troop is controlled and managed by the school authorities. A private Troop carried on by an enthusiastic Scoutmaster with efficient Patrol Leaders works much better. No doubt there are difficulties in its way which I will discuss presently. But on the whole it can be presumed with experience of school Troops that a private Troop might get on more efficiently.

The difficulties of a school Troop are many and varied. Firstly the difficulty of having a favourable headmaster. Sometimes we get an admirable headmaster but he is often a centralised head. It is difficult to do anything without his permission, and this curbs the initiative of an enthusiastic Scoutmaster. Sometimes the headmaster is opposed to Scouting, and because other schools do Scouting he tries, no doubt, to help but under compulsion and with little faith. We also get headmasters who are keen on Scouting, helping Scouting in all ways. But the last kind of headmaster is very rare; as I said above he is a centralised, showy man.

The second great difficulty to Scouting is the varied activities of the school, specially when there are various meetings which attract boys more than Scouting. It is all the more so if it is a residential school. In a residential school the boys' time is taken up by many things which bring them fame rather than mere dry Scouting.

We have known cases where the boys are more attracted to physical culture exhibitions—no doubt an admirable thing, they bring them medals decorations—than to Scouting where it is all service and no return favours and titles; no doubt it is natural to young minds, but all the same Scouting has its noble qualities and return favours which are recorded in one's own life—it lasts for lives but these exhibitions are only mundane glories.

The third obstacle to Scouting in school is the outside influences. I mean non-scout attractions and party stifes. Whatever the Scoutmaster might drill into the ear of a Scout, on good citizenship and service, the outside influences of boys with bad teaching from leaders of oppositions turn them to a raw useless Scout. Some might say that the influence of the Scoutmaster was not strong on that particular boy, but a Scoutmaster and his Scouts are few compared to a big majority of boys. Always evil attracts boys more than good.

The fourth point of importance to school Scouting is the necessity or non-necessity of making it compulsory. Some headmasters make it compulsory and ruin the real spirit of Scouting. When it is made compulsory, some boys who really and sincerely feel that they should not be Scouts, come in and they talk lightly of Scouting and spread mischief and dissatisfaction, as we all know that a single spark of fire destroys a mighty village. If it is not made compulsory the Scouts form a minority—as all good movements are—and there is always a tug of war with non-scouts who willingly and purposely put obstacles in the way of Scouting.

There is also a fifth difficulty, the question of camp life. If it is a residential school much camping can be done—although the getting of holidays and special vacation for camping comes in the way. Some school troops get them and others don't. The headmaster emphatically says No and thus one important value of Scout life is lost. Also camp life by non-scouts always associated with mirth and merriment, and made fun off instead giving it the highest value of resourcefulness and dependence on one-self for everything.

Another difficulty to Scouting in general but not to school Scouting alone, is the dress or uniform problem. Experience shows that people who are poor and can't afford to get the uniform are really keen on Scouting; and a Troop with some Scouts with uniform and others without it, makes it rather ugly. Scout officers

would say that Troop committees should supply them with dress, but however it has ever been a difficulty. Even with notable Troop committees, for want of proper enthusiasm they only give their names for the Troop committees but all difficulties have not to reach them. I am sure this must have been the experience of many Scout officers. The uniform is costly and the officers should adapt it to the needs; the Association ought to make provision for it.

A further difficulty arises when a headmaster insists on having a teacher as a Scoutmaster. I know many troops in which there are Scoutmasters who are old and no spirit of youth in them who can't feel and act young, and always put on an air of authority and bigness. Naturally boys are averse to that nature, and they don't care for their Scoutmaster. I have seen in many schools the drillmaster becomes the Scoutmaster, because he happens to know something of drill and so by right he becomes a Scoutmaster. An enthusiastic young man no matter if he is a student, full of cheer and pluck in him, and who always feels young would be a better selection than an authority on Scout literature and an old teacher. A Scout is born and not made.

There is also another difficulty when a school begins work after summer holidays. The new term of work begins, old Scouts leave the school, new recruits come in, and it is hard for the Scoutmaster to keep up the enthusiasm of the older Scouts, when he is training the raw ones. Sometimes want of variety makes Scouting dull.

Lastly, a general idea among boys, that Scouting is not useful and that there is no use of learning knots, signalling, and drilling; they also think it is all showy and waste of time. When once this thought enters on young minds it is rather difficult to convince them, as Scouting is all practical work. The importance of Scouting is recognised by the whole world and it is only under an inefficient Scoutmaster that it dies.

I cannot say much about private Troop Scouting as I had no experience. There are not as many difficulties as there are for the school Troop. The great drawback would be, the want of outdoor life as it is difficult to collect all Scouts at a particular time, to go to camp, as they would have varied activities at that particular time in their individual schools. Also the getting up of the kit and rations would be difficult. A good Troop well equipped, as it is easy to get such from a picked lot among different schools with an efficient Scoutmaster, who always feels young, works better.

These are the various difficulties of school Scouting and there might be many more.

V. SUBRAMANIAM,  
Scoutmaster.

[The following was written without reference to the above; but as it has an obvious bearing on the subject we insert it here—Eds.]

The St. Mary's Troop (Madras) is now one year old. It was started on the 4th of December last year as a School Troop with the principal object of running it on Catholic lines. One year's experience of Scouting has demonstrated to an eminent degree the fact that Scouting is an excellent aid to physical and moral education! The Scouts of the School can easily be distinguished from the rest of the Scholars by their cheerful exterior and gentleness of manners, and by their high sense of duty, discipline and self-control. The Scouts are a valuable asset to the school in maintaining discipline both in their class-rooms and outside: the teachers have only to appeal to the Scouts in respect of anything they wish to be done and the thing is surely done well. The Scouts are entrusted with the duty of keeping the class-rooms neat and tidy at all times. They are also put in charge of different classes to conduct physical drill and games for a quarter of an hour everyday, and the results are quite good.

The Troop was started with twelve Scouts, divided into two patrols of six Scouts each, the Lions and the Tigers. The present strength of the Troop is fourteen, out of whom two are recruits. It is not intended to increase this number, because experience has taught the Scoutmaster that it is not possible to devote individual attention if the Troop is made larger. The Scoutmaster is one of the teachers of the School, as no suitable outsider could be found to undertake the duties of Scoutmaster. Of course this arrangement has its advantages and disadvantages as well. If the school boys cannot make themselves as free with their teacher as they would probably do with an outside Scoutmaster, the teacher Scoutmaster has more opportunities of watching the observance of the Scout laws by the Scouts. Of course, much depends upon the Scoutmaster himself in this respect. The Troop is fortunate in having as its Honorary Scoutmaster, Captain Maxwell Lawford, of the University Corps, who occasionally provides for the pupils useful Scout occupations in the Fort. Since he is a very busy man, he cannot make himself as useful to the Scouts as he would like to be.

The Headmaster of the School, the Rev. A. J. Vander Burg, is an enthusiast in the Scout Movement and spares neither trouble nor expense to make the Troop a really going concern. He has built a well ventilated room for the use of the Scouts at a cost of about Rs. 600 and has also placed an adjoining room of the school at their disposal. These two rooms form the Scout Club where the Troop holds its meetings, exercises etc. The room is decorated with First Aid pictures and is provided with a shelf containing Scout literature, uniform etc. The room also contains a dining table where the Scouts have their afternoon meals. Lately cooking aluminium utensils were bought at a cost of Rs. 35/- for purpose of camping and now they are the property of the Troop.

The most enjoyable event of the Scout Year was the three day's Tramping Camp

held in the last week of September. The Scoutmaster is of opinion that the three day's Camp is worth all the parades of the year. It not only enabled the Scoutmaster to know his Scouts more intimate-

ly but gave the Scouts themselves a good idea of Scouting.

J. D. MATTHIAS,  
Scoutmaster

## Insect Collecting—II.

For setting, a board of thick cork or sola pith is generally used. Cork is very expensive, so pith (though it is not quite so good) will probably be the most popular. Thick boards of pith can be obtained from the makers of sola topees, or can be made for oneself with a little care.

Take the rough sticks of pith as sold in the bazaar and with a very sharp knife or razor—if not very sharp it will crush the pith instead of cutting—cut it into pieces as long as the board is to be wide, about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " high and as wide as the size of the sticks will permit of, taking care that all cuts are made exactly at right angles to each other. Place the blocks thus prepared side by side on a piece of thin soft wood or thick card, fastening them to the wood or card with glue and to each other with paste. See that the top is smooth and level and then paste a sheet of thin paper over it, and the board is complete.

The disadvantage of pith is that it does not get such a good grip of the pins pushed into it as cork does; for this reason the board should be of such a thickness that the pins can whenever necessary be pushed right down so that the points penetrate a little way into the wooden or cardboard base. This is why soft wood should be used if wood is chosen.

To set a bug or beetle, or other such insect, pin it as described above, pushing the pin right through the whole thickness of the block. Then arrange its legs and antennae in as natural a position as possible by means of pins in front of or behind them or, when necessary, crossed above them. For butterflies and moths,

and other insects whose wings are to be spread, a groove must be cut in the board to fit the body of the insect. Otherwise the bases of the wings will be raised above the surface of the board and they will not lie flat against it. As different insects have bodies of different sizes it is best to have a number of boards with grooves of various sizes to fit.

Select a board to fit the insect, pin it as described above, place it in the groove and run the pin right through to the base of the board. Then take a strip of paper about  $\frac{1}{4}$ "– $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and several inches long and pin it firmly down a little in front of the place which will be occupied by the front edge of the front wing of one side when properly spread. Take the free end of this strip of paper in the left hand and raise it slightly, while the fore wing is moved into position with the aid of a long pin or mounted needle by the right. Then lower the paper so as to catch the front edge of the forewing while the hind wing is similarly moved into position. Then lower the paper across both wings and pin it down firmly, thus securing them. Then repeat the process on the other side. To move the wings, place the point of the pin or mounted needle just behind one of the outstanding veins a little way from the base. This will be found (with care) to afford sufficient grip to allow of the wing being pressed forward without actually passing the pin through it, which would spoil its appearance by making a slight prick.

Setting should obviously, if possible, be done before the insect becomes dry and hard. If for any reason this is impossible—as it easily may be in camp for

instance—the insect should be laid on wet blotting-paper in a closed tin for a day, in order to soften before setting is attempted.

The setting board with the insect on it must finally be put aside to dry. It is usually best to shut it up in an air-tight box with some disinfectant such as Lysol to keep off ants and other destructive insects. In damp weather it may be necessary also to put in a bowl with a little quick-lime to absorb moisture. As the lime increases greatly in bulk during this process it must not be filled more than one quarter full. It must, of course, be changed somewhat frequently.

When thoroughly dried, pins and papers are removed, all except the pin on which the insect is mounted; this is drawn out of the setting board with the insect on it. Its point should then be pushed through a small and neatly written label bearing the date and place of capture and any other notes that it may be interesting to record; after which the insect is ready to go into its final place in the collection.

Great care is needed for the preservation of a collection, as it is liable to attacks of mould in damp weather and of ants, mites, etc., at all times. After removal from the setting boards, therefore, the insects should be arranged in vertical rows in correct order in airtight wooden boxes lined with cork or sola pith and over that white paper. In the top left-hand corner, where it is well out of the way, some cotton-wool soaked in Lysol should be placed. This must not touch the sides or top or bottom of the box; if it does they will be badly stained. A long pin is therefore selected, and a strip of thin cotton-wool is wound round and round the upper end into a wad.

This wad is moistened with Lysol and the point of the pin fixed in the box. It must not be made too moist or the Lysol will slowly trickle down the pin and stain the box. But as often as the wad gets hard and dry and loses its smell it must be replaced by a new one with fresh Lysol.

If the insects begin to get mouldy or attacked by mites pour in a little petrol—this if pure should leave no stain—and shut the box for two or three days. This will kill it completely and it can usually be then brushed off even from a delicate moth without much difficulty. If touched itself with liquid petrol it cakes and is much harder to remove.

Airtight boxes are usually expensive to buy; but for those who can get the use of the necessary tools they are not hard to make; and they afford splendid practice in joinery on account of the necessity for keeping everything absolutely square throughout. If any of the angles get the least bit out the completion of the work becomes very troublesome. Make a neat dove-tailed box of the required size, with the middle dovetail of each side fully twice as large as the others, as it will have to be sawn in two later. Nail top and bottom firmly on so that no opening remains. Saw the box into two halves through the middle dovetail. Fit thin strips of carefully cut and planed wood close against the whole length of the two sides and two ends of one half, this thin wood projecting as a flange all round to the extent of about half an inch. Then hinge the two halves together and the box is complete, except for the lining of pith or cork and paper which can then be inserted.

F. G.

## Notes from Everywhere.

### GENERAL.

In accordance with the decision of the International Conference at Paris, the last

number of the "Jamboree" was printed in two languages only—French and English. This gives space for more matter, and the number is an extremely good one.

## INDIAN.

**Bengal.**—On the 9th August, 1922, a ferry steamer had just hauled out from the pontoon at a Calcutta Ghat to cross the Hoogli to the Howrah side. A passenger dinghy coming across from another Ghat fouled a buoy, swung round and dropped in between the steamer and the pontoon. Five of the passengers in the dinghy, anticipating a collision, jumped overboard. Life-belts were thrown from the ferry steamer, and four who could swim got back to the boat or the pontoon where they were hauled out. The fifth, who apparently could not swim, was being carried away when a member of the first Calcutta Rover Troop, who was a passenger on the steamer, tore off his coat and dived into the river after him. He caught up with the man about 15 yards away, pulled him towards the steamer and, grasping a stanchion, held him up until another dinghy came up and took them both off. There was a very strong ebb tide running at the time, and, as usual at the time of year, the Hooghly was very full of muddy water with dangerous currents and undertows. The steamer, although the engines had been stopped, was still under way when the Rover Scout dived in. The official report states that he showed great presence of mind and gallantry of a high order.

**Medak.**—The following is the programme of the Institution Scouts' Sports, held on Monday Nov. 13th, in memory of Armistice Day, Nov. 11th, 1918. Collections were made on Sunday and at the Sports in aid of Famine Children in Russia and the Near East.

• Six Scouts from each Patrol had to take part in each event.

No Patrol was allowed to take Prizes for more than two events.

No Individual Prizes! All Prizes for Team Work, for the Honour of the Whole Patrol!!

1. SCOUT PACE. The Patrol wins which goes  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in nearest time to 6 minutes. Time 5' 55"  
Won by Cock Patrol, Leader K. Zechiah.
2. TUG OF WAR. Heats and Final.  
Won by Cobra Patrol, Leader M. Samuel.
3. RELAY RACE. round the Maidan  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.  
Won by Turkey Patrol, Leader Gnana Siromani.
4. PATROL LEAP FROG. Each one leaps all the rest of the Patrol, and last man runs to end.  
Won by Cobra Patrol, Leader M. Samuel.
5. FIRST AID RACE. Stretcher, Four Hands and Fireman's Lift successively for Sick Man.  
Won by Cock Patrol, Leader K. Zechiah.
6. HANDING ON THE MESSAGE. For quickness and accuracy in repeating message and running from one to the other.  
Won by Tiger Patrol, Leader A. Christudas.
7. BEST PYRAMID. Two Patrols may join in each case for this.  
Won by Deer Patrol, Leader D. Elias.
8. CHARIOT RACE. Six Scouts, making three horses, two wheels and a driver.  
Won by Deer Patrol, Leader D. Elias.

The Collection for the Russian Famine made at the Scouts' Sports and Tea was Rs. 36/8.

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

**Tellicherry.**—The Brennan Troop has started a magazine of its own, called "Smiles" and edited by the Leader of the Lion Patrol. The first number bears the date Sept. 15, 1922. The cover design is neatly drawn in pen and ink; the rest is typed equally neatly. A poem on the subject of the title by V. P. Row,

Esq., I. C. S. is followed by editorial remarks, all of them topical. Then comes a doubt about the 6th Scout law, reprinted above (p. 46) by request. Then come more topical notes, this time by the Secretary to the Court of Honour. Other matter includes puzzles, a humorous section, and general information about the Troop, its Officers, Parades, etc.

**Mylapore & Georgetown (Madras).**—The Asoka Rovers, the Dhanvantri Troop of Triplicane, the B. R. Troop of Triplicane and the Krishna-Arjuna troop of George Town held a combined camp at Ennore for three days, the 20th, 21st and 22nd of October. The first day's camp was given entirely to Scouting practices. On the second day the morning was spent in tracking practice for all. In the evening the boys went out on a small excursion. On all the nights there was disciplined sentry in the camp. On the third day the campers went out in two large boats to see the Salt pans, although it rained somewhat. After returning from this a crew of six, picked from the Rovers which are to form the nucleus for the Sea Rovers, went out on a two miles' paddling cruise. As the boat came racing up to the camp again the admiration of the boys on the shore burst forth in deafening cheers.

The Triplicane Scout is a manuscript magazine, jointly produced by some of the Scout Troops in Triplicane. The two numbers which have come out so far show signs of great promise. The idea of the painted frontispiece, that of comparing the magazine to a boat launched onto the sea is quite good, and the picture itself is well executed. From the written matter that has appeared so far, one clearly sees a tendency to the intellectual, rather than to that boyish spirit, which though clearly seen, defies analysis. The object of all such ventures must be to encourage spontaneous expression in the boys. There will be several temperaments in a Troop, and if a Troop magazine succeeds

in bringing out latent artistic or literary talents it will have more than justified its existence. We hope that the magazine will have a long and useful career, serving the purpose pointed out here.

**Velacheri.**—A case of the resuscitation of the apparently drowned has been reported.

**Devakotta.**—The Audi Pongal day saw the murder of thousands of sheep and hens in the name of the holy mother, the local Kottaiamman. The domesday was fast approaching and the poor animals were nearing the grave when we thought of doing something to save their lives as far as possible. We took to house to house appeal to preserve non-killing. This was done for a week.

On the festive day, for a radius of a furlong you could see only heads. Last year about two thousand animals were cut. This year five hundred had arrived. We enthusiastically pushed through the crowd and began our work.

Notices printed for the purposes were read by the Scouts and distributed everywhere. Where there was a man with an animal, a Scout stood there persuading him not to kill and read the notice. Where there were a number of men with goats for sacrifice the Scoutmaster lectured in different parts of the crowd, appealing to the good sense of the poor people not to kill animals, and that in the name of the loving Mother. Songs and shouts by Scouts importing the "sin of killing" rent the air. Wherever we saw a sheep we scrummed round and implored the man to take the poor dumb creature home and satisfy the Goddess by vegetable pongal. A larger part of the crowd moved with us. Scouts went round the temple itself and even before the idol shouting "Don't kill poor animals, children of the Goddess. She will not bear the murder of her own child before her." A good number of men with goats, caught by our piteous cry, took home their animals alive. A Scout was despatched after every such man to

see that he does not bring back the animal. The local gentlemen too did a good deal to stop killing. About a hundred goats and fifty hens were given shelter in a safe compound and next day restored to the owners. A considerable number of lives were saved that day. With many more good turns recorded we came home with prayer to the All-loving Almighty to give us strength and means to stop killing completely next year.

One day we were busy over our tents when the cry of a woman came to us. "O! he has run the cart over the legs of the poor woman, she has swooned!" was the cry of a group of ladies gathered round. At once we ran to the spot, sending three Scouts for bandages, stretcher, water etc.

The poor woman lay in the public road. First her possessions were safely picked up; then the bleeding from her leg was stopped and the part bandaged. Cold water was sprinkled in her face. When she had recovered somewhat she was carried home. She blessed us a thousand times. Let the blessings of the poor be on us!

On another occasion a hungry old cow was wounded in the legs while climbing up a bank near the school. The cruel cow-herd had hit her in her back and blood was oozing out. What with pain and hunger the cow, dead tired, fell down. In the ten minutes' interval the scouts went to the spot. We lost no time in setting a large number of boys to gather good grass for the cow while we gave her a bucket of water and sprinkled water over her. The cow drank, and ate the grass gathered by the boys, while we washed and dressed the wound on the back and plucked out little thorns that had run all over her. We then gently raised her and dressed her wound in the legs. The cow felt strong to stand. She was then led to a shady place with plenty of grass.

The cow-herd came to us and thanked us. We strongly advised him to treat animals properly and love them as much as he would himself and answered in doubles the school bell!

A mad dog and its two victims, and a house on fire were also recently dealt with successfully by our Scouts.

#### Mr. Leech's District, Madras.—

Rain stopped much in the way of outdoor work during November. The only Troop visited was Christ Church, where I held an investiture. Some 31 boys made their promise and received their Tenderfoot Badges. This Troop is being re-organized by Scoutmaster Woodroffe and is showing great enthusiasm.

The Monthly Scouters' Meeting was well attended, 5 Troops being represented. It was decided that each Troop should pay Rs. 5/- per annum to a central fund to provide for general expenses of our group. Hitherto there had been no subscription, but funds are now short.

On the 25th November the Monthly Rally of our group was held at Wenlock Park. The 5th Georgetown (Hindu Theological High School) Troop and a contingent from the Asoka Rovers were present as guests. Admittance to the Aquarium at reduced rates was arranged, and the majority took advantage thereof before the rally.

Buns and cocoa were provided, each Patrol making its own camp fire and boiling water for cocoa. Afterwards, round a big central fire, an open-air sing-song was held, each Troop contributing several items. This entertainment went with a swing and broke up at 7 o'clock.

Scoutmaster Matthias of St. Mary's and Assistant Scout-Master A. S. Hagstrom of Central Georgetown were presented with warrants at this rally.

**Mannargudi.**—The 1st Mannargudi Troop (Findlay College) held one of their interesting camps at Mahadhavapatnam on Saturday, the 7th October. The camping party numbered 32 in all, which included 17 Tenderfoots, 14 Leaders and Seconds of the seven patrols and the Scoutmaster. Leaving Mannargudi on the Saturday morning at 5, they tramped up

to the village at 6-30 and pitched their tent by the side of a forest. The game of Far and Near was enthusiastically played on the way, the Lions scoring the highest number of points. Breakfast and other meals were cooked by the Scouts themselves, and the nice taste of the food spoke much to the credit of those that took pains of preparing it. The usual camp routine was followed, including a Tenderfoot ex-amination and a special Leaders' class in hut building and other pioneering items. Patrol competitions were conducted in a number of scouting games, the chief of which were Catch the Thief, Deer Stalking and Tower Ball. Towards dusk the Principal, Rev. R. Smailes, paid the camp a visit, and his short stay in the camp cheered it up a great deal. The honour of lighting the camp fire was given to the Hounds, and they acquitted themselves very well in that craft. A very pleasant night was spent around the fire in sing-songs, dances, mimicries and burning of the dummey. Sleeping the whole night out in the open, the sands taking the place of soft beds, we got up very early the next day, visited the temple and the old fort in the village and returned home at noon.

**Vriddhachalam.**—The Scouts of the Vriddhagiri Troop of the Board Middle School arranged to camp for a day and a half on 25th and 26th November at the above said anicut five miles off Vriddhachalam. The parents were previously intimated. The Equipment Officer and the Quartermaster decided what was to be taken and packed.

Twenty out of 21 Scouts started at 4-45 p.m. on 25th with the Headmaster, the Scoutmaster Mr. C. V. Kuppaswami, his assistant Mr. V. Sundaresa Aiyer and two other members of the staff. It was a little above six when the place was reached. The site chosen for camp was excellent.

The cook and the orderly began to prepare supper under instructions. Supper over, the Scouts took rest. As it was

late no camp fire was lit. Soon the lights were out and all went to sleep. Sentries were on guard.

The programme for 26th was as follows:—

5-20 A.M. Waking Signal.

5-30—6-30 Physical exercise, Staff drill and Troop drill.

6-40—7-30 Morning duties.

7-30—8-30 Breakfast and to be ready for inspection.

8-30—9 Prayer and kit inspection.

9—11 Exploration down the river Manimukta (1½ miles)

11—12 Bathing.

12—2 Dinner and rest.

2—3 Class lessons.

3—5 Lashing, 1st aid, display and games.

5-30 Returning to Head Quarters.

The above was followed. In the evening no games could be played owing to rains. The activities were confined to indoor. The Scouts were taught lashing. Practice in 1st aid was given and the 3rd Scout Law was well illustrated.

At 5-30, just before starting, light refreshment was given to the Scouts, who were joyous and enthusiastic throughout the programme.

Of course there were some defects, this being the 1st camp and the Troop hopes a to run a more successful camp next time.

The six leaders and seconds admitted into the Great Brotherhood of Scouts on 28. 10. 22 selected 15 recruits for a Troop; and a Troop by name "Vriddhagiri Troop" was started on 1.11.22 with 3 patrols, the Horse, the Bull and the Peacock. Training in Tenderfoot tests of the Scouts by the Leaders is over and the Leaders and seconds themselves being well up in First Aid will learn signalling from the next week. A small verandah in the school serves as a club room for the present.

## All-India Headquarters Notice.

No. 15.

20th November, 1922.

**26. Chief Commissioner.** Pending the appointment of a Chief Commissioner of The Boy Scouts Association (India) the Chief Scout for India has taken over the work in his own hands.

**27. General Secretary.** By the direction of the Chief Scout for India I am making over charge of my duties to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy Sir Geoffrey de Montmorancy, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi who will in future perform the duties which fall on the Honorary Secretary, The Boy Scouts Association (India.)

**28. Honorary Rank.** The following Circular has been received from the Commissioner of Oversea Scouts and Emigration. "In considering the position of Honorary Commissioners, Scoutmasters, Cubmasters, etc., it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between authority and precedence. No honorary officer

has any authority by virtue of his office. In the case of a Rally or any other occasion requiring Scout Officers to take special order as for instance in a line, Honorary Scouters would rank after Active Scouters of the same rank."

**29. Prince of Wales Rally, 7th October, 1922.** Extract from a circular letter received from the Commissioner for Oversea Scouts and Emigration. "The wonderful spectacle of some 60,000 Wolf Cubs and Scouts seen at Alexandra Palace on the 7th October cannot, more's the pity, be transported bodily for our Oversea brother Scouts. The Prince looked the ideal Scout in his Scout uniform. The discipline, temper and enthusiasm of the Scouts were wonderful to see. The Rovers did yeoman's service, heaps of them working at posts which prevented even a glimpse of the Rally but never for a moment swerving from their allotted task."

**D. N. BASU,**  
Honorary Secretary,  
The Boy Scouts Association, (India).

## Provincial Notices.

### WARRANTS ISSUED.

**District Commissioner, South Arcot.**  
M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliar.

### Madras and Chingleput.

S. M. 81 G. B. W. Woodroffe  
S. M. 82 T. G. Srinivasachari  
S. M. 83 John Swamidos  
S. M. 91 C. G. D' cruz.

### Madura.

S. M. 84 Sri Krishna  
S. M. 85 K. S. Sundaraswami  
S. M. 86 S. Pranatharti Haran  
S. M. 92 G. Samuel Pathanay.

### Nellore.

S. M. 87 Bhattaram Lakshmanaswamy  
S. M. 88 Seshayya  
S. M. 89 E. N. Benjamin  
S. M. 90 Nagaraju Pitchiraju.

### Magazine.

In view of Dr. Gravely's pending departure on leave Mr. De Woolf, Principal, High School, Tindivanam, has been appointed editor, and all matter intended for publication in the next (January) and subsequent issues should be sent to him so as to arrive before the seventh of the month.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY.

Vol. III.

No. 4.

January,

1923.



# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT.

## Provincial Commissioner's Pow-Wow.

BROTHER SCOUTS,

So much has been *doing* in the Scout World during the last few weeks that I am afraid I shall not be able to *say* very much to you this month. 'Doing' not 'Saying' should be our slogan. As you will have seen, the annual meeting of the Association took place last month and while there was considerable interest on the part of the Scouters as was to be expected, unfortunately on the part of the public there was only little response. I do trust that all of you will realise that it is up to each one of us to make the public realise the true value of Scouting. The responsibility is not that of Headquarters but of each individual Member of the Association from the Chief Scout down to the youngest Cub. Now that the Census has been printed and circulated, I trust that every District Commissioner will take up the matter very strongly with

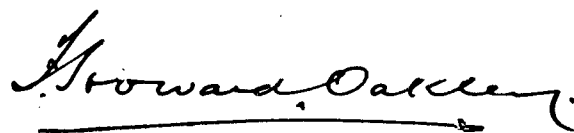
any of their Scout Masters whose names do not appear therein, and that they will make it clear that no one has any right to describe themselves as a Scout Master or an Asst. Scout Master who is not in possession of a Warrant from the Association.

**GUINDY CAMPS:**—We are expecting very great things from the two Camps about to be held in Guindy. A great number applied for the Wood Badge Camp and consequently a number had to be disappointed. We feel that 4 patrols is quite as much as should be attempted in this very advanced Scouting Course. The standard is a very high one and we trust that the Scouters who are attending will do the Presidency credit by their efficiency. We are endeavouring to arrange for 5 patrols for the Training Course to meet the very large number of applications received.

We feel that these Camps should be epoch making in the History of Scouting in South India.

It was a great pleasure to be able to express on behalf of the Association our appreciation of the work done by Mr. Richards and Mr. Mendis. As a result of perusing some of the annual reports received, we would suggest that this Presidency could with very great advantage follow the lead given by Bengal,

in the omitting from their reports the names of the individual "Scouters" such a course being more in keeping with the Spirit of the movement. The work if rightly carried on, carries its own reward, and we feel that the reward it carries, in the form of lives lifted to higher level, is the only reward that should be sought but we shall have to say more on this in a later issue.



Provincial Commissioner.

## The Boy Scouts Association, Madras Annual Meeting.

PROVINCIAL CHIEF SCOUT PRESIDES.

On December 16th at the Museum Theatre H. E. Lord Willingdon, Provincial Chief Scout, presided at the Annual Meeting of the Boy Scouts Association. Among these present were, Dr. Besant, Hon. Commissioner for India, Raja of Kollengode, Dewan Bahadur Sadulla Badsha Sahab, Rao Sahab R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Earl of Shannon, Captain Barnard, Mr. F. H. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Messrs. A. Ranganatha Mudliar, M. V. Venkateswaran, D.K. Telang, J. R. Aria, A. Mahadeva Sastri, K. Sanjeeva Kamath, T. S. Ramaswami Iyer, J. V. Mendis, S. Rajarama Iyer, and others. Many Boy Scouts and Girl Guides attended.

A very interesting programme was opened by the singing of Tagore's Morning Song, *Janaganamana*, by the Guindy National High School Troop.

### Annual Report.

The reading of the Annual report by Mr. K. Sanjeeva Kamath was the next

on the programme. The report included statements from the Provincial Commissioner who acted from March to September 1921, the Acting Provincial Commissioner for 1922, and the Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. F. H. Oakley, the newly appointed, Provincial Commissioner, was the next speaker. In the course of his speech he said the following: I am exceedingly grateful to those of the Scout movement who this morning placed me again in the position of Provincial Commissioner, and I wish to say just what I ask the cubs to say, "I will do my best." No one can do much more.

We have been able this year to put before you for the first time a printed census. Last year we had tremendous trouble in getting census figures at all, and when we finally got them we had only three copies sent to the Madras Presidency. This year we have been a little more successful, but the difficulty has been great in getting any figures. I want Scoutmasters and Scouters to realize the importance of it.

It is a splendid movement and so fine that we do not want to have it abused by either Scouts, or Scouters, or especially by unrecognized and uncontrolled individuals claiming to be such.

We have now a list of those who are definitely registered. I am very insistent upon the necessity of all Scout organizations being included in the census, because I want to stop all abuse of the Scout movement. That is the reason why I had the census printed, so that we might have an index right throughout the Presidency, as to 'who is who' in the Scout movement. The census also shows what progress we have made. It will be found that we have very few first class Scouts, and until a Scout is a first class Scout, in the opinion of the Chief Scout, he is not fully qualified at all, and I want to see the standard of Scouting very much raised. I am pleased to see that the Cubs have led the way and are more efficient than the Scouts, relatively. I understand that a Bill is now being prepared and will go before the Council of State for the protection of the Boy Scouts Association, the title of 'Boy Scout,' and of the uniform, and when the Bill is passed it will be illegal for persons to call themselves Boy Scouts unless they are affiliated with the world-wide Association with which we are associated.

We have a great need of Scoutmasters, and I make a special appeal to Europeans. Unfortunately there are not many here to whom this appeal can go, but I hope that through the press my appeal may reach them.

I cannot help contrasting the position that exists in Madras with the position that exists in Calcutta. Taking first of all the financial position, in Calcutta they wanted to raise funds for a war memorial, they made an appeal and Rs. 50,000 were collected. I made an appeal three years ago and Rs. 10 was the response. In Calcutta the leading spirits in the movement among Europeans are men of public school education, men taking high social position in the city, and they are throwing themselves

into this work, not merely working among Anglo-Indians and Europeans but the Indian troops. We want more of the Englishmen in Madras who have had the benefit of a public school education at home to sacrifice a little leisure and work among the boys here. We, who have come in touch with Indian Scouts, are realising what a wonderful thing the movement is and how it brings us right into definite touch with their hearts, and that is what we are out for. I feel that those of us who are in the movement now are getting the wonderful advantage of a very large outlook in seeing things from other people's point of view, from the Indian point of view. I am very grateful for what the Scout movement has done to this end, and I believe it will be one of the most powerful forces in Southern India, if we could get our European friends to throw themselves heart and soul into this movement. We have troops in Madras that will welcome them. Our friend, Dr. Gravely, has given a lead here and as far as I know he is the first European who has taken charge of an Indian troop in Madras city. This is what we want. It is the way in which we are going to get to know them. It is not a question of Scoutmaster, it is not a question of master and servant, it is a question of one big brother helping his little brothers. We are going to realise that we are the most wondrous brotherhood that exists right throughout the world. I anticipate that Dr. Besant will speak more particularly for the Indians. We want all of them.

I am told that the number of places for Scout training is inadequate. I do hope that we shall be able to send persons to England to get some training there. (Mr. Oakley then gave several instances of Scouts helping the sick and helpless without consideration of creed or caste). A movement that can do that is a movement that you and I ought to be in and give all that we can.

Mr. Oakley then referred the badges that were to be presented by His Excellency, the Chief Scout, and congratulated those about to receive them.

### Presentation by the Provincial Chief Scout.

H. E. the Governor made the following presentations of badges :—

The Scout "Thanks" Badge to  
F. J. Richards, Esq. M.A., I.C.S.,  
Late Provincial Commissioner.

The order of the "Silver Wolf" to  
Mr. J. Vincent Mendis,  
Late Organizing Commissioner.

King Scout Badges to  
Patrol Leaders M. V. Gangatharan,  
II Georgetown Christian College  
Troop.

do C. O. Sivaprakasam, II George-  
town Christian College Troop.

do S. Bakthavatsalu V Georgetown  
Hindu Theological High  
School.

do G. Narasimblu, V Georgetown  
Hindu Theological High  
School.

H. E. the Chairman then called upon  
Dr. Besant.

### DR. BESANT

spoke as follows :—

Your Excellency, Boy Scouts, Sister Guides and Friends :—I thoroughly agree with all that has been said by our Provincial Commissioner as to the enormous value of the Scout movement to all those who take part in it. There is no kind of doubt that it is a movement that draws people together as perhaps scarcely any other movement in the world does. Especially, it draws together the elders and the youngers in a comradeship which is of immense value to both of them. Those of us who are getting old profit very much by hearing the thoughts and seeing the activities of the younger, and the younger in turn, I think, profit by coming into touch with the elders, who are able perhaps to help them to avoid some of the difficulties of youth and help them also to turn the splendid enthusiasm, which specially belongs to the young, into channels of service instead of running wild and

being possibly wasted without bringing good results either to themselves or to their fellows. In the Scout movement, above all things, we need enthusiasm, enthusiasm for great ideals and when a Scout in his promise pledges his honour to do his best to do his duty to God, to King, and to his Country, he names three great objects which every good citizen must cherish in his heart, that every good citizen must worship in his life; and that habit of service, the habit of helpfulness, is a thing that grows more and more as it is practised. The story that our Provincial Commissioner has told us about one or two Scouts turning up and then more and more, is a thing that repeats itself everywhere where the Scout movement travels, and that is so much the case now even in Madras, which is not very enthusiastic in the Scout movement, that when people are in difficulty they look round to see whether Scouts are anywhere in sight. It is that usefulness of these young folk that gives us the hope of the greatest success in the future. Down at the east end of Madras where there are timber yards, we find a Scout troop. They are the first to run in if any one is hurt: if an ankle or wrist is sprained they come and give first-aid and so prevent harm being done by the delay which causes inflammation and all kinds of trouble. If there is a fire, you find Scouts at once to the front, not simply gazing at the crowd and wondering what to do, but you see them getting hold of buckets and passing water through, so that the regularity and the order and discipline come in which make common work effective and without which combined work is impossible. This is how the Scouts endear themselves to the public at large. If there is a pilgrimage somewhere with a number of old people and children, the police have now learnt to look to Scouts for gentle service to the aged and the young. In Benares, while the Scout movement was still young, during a great festival when there was a day for women only, the Scout mistress took down the school girls into the streets of Benares, and they helped women to get out of the crowds,

and told them their way, and one woman who was feeble said: "I have been here for forty years and this is the first time that any one has come to help me." Scouts are helpers of every one. The Scout Law says that a Scout is a friend to everyone; there are no barriers of creed or caste or color or rank in this movement. All are brothers ready to help, friends eager to assist and if only you can bring the movement right through India, we shall get rid of all these detestable walls of separation which keep heart from heart and mind from mind. One great good our Scouts are doing here is bringing in the so-called untouchables as brothers, who are dealt with like every one else in the Scout movement and who gain self respect and find nothing that pushes them away, and so become citizens of the future like those who may have been born in happier conditions of life. If we are talking as we sometimes do about a time when all Nations will love each other, what is the good of talking of all Nations unless in our own Nation, here in India, we make people feel as brothers and friends wherever they go? We must learn to live together, English and Indians, as parts of one mighty Nation and when we establish concord and brotherhood here, there we can take other Nations one after another. You cannot have internationalism until nationalism exists, for there is something for every Nation to give to the others, something to share among all the different peoples of the world. For it is true, as Mazzini said, that God writes one word over the cradle of every Nation. I may say one word in support of the plea already made to you, as to why it is that every one of us should come forward and help the movement. There are some people who think, "Why should not other people help it?" and do nothing. There are others who when they see a good movement spring forward and say, "Somebody should do it, and why not I?" We want to make the Scout magazine good. What does it cost a year? Only Rs. 2. How many I wonder take it? It is not right to leave

the same people to do all the work and also to go about as beggars trying to collect money, that the movement may not die. I believe that out of this meeting—it is not as full as it ought to be—we may take a real step forward to increase the usefulness of the movement in Madras. Almost everywhere I go, in the big cities and towns, I find Scouts, though not as many as there should be, still a beginning. I think I ought to say that it was in Sir Pickford's place in Calcutta I saw how to unite Indians and Europeans together. It was he who had Indian troops and English Scoutmasters, and I also saw Indian Scoutmasters and English troops, and the people there knew no difference between the two. The more that spreads the better for all of us, and if each one of you will do something—there is not one of you who is absolutely helpless—at our next Annual Meeting we shall have an overflowing meeting in a much bigger hall. If we have the will to do it, we can do it, for the will of man is one of the mightiest forces on earth.

His Excellency the Chairman before delivering his speech read a letter received from Sir Baden-Powell addressed to Mr. Mendis, in asking him to accept the "Silver Wolf" as an expression of the cordial appreciation of all that Mr. Mendis had done for Scouting and especially in promoting it with energy and success in India.

His Excellency said: The last item after the yarns, you will observe, is the Chairman's remarks. I should like to inform you of the fact that this Chairman has often to make many remarks on many subjects at many places, and after the admirable yarns that you have listened to, I feel that it is a glorious opportunity for this Chairman to make his remarks as short as possible. I want at once to say what a sincere pleasure it has been to me, as Provincial Chief Scout, to have been sitting here and listening to the inspiration, which we have all received I hope, from the speeches of our Provincial Commissioner and our Honorary Commissioner for India, and

to be able to say with a whole heart that I endorse every single word they have said with regard to the absolute need for entire co-operation between our two races for all purposes in India, and that that co-operation is in a very essential way brought about by this great Scout movement. I wish to apologise to all Boy Scouts because I have an uncomfortable feeling that the Boy Scouts do not see their Chief Scout as often as they should, and I wish to assure them that if their Chief Scout is not with them in the flesh he always is with them in spirit, and takes the keenest possible interest in the Boy Scout movement. My duty is very largely and chiefly to express thanks to those who have helped this movement in the Madras Presidency during the past year. I cannot refer to all, but I am going to refer to two or three individuals. In the first place I should like to express my personal thanks to our Hon. Commissioner for India, Dr. Besant, who let me say and let it be never forgotten, was the original starter of the Indian Boy Scout movement in India. Thanks to her, for her constant help and co-operation with me in the very difficult task we had, not many years ago, of amalgamating the two Boy Scout Associations. We had difficulties in that matter, but they were difficulties which we have completely overcome, and I sincerely hope that in the future we may go forward as one united body, without thinking of anything in the past, co-operating for the best interests of the Association. I want very sincerely too to thank our late Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Richards. I may tell you in the strictest confidence that I practically coerced Mr. Richards to become Provincial Commissioner. I knew very well what a hard-worked person he was in the Secretariat, a Secretary of one of the most important departments of our administration, and I insisted on his becoming Provincial Commissioner. We shall all agree that he did his task extraordinarily well, and we are sorry that he is giving it up. We are sorry also that Mr. Mendis has left us, and we congratulate him on receiving the highest honour

that Boy Scout movement can give him. Mr. Oakley was elected our Provincial Commissioner only this morning, and I know that you will all work with him with utmost loyalty, and I can say myself that he can be assured from me, as Chief Scout, of utmost assistance in his labours in the future. I endorse what Mr. Oakley has told you with regard to Captain Barnard, the producer of our Report. It is an admirable Report, produced in the record short time with charming photographs—of some very distinguished people if you look inside, and I am sure that Captain Barnard deserves the warmest thanks of all of us for producing such an excellent Report. I want to say a very few words to the Boy Scouts as well. What is the object of the Scout movement? Service, service not for individual selves but service in order to promote the benefit of others, service that will give you character, service that will teach you discipline, service that will give you those qualities—and I want to say this with all seriousness, because you young men are going to do public service in this country in future years—service which is going to give you those qualities which will enable you to take up the ever-increasing responsibilities which are coming to India year by year with great rapidity. I want to say one particular word with regard to public spirit, and service to give you public spirit. I agree with Mr. Oakley and with Dr. Besant that the inspiration of public spirit into the minds of the citizens of Madras is becoming more and more a very important matter. I hope we shall instill into young men that public spirit which may become more in evidence in Madras in the future than it has been in the past. You have heard of Mr. Oakley's efforts to get assistance to promote the interests of this great Association, and it amounted to Rs. 10. I can tell you that my experience has been, from a personal point of view, equally similar. I wrote round to certain individuals, and there were only two who subscribed largely and generously, viz, the Raja of Parlakimedi and the Zamindar of Sivaganga,

but beyond that I got no response at all. I am sure that we shall all agree that the quality of public spirit is an absolute necessity in our public life, and I do sincerely trust that we may get more encouragement and support from the general public in the Madras Presidency and particularly in Madras City than the miserable Rs. 1,400 which I see is the receipt from donations and subscriptions at the present time. I want to say one word more, and that is really an endorsement of what Dr. Besant said. When I came to Bombay and after I had been here for six months, I was perfectly clear of one thing, and that was that if we wanted peace and contentment and goodwill in India, the great thing to work for as hard as one could possibly do was

co-operation between our two races. I have worked for that ever since, and I have seen no better means of producing that co-operation than by such an organisation as this. And let my last word to you to-day be that message of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Boy Scouts: "Pull together, all for each and each for all." I hope you will keep the Madras Boy Scout movement up to the highest level in the future years.

The Anglo-Indian Boy Scouts then sang Entrance Song-March, "Scouts of all the World."

The whole Assembly then sang "God save the King," and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. Oakley.

## Editorial.

Rather unexpectedly I was asked to relieve Dr. Gravely of the duty of editing the "South India Boy Scout" and I feel that it is both a privilege and opportunity to be given the honour of following him in the work. I have been interested in Boy Scouts in a very personal way ever since I became a member of the Stag Patrol of a Troop of Scouts in America. I joined the Scouts at the age of thirteen and worked myself up from the Tenderfoot to the First Class Test. I assisted in Scout work later on.

As I take over the work of editing the magazine I feel that I have been given an opportunity to do something to help Scouting in South India. My real opportunity lies in the interest I can create among Scouts and Scouters in their own magazine. No one person can put out a scout magazine that will be interesting. The real way to produce a magazine that will interest Scouts is to help the Scouts to produce their own paper. I agree with Dr. Gravely and Mr. Oakley in their ideas about putting

into the magazine a number of pages given over to topics of general interest and I will welcome articles from those interested in Scouting and from the Scouts themselves. Let us all work together to make our magazine one that we will be proud of.

I would be more than happy to receive articles on Handicrafts as suggested by Dr. Gravely. I would like to start a page given over entirely to little ideas that scouts have found helpful and want to pass along. This is done in a number of Scouting magazines and proves very interesting.

If you know of any funny incident that has occurred in your troop just put it on the back of a post card and mail it to the editor.

If we all help in the matter of passing on things to our brother scouts we will be doing good turns that are really worth while.

M. D.

## The Scout With The Smile Wins!

Now here's a matter-of-fact question straight from the shoulder to every Scoutmaster. *Do your boys smile and whistle because they feel that way, or because the law says they must?* The writer has lived for some time where the whole world of Scouting goes past his door in the course of each year. He has read reams of Scouting literature, and written a lot of it. He has heard scores of addresses, and talked to scores of Scout leaders. He has attended camps, rallies, troop meetings and patrol meetings and there is just one thing he has missed in the whole business—*conscious, deliberate focusing on making the boy happy!*

Granted that the whole round of Scouting is intended to make a boy happy. That isn't the point. The point is, do your boys smile and whistle because they want to or because they have to? Is their troop meeting something they are eager to attend because of the real happiness they get there?

Happiness is like love, it is indestructible. It is elastic, too, as love is, and can be drawn out by kindness to the farthest corner of the earth, or compressed by cruelty into the darkest corner of the

heart. But you can't kill it. At some dark and terrible moment it will flash a ray of comfort across a doomed man's soul. Love will do that, happiness will do that.

Now then, how much of this happiness is each boy in your troop storing up against the grim need of the years ahead? How many happy memories, separate and distinct, clear-cut, is he storing away in his mind?

This all sounds very general. Sure it does. It *is* general. Making it specific is *your* job, not the writer's. Let's not over-do the "service" stunt nor the "achievement" idea, nor the "good turn" ideal by making them ends in themselves. Somehow we must realize, we who are leaders of Boy Scouts, that we are responsible to some extent for the memories scouts grown to men will have of their boyhood. No matter, how much usefulness, and running around, and wearing medals they may remember if with it all years hence their hearts do not thrill with the happiness that was theirs as Boy Scouts, much of our work is in vain.

The Scout with the smile habit wins.

—"SCOUTING."

## Shell Collecting.

Shell collecting is in some ways less attractive at first sight than butterfly collecting. But it has this great advantage over it, that shells are not liable to destruction by ants, mites, etc., and are therefore much easier to keep. No exciting chase is involved in their capture; but there is much to be learnt about their habits and the habits of other creatures

living with them as one hunts them out from under stones, or amongst tree roots or water weed.

Sea shells are far more varied and beautiful in form and colour than are land and fresh-water shells; but only those who live by or visit the sea can collect them. Those who have this good fortune will find Mr. Hornell's illustrated

account of "The Common Mollusca of South India" published by the Madras Fisheries Department, price one rupee, an excellent introduction to their study.

For others land and fresh water shells will, however, be found to afford ample scope and far greater variety than is generally supposed.

Land shells are most easily found in damp weather, especially after fresh rain has fallen, as they protect themselves by hiding away in cool crevices at other times. Fresh shells in good condition can as a rule only be obtained from living specimens. These must be killed by dropping them into boiling water—be sure it really is *boiling* and not merely hot—and the soft parts cleaned out by a pin unless they are very small, when they may be dried in the sun. But although the soft parts cannot be preserved dry like the shell they are the animal, the shell simply its house, so they should be studied even more carefully than the shell. It is good, therefore, to have a box or bottle containing a few damp dead leaves, partially decayed for preference, in which the snails can be placed to crawl about and reveal something of their shape and habits. The former should be drawn and the latter noted in the natural history diary; and this, which is the best part of the study, does not involve any killing at all.

What does a snail eat? I wonder how many Scouts think that they can answer that question. I doubt whether any can do so fully, for different kinds of snails, like different kinds of men, eat different things.

And what are a snail's enemies? Birds, will no doubt be a universal reply; but this is by no means the end of the matter as will soon be seen if the habits of glow-worms or of the larvae of fire-flies are studied.

Fresh water snails are generally to be found in tanks, streams, and rivers. They are most easily collected with the aid of a strong net, like a butterfly in shape but made of much stronger material and supported on a hoop of strong iron instead of cane or thin wire.

The habits of water snails can easily be watched, as they will live quite comfortably if a few are placed in a good sized glass jar or bowl with a little weed, and the water kept fresh and sweet by daily changing. They are best seen in a glass jar, on the sides of which a film of minute green vegetation will soon grow, when the way in which the snails move over it and feed upon it can be seen through the glass.

If a collection is to be made as well as observations, the shells, after cleaning and drying, may be gummed to pieces of card. This, however, has the disadvantage that they cannot then be picked up and examined from all points of view; nor can they easily be packed without risk of some coming loose or being broken. It is therefore in many ways a better plan to put each kind of shell with a little soft paper or cotton-wool into a separate box, which can be labelled with its name—if any means are available for ascertaining this—and the place where it was found. Such boxes can be made for himself by any Scout from palm-leaves if cardboard, which is neater is not available in sufficient quantity. All lids should fit well down on to their boxes or they are likely to spill out. Very minute shells can be carefully wrapped in paper before being put into their boxes to prevent them from being lost.

Even if names cannot be ascertained the collection should be carefully sorted in this way as it is only thus that a clear idea of the differences between the various kinds will be learnt.

F. G.

## Boy Scout Literature.

I am so often asked to recommend books on Scouting subjects that it has occurred to me that the following list may be generally useful. It does not profess to be exhaustive, and only indicates a few books which are useful on the more important branches of Scouting, both for the Scoutmaster's own reading, and for the Boys' library.

Those marked \* are listed by the Imperial Head Quarters Boy Scouts Association, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1., and those marked † and are catalogued by Messrs. Lawrence & Mayo, Bombay, Calcutta, etc. Most of them can be obtained from the Scottish Mission Industries, East Street, Poona; while no doubt R. T. S. Memorial Hall Madras, Theosophical Publishing House Adyar, Association Book Stall, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta and other booksellers stock many of them.

### THE FOLLOWING BOOKS ARE ABSOLUTLEY ESSENTIAL IN THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES.

| NAME.                                               | AUTHOR.               | PUBLISHER.   | PRICE. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Scouting for Boys.                                  | Sir R. Baden-Powell.  | Pearson.     | 2/6    | * †      |
| Aids to Scoutmastership.                            | "                     | "            | 2/-    | *        |
| Indian Rules. 1922.                                 | Official.             | "            | -/6    | *        |
| The Patrol System.                                  | Roland Phillips       | "            | -/6    | * †      |
| Letters to a Patrol Leader.                         | "                     | "            | -/6    | * †      |
| (1) The Scout Law.                                  | "                     | "            | -/6    | * †      |
| (2) Tenderfoot and<br>Second Class Tests.           | "                     | "            | -/6    | * †      |
| The last three items bound<br>as as one volume.     | "                     | "            | 2/6    | *        |
| (3) First Class Tests.                              | Ince                  | "            | -/6    | * †      |
| Boy Scouts' Tests and How<br>to Pass Them.          | "                     | Brown.       | 4/-    | * †      |
| First Steps in Scouting }<br>First Class Tests. }   | (extracts from above) | "            | -/4    | * †      |
| A supply should be kept<br>for the use of the boys. | "                     | "            | "      | "        |
| The Wolf Cub Hand Book                              | Sir R. Baden-Powell   | Pearson.     | 2/-    | * †      |
| Wolf Cub Book. }                                    | (extracts from above) | "            | -/4    | * †      |
| Wolf Cub Star Tests. }                              | for use of boys.      | "            | -/4    | *        |
| Rovering to Success.                                | Sir R. Baden-Powell.  | Jenkins. Rs. | 2/8    | *        |

### USEFUL TO THE SCOUTMASTER FOR HIS OWN READING.

|                              |         |                |     |     |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----|-----|
| Scouting and the Adolescent. | Dymond. | Longmans.      | -/- | *   |
| The Spirit of Scouting.      | Gamon.  | Pilgrim Press. | -/6 | *   |
| How to Run a Troop.          | Young.  | Peasron.       | 1/6 | * † |
| How to Run a Patrol          | Lewis.  | Brown.         | -/9 | * † |

| NAME.                           | AUTHOR.                | PUBLISHER.                           | PRICE. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Scoutmasters' Training Courses. |                        |                                      |        |          |
| (1) London                      | Imperial H. Q.         | "                                    | -/6    | *        |
| (2) Birmingham                  |                        | "                                    | -/6    | *        |
| Handbook for Scout-<br>masters. | Boy Scouts of America. | "                                    | 8/6    | *        |
| The Citizen of To-<br>morrow.   | Keeble.                | Culley.<br>Paternoster<br>Row, E. C. |        |          |
| The Boy Problem.                | Forbush.               | Pilgrim Press,<br>New York.          |        |          |

### GENERAL READING.

|                                                                                                          |                                                             |                 |     |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|
| Scout Yarns.                                                                                             | Sir R. Baden-Powell.                                        | Pearson.        | 1/- | *     |
| Things all Scouts Should Know.                                                                           | Jones.                                                      | "               | 1/6 | *     |
| Easy Experiments in<br>Elementary Science.                                                               | McKay.                                                      | Oxford Univ. P. |     |       |
| Lonecraft.                                                                                               | John Hargrave.                                              | Constable.      |     |       |
|                                                                                                          | (Specially for Scouts who are alone).                       |                 |     |       |
| Totem Talks.                                                                                             | John Hargrave.                                              | Pearson.        | 1/- | * †   |
| Indian Memories.                                                                                         | Sir R. Baden-Powell                                         |                 | 7/6 | *     |
| Boy Scouts Roll of Honour.                                                                               | Wood.                                                       | Cassell & Co.   |     |       |
|                                                                                                          | (True stories of gallant deeds by Scouts, Pre-War).         |                 |     |       |
| Scouts' Book of Heroes.                                                                                  |                                                             |                 |     |       |
|                                                                                                          | (True stories of gallant deeds by Scouts in the Great War). |                 |     |       |
| "Kim"                                                                                                    | Rudyard Kipling.                                            |                 | 3/6 | *     |
| There is an excellent series of books of Heroes of olden times, very suitable for Scout Libraries.       |                                                             |                 |     |       |
| "Told through the Ages" Series, published by Harrap & Co.                                                |                                                             |                 |     |       |
|                                                                                                          | 3 Portsmouth St., Kingsway, W.C.                            |                 | -/6 | each. |
| I specially recommend the following:—                                                                    |                                                             |                 |     |       |
| (1) Cuchulain, the Hound of Ulster.                                                                      | E. Hull.                                                    |                 |     |       |
| The Chief Scout says that the boys in this story were probably the earliest ancestors of the Boy Scouts. |                                                             |                 |     |       |
| (2) The Book of Rustem.                                                                                  | Wilmot-Buxton.                                              |                 |     |       |
| (3) The Story of Roland.                                                                                 | Baldwin.                                                    |                 |     |       |
| (4) Stories of Robin Hood.                                                                               |                                                             |                 |     |       |
| (5) Stories of King Arthur.                                                                              |                                                             |                 |     |       |
| Messrs. Taraporewala, Hornby Road, Bombay, stock this series.                                            |                                                             |                 |     |       |

# SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

| AME.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | AUTHOR.                     | PUBLISHER.                            | PRICE. | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| <b>SPECIAL SUBJECTS.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                          |                             |                                       |        |          |
| <b>ASTRONOMY.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                             |                                       |        |          |
| Peeps at the Heaven.                                                                                                                                                                                              | Baikie.                     | A. & C. Black.                        |        |          |
| <b>COOKING.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                             |                                       |        |          |
| Camp Cookery.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Kildeer.                    | Thacker, Spink & Co.,<br>Calcutta.    |        |          |
| <b>FIRE.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                             |                                       |        |          |
| Scouts' Fire Service.                                                                                                                                                                                             | Wells.                      | Pearson.                              | -/6    |          |
| <b>GAMES.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                                       |        |          |
| Scouting Games.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                             | "                                     | 1/6    | * †      |
| Games and Practices.                                                                                                                                                                                              |                             | Gale & Polden.                        | 1/-    | *        |
| The Book of Cub Games.<br>(Equally suitable for<br>Scouts.)                                                                                                                                                       | Barclay.                    | Brown.                                | 2/-    | *        |
| Original Recitations                                                                                                                                                                                              |                             | Pearson.                              | -/6    |          |
| <b>MAP READING.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                       |        |          |
| The Manual of Map<br>Reading and Field<br>Sketching.                                                                                                                                                              |                             | Official Military Book.               | 1/-    |          |
| Reconography.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | "Graphite".                 | Pelman Inst.                          | -/6    | *        |
| Maps. How to Read and<br>Make Them.                                                                                                                                                                               | Humphrey Fenn.              | Brown.                                | -/9    | * †      |
| <b>NATURE CRAFT.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                              |                             |                                       |        |          |
| Tracking and Pathfinding.                                                                                                                                                                                         |                             | Gale & Polden.                        | 1/6    | * †      |
| The Jungle Book.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Rudyard Kipling.            |                                       |        | *        |
| The Second Jungle Book.                                                                                                                                                                                           | "                           |                                       |        | *        |
| Zoology.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Pfleiderer.                 | Kanarese Mission<br>Press, Mangalore. |        |          |
| (absolutely excellent for Scouts in India).                                                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                       |        |          |
| Glimpses into the Life<br>of Indian Plants                                                                                                                                                                        | Same author and publishers. |                                       |        |          |
| (This is the best book I have come across so far. It is, however not practical enough and rather too Botanical. I have arranged with the publishers to bring out a new edition, specially re-written for Scouts). |                             |                                       |        |          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                             |                                       |        | Rs. 4/-  |
| These publishers also issue a splendid set of diagrams of Indian Trees and Plants (size 14 x 16 ins.) at as. 7 each, or mounted on cloth, with eyelets, as. 14 each.                                              |                             |                                       |        |          |

# SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

69

| NAME.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | AUTHOR.                 | PUBLISHER.      | PRICE. | REMARKS. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|
| Tribes on my Frontier.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | "E.H.A."                |                 |        |          |
| Birds of an Indian Village.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Dewar.                  | Oxford Univ. P. |        |          |
| <b>PIONEERING.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                         |                 |        |          |
| Manual of Field Engineering (Official Military Publication).                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                         |                 | 1/-    |          |
| Boy Scouts' Knot Book.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Gibson.                 | Brown.          | 1/-    | * †      |
| <b>SIGNALLING.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                         |                 |        |          |
| Signalling for Scouts (Official).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Morgan & Scott Pearson. |                 | 1/6    | *        |
| The foregoing are the books I should select if I was organising a Scout Library. There are many others, which would be useful for Troops specialising in various subjects. A full list of these is given in the "Headquarters Gazette", referred to below every month. |                         |                 |        |          |
| The following pamphlets are useful for Propaganda purposes, giving to Parents, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                         |                 |        |          |
| "Aims, Methods and Needs" (Imperial H. Q.) 6d per doz.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                         |                 |        |          |
| "Towards Reconstruction" " 3d each.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                         |                 |        |          |
| The following Periodical Publications contain useful matter.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                         |                 |        |          |
| "The Scouter" Monthly. 17 Henrietta St., London, W. C. 2. 4/- post free per annum. This is absolutely essential, and no Scout worker can carry on without it.                                                                                                          |                         |                 |        |          |
| "The Scout." Weekly. Paper for Boys. 28 Maiden Lane, London, W.C. 2 2/8 post free per annum.                                                                                                                                                                           |                         |                 |        |          |
| "The Scout Sign" (Organ of the Boy Scouts of Bengal) Monthly. 7 Church Lane, Calcutta. Post free. Rs. 5/- per annum.                                                                                                                                                   |                         |                 |        |          |
| NOTE.—Prices for periodicals, except where otherwise stated, are in English, money.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                         |                 |        |          |

W. P. PAKENHAM-WALSH,  
Deputy Camp Chief.

## An Astronomical Exercise for the Imagination. .

A recent number of "Nature" contains the following information. Can you conceive what it means?

The times of maximum brightness of certain variable stars in a globular cluster have been measured at the same time with blue and yellow light. Within the errors of observation no difference for the two colours is found in the time of these outbursts. That is, in travelling for 40,000 years, radiation that differs in wave length by 20 per cent differs in time of arrival at the earth by less than two minutes, if at all. [How is that for an ideal of Scout punctuality!]

There are strong reasons to believe

that the nearest clusters are not appreciably more advanced in their evolution than the more distant ones; but because of the finite velocity of light and the great differences in distance their light reaches us nearly 200,000 years before that emitted at the same time by the

most distant ones. In other words we can, in effect, examine the process of star evolution in these clusters throughout an interval of 2,000 centuries (not years, *centuries!*). And we find no evidence of change in that interval of time.

## The Owl and the Ass.

AN INNOCENT FABLE.

Once on a time, no matter when,  
Nor under what a King,  
But so it was, in yonder wood  
An Owl began to sing!

With phiz so grave, and whoop so loud,  
He made a learned din,  
And all the burden of his song  
Was "O! the light within!"

"This inward light, this jewel hid  
Is all in all to me,  
By it I know, I judge and act.  
Nor would I wish to see.

"What blockheads call external guides,  
I'm wiser far without,  
And had I eyes, as others have,  
I'd surely pluck them out.

"No foreign help do I require,  
To guide my flights of youth,  
For *common sense* is all I need  
To lead me into truth.

"When in self-cogitation wrapt,  
I use my light innate,  
'Tis then I search th' eternal laws  
Of nature and of fate.

"Your outward light may be of use  
To yonder herd of fools,  
The light within is what directs  
Philosophers and owls."

An Ass, who long had been his friend,  
Pricks up his leathern ears,  
And gapes and swallows every note,  
Like music of the spheres.

"So sweet a song so wondrous sweet,  
Was ever such a strain?  
And O! my dearest Doctor Owl,  
Repeat it o'er again!"

Charm'd with the sound of booby's praise,  
The self-taught Sage agrees,  
And makes additions here and there  
A second time to please.

Then o'er and o'er, like minstrels meet,  
They both in concert act,  
And what the one demurely sings,  
The other echoes back.

And now the Ass is qualified  
To play the Teacher's part,  
Till every ass in yonder wood  
Has got the Song by heart.

JOHN SKINNER,  
(1721-1807.)

## Smiles.

### Always Busy.

Lady: (to butler): "Why is it, John, that every time I come home I find you sleeping."

Butler: "Well, Madam, it's this way. I don't like to be doing nothing."

American Boy.

### Full Directions.

A Scout trying to do his good turn, was directing a man who was looking for a certain viager. This is what he said:

"The gentleman you are looking for is out there watching the swine. He is the one with the turban on."

### Poor Climate.

A certain weather forecaster was so often wrong that the Newspaper he was working for began to receive many complaints and they told the man about each complaint. His predictions became the joke of the city. He saw that sooner or later he would be asked to leave so he went to resign. When asked the reason he simply said, "The weather doesn't agree with me."

### What's the Use?

Teacher: Now, boys, there is a wonderful lesson in the life of the ant. Every day the ant is busy. And in the end what happens to him?

Student: Somebody steps on him.

Teacher: Define space.

Student: I can't think of it just now, but I have it in my head.

A father was showing pictures of martyrs being thrown to the lions, and he was trying to tell his son what a terrible thing it was for men to do such a thing.

"Father," he said, "look at that poor little lion there, he won't get any."

Drill Master: Pick up your feet!

Sixth Form: He thinks I am a young contortionist.

Tenderfoot: Let's go out and count the stars.

Rover: What's the use, the astronomy book tells us that there are 25,000.

### Off the Line.

"I am reminded," said the teacher, "of the career of a boy who was once no larger than many of you whom I see before me. He played the truant when he was sent to school, went fishing every Sunday, ran away from home when he was ten years old, learned to drink, smoke, and play cards; he went into bad company, became a pickpocket, then a forger, and one day, in a fit of drunkenness, he committed a cowardly murder. Children, where do you think that boy is now?"

A little youngster, remembering an answer accepted a few moments before said, "He stands before us."

Ceylon Scout.

### Good Turns.

Old Lady to Boy Scout: So you do a good turn every day?

Scout: I try to. Yesterday I visited my aunt and she was very glad. Today I came away and she was very glad again.

—Boy's Life—

Boy: Father!

Father: Yes.

Boy: Our teacher says that we are here to help others.

Father: Of course we are.

Boy: Well, what are the others here for?

**Where ?**

A lady was looking for her husband and anxiously asked the servant, "Do you happen to know anything of your master's whereabouts?"

The servant replied: "I'm not sure, madam, but I think the dhobi has them."

Fortune teller: Yes, you will waste a bit of money soon.

Scout: That's right, I haven't paid you yet.

**A Back Answer.**

A Scoutmaster was giving lessons on the points of the compass and he asked a new tenderfoot this question:

"If I turn to the east and look at the rising sun, what is behind me?"

The bright tenderfoot replied, "Your shadow."

—Boy's Life—

**At Camp.**

First Scout: Does it make you homesick to hear a donkey bray?

Second Scout: No, go right ahead, if you want to.

**Sales.**

In a bazaar street they were having their annual sales. One morning a bazaar man found that the shop on one side of his had a sign that read "Big Sale" and the shop on the other side had a sign that read "Closing Out Sale". He soon appeared with a big sign "Main Entrance."

Teacher: How is it that every time I come into the room late I find such a noisy class?

Student: That's very plain. You come in too quietly.

**A Bit of Biscuit.**

Many years ago on an Expedition writes Sir Ernest Shackleton, in the G. G. Gazette we were, four of us, slowly and painfully working our way homewards to the hut from the Great Plateau, close to the South Pole; we were on the verge of starvation; we had pulled our sledges already over twelve hundred miles; we were snowblind and weary. One of our party was suffering more than the others. We came to camp, and turned into our frozen sleeping bags after eating our scanty apology for a meal.

I was writing up my diary, unable to sleep, when I heard a stealthy movement from the sleeping bags near to me. From the crack in my bag I watched one of my comrades cautiously open his bag: he reached out, picked up the foodbag of the sick man, and into it he slipped a

little bit of biscuit about two inches square. That bit of biscuit was his evening ration. It was worth far more than its weight in gold, but secretly he gave it up. I watched the glow of satisfaction on his face as he completed his surreptitious act of self-sacrifice, worked his way into the bag again and closed the entrance fully convinced he had been unseen.

I never referred to this act of unselfishness and comradeship, but my sombre thoughts were lit up by the light of this little episode.

That bit of biscuit to starving men meant more than I can say, and though this story relates to a small thing, it loomed large in my mind for our need was poignant.

**Notes from Everywhere.**

**Bangalore.**—Among other activities in Scouting in Bangalore was the recent Bangalore City Scout Rally, when the Scouts gathered together for competition before many distinguished guests. Several fine displays were a part of the programme. The various troops were assigned places on the camp grounds and they pitched their own tents or built huts. The Rally was a marked success.

**Calcutta.**—The first Calcutta has set a fine example to other Local Associations by donating 5% of their collections for the last year to Provincial Funds. We are glad to see that Local Associations take an interest in the finances of the Provincial Association. We hope that others will follow this example of the right spirit.

**Ceylon.**—The new Inspector General of Prisons, Mr. A. F. G. Walker, is bringing a new spirit into the prisons and Prison Administration of Ceylon. Through the Scouts there are plans being made to get a Rover into touch with each of the prisoners and it is the hope of those interested that each discharged prisoner will have a Rover friend to help him. The field of service and the opportunities of doing a worth-while good turn are certainly wonderful. A number of our troops are in cities where there are prisons. They might do wonderful things for their weaker brothers in this way.

**MADRAS PRESIDENCY****MADRAS CITY SCOUT RALLY**

**Madras.**—In honor of the annual meeting of the Boy Scouts Association, a City Rally of the Boy Scouts was held at the Lady Wenlock Park on Saturday, December, 16th. A large number of Scout troops, Indian, English and Anglo-Indian, under their Scoutmasters, from various centres were present and took part in the function. After a few interesting games, each troop made its own fire and prepared cocoa. Buns were distributed all round. Mr. A. J. Leach acted as

the host of the evening. Each troop thus spent a jolly time round its own camp fire, until a big fire was made up in the centre of the camp and the troops adjourned round it to take part in the main programme of the evening. Dr. Annie Besant, Commissioner for India, presented warrants to some Scout officers. A few songs were sung and a display of single stick was given by the Scouts of the Asoka Rovers' Night School. Mr. Oakley and Mr. Mendis then made short speeches, after which the gathering dispersed.

Yesterday night the Asoka Rovers had their quarterly dinner in the Lady Wenlock Park. The function went off very successfully.

**Mannargudi.**—The 1st Mannargudi (Findlay College) Troop held a short camp at Mahadhavapatnam, an historical village about 7 miles from the town, on Saturday, October, 7th. The camping party numbered 32 in all, which included 17 Tenderfoots, 14 Leaders of our seven patrols and the Scoutmaster. Reaching the village very early Saturday morning, we pitched our tent by the side of a forest. The game of "Far and Near" was enthusiastically played on the way. Breakfast and other meals were commonly cooked by the scouts themselves. The usual camp routine was followed, including a Tenderfoot examination and a special Leaders' class in tent-pegging, hut-building and other pioneering items. A number of scouting games were practised, the chief of which were "Tower Ball," "Deer Stalking" and "Catch the Thief." The camp fire was lighted at about 7 P. M., the Hound patrol being the recipient of that honour, and a very pleasant night was spent around it in sing-songs, dances, mimicries and burning of the Dummy. Sleeping the whole night out in the open, the sand taking the place of soft beds, we got up very early the next day, visited the temple and the old fort in the village and returned home at noon.

On November 25th, we held another successful camp at Nagai, which is three miles distant from Mannargudi. More or less the same programme that we had for the October was gone through in this camp, but this time only 15 scouts, representing the three patrols the Lions, Hounds and Bears, were taken out and given training in woodcraft (plant study only), tracking, and signalling. They all bivouacked and cooked their meals patrol by patrol, but jointly took part in the games "Dodge Ball," "Fence Rally," "Bulcheck," "Spot the Thief" and "Follow the Trail." Preparations are being made to have the Christmas Holiday camp at Vadaranniyam for two days.

L. J. MUTHIAH,  
*Scoutmaster.*

**Tondiarpet**—A troop styled "Rama Aujaniya" was organised and started by two King Scouts, G. Narasimulu, and S. Bakthavathsalu, of The Hindu Theological High School at Tondiarpet, Madras, under Scoutmaster Mr. C. Damodaram and assisted by Mr. M. Nathar, Assistant District Commissioner for Madras, and Chingleput District, in the month of November 1922. The troop consists of two patrols and meets regularly on Saturdays and Sundays between 4 and 6 p. m. at Mr. Appasawmy Pillai's Bungalow Grounds. The recruits are undergoing the Tenderfoot course and some of them attended the camp recently held at Adayar.

## Provincial Notices.

### WARRANTS ISSUED.

#### SCOUT MASTERS.

##### Madras and Chingleput.

S. M. 93 A. R. Yathiraja  
S. M. 94 I. D. Asirvatham  
S. M. 95 N. Mahadevan  
S. M. 96 K. Subramanian  
S. M. 97 S. Rajamanyangar  
S. M. 98 I. David  
S. M. 99 R. J. Rathnam  
S. M. 100 C. H. Hudson  
S. M. 101 T. V. Gopalswami  
S. M. 102 Dr. F. H. Gravely  
S. M. 103 P. S. Narayanaswamy.

##### Tanjore.

S. M. 104 T. N. Swaminathan Aiyar  
S. M. 105 T. R. Narayana Row  
S. M. 106 A. V. Ramaya Aiyar  
S. M. 107 J. I. Muthiah  
S. M. 108 K. R. Ramabhadram  
S. M. 109 K. S. Rangaswamy Ayyangar  
S. M. 110 V. Guruswami Sastri.

##### Coimbatore.

S. M. 111 K. A. Venkatagiri Pillai  
S. M. 112 K. Palani Velayutham  
S. M. 113 K. R. Appalachari  
S. M. 114 C. S. Gopalswami  
S. M. 115 G. S. Rangaswamy Ayyangar.

S. M. 116 T. V. Mathuram  
S. M. 117 T. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar.

##### Chittoor.

S. M. 118 P. S. Satapokaramanuja.

##### Nellore.

S. M. 119 M. M. Krishna Rao.

#### ASSISTANT SCOUT MASTERS.

##### Madras and Chingleput.

A. S. M. 37 F. X. Paul  
A. S. M. 38 F. M. Theobald  
A. S. M. 39 A. B. Gundachari  
A. S. M. 40 R. Pathasarathy  
A. S. M. 41 M. V. Krishnaswamy  
A. S. M. 42 R. Loganathan  
A. S. M. 44 Albert Chinnery  
A. S. M. 45 M. D. Rathnam.

##### Nellore.

A. S. M. 43 G. George

##### Coimbatore.

A. S. M. 46 S. N. Subramani Ayyar  
A. S. M. 47 P. Ananta Ramayyar.

#### CUB MASTER.

##### Madras and Chingleput.

C. M. 9 K. Sreenivasan.

Vol. III.

No. 5.



# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT.

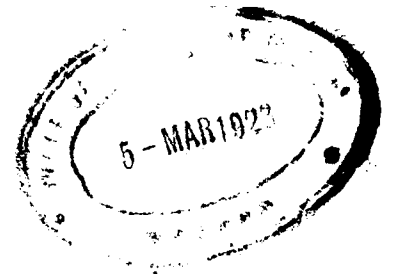
## The White Owl's Hoot.

DEAR BROTHER SCOUTS,

A great number of us since last month have been having the Scouting Experience of our lives in nesting at Guindy Park. It has been a wonderful revelation for those of us who have been privileged to be present, of what properly run Scouting Camps may mean to Scouters, and we have got a new vision of the possibility of camping as the proper and legitimate agency for the development of the Scout's spirit, whether in the Scouter or the Scout. I shall have much more to say with regard to this at a later date, and I feel most strongly that these camps that are being held are going to do more for Scouting in South India than anything we have yet had in the Presidency. Practically every district has been represented. Some to a much greater degree than others. At first there was a misapprehension on the part of some as to

the scope of the so called "Beginners Training Camp," but those of our number who have the privilege of attending both of them, have expressed the opinion that the Training Course was more valuable than the Woodbadge Course. One thing that everybody will connect with these camps who was present at them will be the idea that was dinned into us that "Scouting is for boys" and that the Scoutmaster if he is doing his job properly will eliminate himself, carrying on his good work in the back ground and finding his ample reward in the improvement made in the character of the Scouts under his control. It is not for the promotion of the Scouter.

I would like to draw special attention to the Provincial Notices for this month and would also mention that some Scouters who applied for permission to attend the Woodbadge Course had



February,  
1923.

their applications turned down partly owing to their failure to send in their Census reports last October. I trust this will be a warning and if the Scouters themselves are not to blame in the matter that they will, *in a proper Scouting spirit*, interview their Secretary and show him how his slackness has deprived them, their troop, and their district of a unique opportunity of training.

I would also ask that District Commissioners would explain to their Scoutmasters and the Scoutmasters to their Assistants that it is very improper for them to address Provincial Head Quarters or Imperial Head Quarters unless through the Agency of their District Commissioner. Such procedure does no good to any one and only involves a great deal of unnecessary letterwriting. I have only today received a letter which has involved about six letters on the part of Imperial Head Quarters and other Organisations and which could have quite well been dealt with quite easily by the District Commissioner to whom it has now gone.

I would also ask the District Commissioners to draw the attention of their Scouters to the notice with regard to Clubs bearing titles indicating affiliating with the Boy's Scout Association. It is most undesirable that these should be formed unless with the full concurrence and approval of the District Council and the District Commissioner. The Scout movement is so good that we cannot have any possibility of the name being abused, and used for wrongful purposes, and this can only be avoided by all such activities being properly controlled by proper officers of the organisation. After all the Constitution of the Asso-

ciation is so elastic as to render any special organisation outside the association quite unnecessary. If Scoutmasters are anxious to have more say, in the control of Scouting in their area, we would strongly recommend that District Commissioners where possible should get their Scouters together in some suitable place and form themselves into a troop of scouts with himself as the Scoutmaster and round the camp fire discuss with their fellow scouters in that full and frank way which can be so ably done under such circumstances, those problems they are both out to solve. A week end in camp of this nature with the members of the troop living together in the open air would be found to be the most healthy and beneficial organisation possible and it is much more healthy in keeping with the aims of the movement their Clubs and Class room debates.

I commend very heartily to your consideration the talk in this issue with regard to Rovers and I shall be very glad to see troops taking this work up in a serious way. The desirability of the Rover in maintaining his connection with his old troop is a most important one. By that without realising it we will be inbibing a spirit of a true Scouter, the spirit that is willing to sacrifice in order that he may serve his young brothers. We are exceedingly pleased with the letter found on page 87 as an indication that the scout in question has the true spirit. Scout Craft i.e. doing good by stealth.

Good camping to you brother Scouts.

Yours to a Hoot

THE WHITE OWL.

## Editorial.

We who are interested in Scouting have every right to be proud of the Movement. It is a Movement that has done wonders for the youth of the world. Very often my thoughts carry me back to the happy days when, as one of the Tenderfoot Scouts, I began to be initiated into the worders of Camping, and I often look back upon the days I spent working myself up the ladder to the First Class Badge. But most of all I am grateful to Scouting for the help it was in formation of character. When we think of the great amount of good that Scouting is doing for the boys who have joined, we can hardly wonder that people ask why we don't take more boys into our Troops. Recently there appeared in "Scouting" several pages of campaign material, written to help along the drive for 100,000 recruits for scouts in America.

One of the articles runs as follows:

The country asks:—"The Boy Scout doing so much good, why don't you take on more boys?" The Boy Scouts of America reply: "As a Good Turn to the Nation, WE WILL TAKE ON 100,000 NEW BOYS IMMEDIATELY!" Now, how will we do it?

If we actually had to rely upon an immediate proportionate enrollment of new scoutmasters, it could not be done. Men of the calibre of good scoutmasters are busy men. We can enlist them at a fair average rate of increase, but not with a rush. They are already engaged in one or another form of welfare work which ties them down. Their business and other duties cannot be quickly readjusted to allow for the supervision of a troop. So we can "take on 100,000 more boys" only through the enthusiastic, self-sacrificing cooperation of the scoutmasters we already have enrolled under the banner of Scouting. As has always been recognized in the Boy Scout Movement, the scoutmasters are the KEY-MEN in the Movement—and *they are the Keymen in this great Membership Round Up.*"

Perhaps the people of Madras Presidency are thinking, if they aren't asking, why more boys aren't taken into the Scouts. Naturally our answer would have to be the same that the Scouts of America gave. We can take on more. And we too will have to depend upon the scoutmasters that are already working, and upon the District Commissioners, who can do so much to help the forming of new Troops where there are none now.

We have often heard that human nature is a funny thing. Strange as it may seem there are perhaps a number of boys who have already made up their minds to join, but human nature makes them delay. We humans are like ordinary lifeless matter in many ways. We all have a certain amount of inertia. Our science book tells us that inertia is the property of matter by virtue of which it persists in its state of rest or uniform motion unless some force changes that state. That's just what happens in the case of boys who ought to be in the Movement.

They will continue to remain inert until some Scoutmaster or Scout appoints himself the force that is necessary to end the state of rest. But we should not condemn the property of inertia, for it has its good side. When a mass is moving it resists any force that tends to stop it unless that force is very much stronger.

So let's all help nature along. If all Scouters will get up more force and apply that to the Scouts to create in them more action, and if the Scouts get after the boys who ought to be Scouts, we will have inertia working for us instead of against.

There are perhaps a number of Troops in every district that have only a fraction of their full strength. Why not fill up the holes in the ranks? There are perhaps a number of schools that are letting inertia work against them in the matter of starting Troops. If the District Commissioners were to go to those schools they would find them ready to

begin at once. There are perhaps a number of Scouts in every Troop who intend to wait until they are all ready to pass the First Class Test before they begin to bring in new Scouts.

We have a chance to do a good turn to India by taking on more Scouts. But think of the good turn we are doing to the boys who are thus brought in. Let's all show India that the Scouts have

learned to make inertia work for them. We have as our motto "Be Prepared". Are we not prepared to do India and the World the good turn of giving to more boys the chance to become better men through contact with a Movement that is praised throughout the World?

MARTIN DE WOLF,  
Tindivanam, S. A.

## Rovers.

You would be wise to have it very definitely understood that Rovering is only for those of 17 and over. Even then a boy of 17 does not necessarily make a Rover: you need a *young man* of that age to be a Rover.

Rovers should bear in mind that on no account should they lose touch with their own respective troops.

The keynote of Rovering is *Service*. This word should be placed prominently in big letters in every Rover Den.

Primarily, Rovers should seek to do service in their own troops. They can help their Scoutmasters by promoting the Scouting Spirit and perfect harmony in the Troop. Rovers should never consider themselves a "cut above" the ordinary Scout and set out merely to enjoy themselves and forget all about the Troop. Such an attitude would be fatal to Rovers and Scouts.

Secondly, the Scouts Movement—"our Brotherhood"—must be considered. In some respects Rovers can do some of the finest possible service, even more than a Scouter. Once "Rovering" is well in hand in a district, we shall be able to solve one of our greatest present difficulties—the supply of Scouters. Not that every Rover will, of necessity, become an Officer. A Scouter must possess some very rare qualities, he must be a "Boys' man," he must have tact, be able to keep his head, and be a good organizer. The whole future of the Movement depends on the right

men coming forward as Officers. There will be some fellows in your Patrols not suited to become Scoutmasters, and their interests must not be neglected. A Rover Patrol is not necessarily a kind of Officers' Training Corps. Encourage all, but look particularly to Rovers who show promise of becoming useful and efficient Scouters.

There is a wonderful field open to Rovers it is wise to prepare for emergencies. To carry out public service you must train yourselves. Consider well all you hope to do, for through the exigencies of your employment you may have to go away to other places. Perhaps there might be no troop where you go. You should be able to start one, or at least, help the Movement in your new surroundings.

Rovers should acquire a most thorough knowledge of Scoutcraft, even as to the teaching of knots. Your Scoutmaster may drop on you to give a hand, for, although in an ideal troop, the Patrol Leaders will do such work, one often finds Leaders to be rather inexperienced and not able to keep much ahead of their boys. In this way a Rover has an opportunity of helping a P. L. while remaining in the background. There is also very useful work for Rovers in instructing Scouts in special subjects.

There is one important branch in which every Rover should specialize, and that is First Aid. Not the simple First Aid which does for Scout Badges, but a

definite course with the Red Cross or St. John Ambulance Societies. Provision has been made for this in the Rovers First Class test. Details of what you have to do for this Badge will be found in *Rovering to Success*. The Rovers' tests are, naturally, all on a higher standard than the Scout tests, and there is a real amount of work involved which will provide plenty for you to get on with.

Hobbies of all kinds should be encouraged, such as photography, wireless, etc.

Now as to how to run your own Patrol, and I assume you have a Rover Den. My experience has led me to realize that it is most necessary to have one night in each week at least for definite Rover work. This should be fixed for a week evening which suits the majority, as you will find yourselves up against the claims of evening classes, etc.

A Rover Patrol, unless it has a capable well-educated Rover Mate, is sure to arrive at a loose end before long, and degenerate into a club for athletics, parties, and such like. You Rover Mates will find it most helpful to draw up a definite programme. Our Rover Patrol has done so and benefited greatly. I will give you a rough outline of how we work it.

The first Thursday in the month we have a debate. At first, if your chaps are not used to debating, take fairly simple subjects and from the start see that the proper method of conducting debates is observed, each Rover speaking only once, rather than barging in every other minute, or several talking at once. By this means, your Rovers will be trained to become useful public speakers. Many of your fellows will then be able to take a prominent part in church life, trade unions, or other public spheres, and the value of fellows who have been Scouts and Rovers will be a tremendous asset to our country. They will bring a different atmosphere with them.

The debates are bound to lead your fellows to dealing with the questions of the day. As a Movement, we have nothing to do with party politics, but we

have our rights and duties as private citizens. We are out to train good citizens, therefore, let your Rovers debate questions of public interest. They are up against the problems in their offices, workshops, etc. Encourage them to discuss these matters, it will widen their outlook, very necessary in these days, and incidentally, prove very enjoyable. To make these "debate evenings" really effective you should have an attendance of at least five or six. In the case of new Patrols, which have only two or three Rovers, I should suggest that, with the consent of the S. Ms. of the Troops concerned, Rovers belonging to such Troops should visit one another and have joint meetings. Care, of course, must be taken that nothing is done likely to lead a fellow away from his own Troop. He must always, first of all, be a Rover of his own particular Patrol and Troop. He must not cease to be so when his Patrol co-operates with another.

On the second Thursday of each month, we have a literary evening. I find that a very large proportion of Scouts about Rover age have but little acquaintance with the best books, but the boys can be taught that there is a wonderful help to be had from books. Our Patrol started a "literature" with cheap copies of plays founded on some of Dickens' novels. Each present had a copy, and all took turns in reading aloud the parts of the different characters. We are, at present, reading some of Lamb's Essays, and hope to be led to bigger things still. I strongly recommend taking some of Shakespeare's plays in the same way already mentioned but omit the hackneyed plays such as "Julius Caesar." Incidentally, this kind of thing will bring to light the histrionic powers that some of your Rovers have been hiding under a bushel.

For the third Thursday of each month it was decided that we should devote the time to some special Scouting subject, such as judging heights, splicing, lashing etc. The first time, I remember, it was a wet night, and nothing doing outdoors, so we set to work in the tiny Rover Den

which fortunately possesses a black-board. One of our number who had passed a Gilwell course was able, by means of sketches, to demonstrate some half-dozen different ways of estimating heights. The Rovers took careful notes, and got so keen that the following week-end camp they spent most of their time measuring the heights of trees. The following month we tried splicing. Our Gilwell member had forgotten what he had learnt some months before, so we all started experimenting. After about 1½ hours, there was an extraordinary amount of tow (which we put aside for the time when we try the firestick stunt, but most of us had mastered the "crown" and "eye splice," leaving further samples of splicing for another time. We are looking forward to the day when we tackle "lashings." We suspect that what little we know between us is all wrong, but we intend to get right. It is very important that in all these subjects the Rovers should aim at "thoroughness."

The fourth Thursday in each month the S. M. has been made responsible for, and we are taking a miscellaneous series of subjects. One for example was "How to manage a Troop," imagining the Rovers being suddenly landed with a Troop which had been without an S. M. for some time and very ignorant of real Scouting. A topic such as this cannot be finished in one evening, and will find place in a future quarterly programme.

It is wise, once a quarter, to have a review of the work done in the previous three months, and it is also a good idea to have a social evening every now and then when the Patrol Leaders and the elder

boys of the Troop should be invited to attend. In this way, you will keep in touch with the Scouts, who, in time, will become Rovers. You will not want to lose contact with them, although your own ideas are considerably in advance of the boys of 15 to 17 years of age.

On Saturdays, when there are no week-end camps, you can have hikes and cycle rides, very helpful for your Rover Badge. But don't forget the Troop; have at least one Saturday a month when you will be with the Troop whatever they may be doing out of doors no matter what your own inclination may be. You ought never to think it is a waste of time mixing with a lot of "kids." We want the "Scouting Spirit" in evidence from Rovers to Cubs.

I have only just outlined how it is possible to run Rover Patrols. Don't imagine that what I have said covers more than a very little ground, but I hope I have given you a few ideas that may be helpful. I would conclude by insisting on reading *Rovering to Success* repeatedly. *Rovering to Success* is a wonderful book and is being read by heaps of fellows who are not Rovers. Keep at least one copy handy in the Rover Den. Have discussions on it every time you get the chance and also read carefully the articles published in THE SCOUTER; they are always most helpful and illuminating.

When you are up against difficult problems, consult fellow Rover Mates. A Rover Mate has a great and glorious responsibility. Just realize this and be always willing to learn.

An address by F.D. Coote, printed in THE SCOUTER.

## Dragon Flies.

After butterflies and moths, dragon flies are perhaps the most conspicuous of Indian insects and, like butterflies, they are often sufferers from the cruelty of thoughtless boys.

If properly studied, however, they will be found as interesting as they are beautiful—far more interesting by study than cruelty.

Firstly, consider their flight, hovering

in the sunlight, with a sudden dart now and again to seize in their capacious jaws such small insects as they may see near them with their immense eyes; or hovering over a pond to lay their eggs. Their flight in itself will repay close observation; and their eyes, each composed of thousands of minute eye-like structures; and their food too. Who can estimate the number of mosquitoes and flies which they destroy for us?

Why do they lay their eggs in or near water? Because the young which are to hatch from them are fitted to live, not in the air like their parents, nor even on land but in the water. These young dragon flies are for the most part slow moving creatures. They vary considerably in form and habits according to their kinds. The young of the small and delicate kinds which flit about among plants growing near water, are small and slender, very like the flies which they are destined to become, but without the gauzy wings or brilliant colours. They live chiefly among water weeds, hiding among stems and leaves. Those of the larger and stronger forms are more heavily built, and live mostly among the mud and sand on the bottom, where they make themselves equally inconspicuous. Though slow moving creatures, they live upon animal food which they have to catch; and they need a great deal of it. They catch it by means of a double hinged lower lip, with a pair of jaws at the front end of it. When their prey comes within reach, this lower lip can be shot forwards, the prey caught in the jaws and pulled back to the mouth to be eaten. But the structure of the lip must be seen to be fully understood.

Most wonderful of all, however, is the transformation from the early stage to the adult dragon fly. When the time for this arrives the creature crawls up out of the water and settles itself on some verticle or over-hanging surface. Gradually the skin dries and stiffens. Then a split appears a little behind the head, and the softer body of the adult fly begins to be seen through it. Little

by little the front part emerges, followed by the head and legs, and the four short thick soft organs that will soon become the large and thin, but hard and strong wings. At this stage the insect rests a little, while its skin is hardened by contact with the air. Up to this time the front part of the body, which is all that is free from the old skin, has been hanging head downwards. When confident that it has gathered sufficient strength, the insect suddenly raises itself and clings to the front part of the old skin from which it then withdraws its tail.

By this time the wings are already visibly growing, and it is truly marvellous to watch the transformation in the space of perhaps half an hour from the little finger-like processes to large and gauzy structures, which after a little drying will be able to carry their owner on its magnificent flights through the air.

All insect transformations are wonderful to watch; and that of the dragon fly is perhaps the most wonderful of all. But to see it a boy must get up at daybreak or even earlier, for it takes place before the sun is high enough to scorch with its heat the soft tissues of the new-born insect. Find a pond where the presence of young dragon flies ready to emerge is indicated by empty skins of their more forward brothers and sisters on the rocks or plants rising from its waters. Then either catch some specimens by day and take them home in a bottle of water, keeping them and feeding them on water insects or worms till they emerge. Or else go every morning very early and hunt round the edge of the pond till you find a specimen climbing up out of the water. Then either watch it where it is, or carry it very carefully to a convenient shady tree or verandah. Carry it if possible on a rush or piece of stick without touching the insect at all, for the least pressure may damage the soft tissues of the fly inside and prevent the satisfactory completion of the transformation. Then watch it as closely as you like; there is no fear of disturbing it further, provided it is not touched. But be sure that the wings have plenty

of room to hang freely, as they will be deformed if they touch any hard substance before they are fully developed. F. G.

## Hints on Health and Exercise.

How often we find that boys have foolish ideas about exercise: nor are boys the only ones whose ideas of health are foolish. We often forget that the purpose of exercise is to give health. Too often we look at pictures of great strong men or circus performers and resolve that we must develop large and bulky muscles like theirs. For the ordinary person such muscles do more harm than good for they demand a great deal of hard work to keep them from becoming knotted, and most of us neither enjoy nor benefit by long hours of weight lifting. The real purpose of exercise is to give us health.

As Dr. Woods Hutchinson points out for us, there are a great many of these so-called strong men who, having developed only certain sets of their muscles, die at a very young age because they have neglected other parts of their bodies. Walter Camp, the great American athletic coach, brings out the same idea in his criticism of the average sets of exercises. He says that too many of our exercises develop only the arms and legs and those are the very parts of our bodies that receive plenty of exercise in our regular work during the day. The mere raising and lowering of hands and legs may tend to give a certain amount of growth to the muscles of those parts of our bodies but that doesn't mean we gain in health. To make his idea clear Mr. Camp suggests that we consider the animals that we see. A fine dog never tortures himself with lifting weights or swinging heavy clubs, nor does the tiger in the cage find the time or the place to engage in two-mile runs. But they are often pictures of perfect health. What is their secret? Watch a dog get up after a sleep in the sun. He usually takes a good stretch, twisting his body and taking the kinks out of every muscle.

That is what our exercises ought to do. If you will look in "Scouting for Boys" you will find that the exercises suggested there have no raising and lowering of arms and legs. Each exercise one stretches the body and demands deep breathing. They are the kind of exercises that keep the whole body in good condition by stimulating the heart and providing good air for the lungs.

Why is it then that we seem to enjoy the torture of all the simple drills that put extra work on the arms and never even make us take a deeper breath? After a few minutes of that old style drill that was called "Physical Torture" in the army, a person is all tired out. Our morning exercise ought to make us feel ready for more work. We should give our bodies a good stretch to take the sleep out of them, and our lungs should be cleaned out with plenty of fresh air that is taken into the lung in breaths that are deep enough to fill every corner with the life-giving oxygen. In ordinary breathing we don't half fill our lungs—it is really not necessary—but in the morning before we begin the day we ought to clean out the lungs. Doctors warn us that if our deep breathing is prolonged or too violent, nature will warn us by producing a giddy feeling. So important is the cleaning of the lungs that one famous doctor said that more men die from lack of breath than lack of bread. We watch our food and nature gives us headaches if we don't keep our digestive systems in order, but we often live only half heartedly because we cheat ourselves out of the oxygen that purifies the blood. If we could begin the day with deep breathing and stretching we would give air to the blood and life to the body. If you are one of many who have their own systems of morning physical torture, go back to your "Scouting for

Boys" and learn the stretches. If you are one of the many who, with no exercise, take half the day to wake up and begin to live, get the habit of a little eye-opening exercise the first thing in the morning.

And now we come to another thing that is important if we want to be absolutely healthy. We have all heard so many times of the importance of bathing. No matter how much we have heard it is sometimes necessary to have it repeated. During the hot weather we all take plenty of baths. We need them and enjoy them. But when we think of baths we must think of what the skin really needs. One champion wrestler told a story of men in the far north, where it is so cold that often they do not dare take the mittens off their hands for more than a second for fear of frost bite. He said that often those men do not take baths for months. We laugh at that, but he turns the story back on us by saying that some of us only perspire when the hot weather comes. No matter how many baths we take during the cooler weather we never really clean out the pores unless we perspire. Every pore of the skin should be given a chance to breath. If we never perspire enough to clean them out we are as bad as the men who go through an entire cold season without a bath. So, good healthy exercise in the form of games that make us perspire freely, followed by a bath, is necessary, if we are to keep ourselves clean. We must not be the sort of men who apply the advertising phrase of a paint company to baths instead of paint. They say that if we "save the surface we save all." That may apply to woods that have to be painted, but if we clean only the surface of the skin and never perspire freely enough to clean the pores, we save only the dirt.

But the trouble with most men is not that they engage in the wrong kind of exercise but that they don't get enough. For a while after a camp, or when they happen to think of it, they are very

faithful. When the busy time of the year comes they forget. I have known many students who have been very faithful to exercise and games during most of the term who give them up just before examination time. At just the time that they are most in need of healthy bodies, in such good condition as to enable the boys to be at their best mentally, they stop all exercise and go to the examinations in a half-dead, tired, nervous condition. Proper exercise and a little recreation during examinations is just as important as proper preparation.

In an article on health we ought not to forget to mention smoking and other practices that take away our chances of health. But it is never the boy who wants a strong body who gives way to those habits. Have you ever noticed that it is the weak boys, those with feeble bodies, minds, and wills, who smoke? In the big Universities of Europe and America a man is not permitted to play on an athletic team if he smokes. Men are often sent out because they have been smoking. An athlete is not at his best if he fills his lungs with tobacco smoke instead of oxygen. And the harm to boys is even greater than to grown men. But I need not dwell on smoking because no Scout would ever want to do a thing that would keep him from being at his best.

So let us remember that health doesn't depend on oversized muscles, or a system of exercises that make us stiff and tired, but upon enough stretch to make our muscles feel good, and most of all, upon plenty of air. If our desire is to be clean let us not forget that more than the surface needs regular baths. Nor should we confine our exercise to the times that we are together in camps and any other times that we are not busy. We should never be too busy to take proper care of our bodies, because, if we don't take care of them, they will never be able to take care of us.

M. D.

## Making First-Aid Vivid.

One of the driest subjects to most scouts is the Second and First Class First Aid. At the Scoutmasters Red Cross meeting held last season Executive Oberteuffer gave us some splendid ideas on making First Aid vivid. He told of one Scoutmaster who was on a hike with several boys from his troop. Four of the boys lagged behind the rest. Suddenly the foremost scouts were startled to hear a succession of short, sharp blasts on the whistle which meant, "come here immediately." On running back they found two scouts lying beside the road with tags on them stating that they had been injured in various ways. The Scoutmaster pointed to two scouts who had

not yet passed their second class work and told them to fix up the injured lads. After the injuries had been attended to, the Scoutmaster looked them over, took the test cards of the boys and checked off that part of the work which was done correctly. The Scouts enjoyed the work and were continually on their toes expecting something like that to happen. The work was made interesting and they could see how they would be up against an actual case at any time. This idea can be worked out in many different ways, such as imitation shipwrecks, train wrecks and scouts coming from a burning building.—From "The Blazed Trail," Spokane Wash., Local Council Bulletin.

## Any Use for Books?

Perhaps you need a book on games. You can't find better games than those described in "The Handbook for Boys," but you can add good ones to the list. Scout Executive G. S. Ripley of Hartford, Conn., in his book "Games for Boys," published by Henry Holt and Company of New York, adds quite a number. The index shows Circle Games, Opposed Line Games, Tag Games, Quiet Games, Relay and Other Races, Stalking and Scouting Games, Camp Stunts and Water Sports, Mimetic Setting-Up Exercises, Contests and Exhibition Events. We think you would find this book quickly wearing out if you had it on your official desk. You want good games at troop meetings and Rallies. Here's a husky suggestion, to cite one example, a game called "Poison." Three Indian clubs

are stood up about 18 inches apart. The players form a circle, each man's right hand gripping his neighbor's left waist. The object of the game is to pull and crowd some one so that he knocks over the clubs. Any one who lets go, and any one who knocks down a club is out of the game. A second circle can immediately be started by those who are thus eliminated from the first. Variations of the idea are given.

Then there is a sort of spelling bee game called "Attention." Form your scouts in a line to count fours. Then call out a number and give marching and facing commands for those numbers. The player who is slow or who obeys out of turn, or makes any other error, is out. The last man up is the winner.

—SCOUTING—

## "And Things Observed"

### Another One of those Things that Any Scoutmaster Can Do.

The materials for the training of a boy's powers of observation are everywhere. The fourth of the tests for the First-Class Scout calls for a 14-mile round-trip, alone or with another scout by foot or by row boat, and a satisfactory account of the trip "and things observed."

But the test isn't an end in itself. It is a means to a regular activity in Scouting. The activity of observing things accurately. There we have the spirit hills. The "gang" used to hike before

it became a troop. But woe betide anything a stone could reach when the hike was on! Now any Scoutmaster can stimulate his boys to using their powers of observation. If every scout were to report at each troop meeting one interesting thing he had observed that week in the course of his daily routine, that he might have seen at any time but never had noticed before, one-half hour at least would be well provided for.

SCOUTING.

## It can be Done!

Somebody said it couldn't be done  
But he with a chuckle replied,  
That "May be it couldn't," but he would  
be one

Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.  
So he buckled right in with a trace of a  
grin

On his face. If he worried, he hid it,  
He started to sing as he tackled the thing  
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Some scoffed: "Oh you'll never do that,  
At least no one ever has done it."  
But he took off his coat and he took off  
his hat

And the first thing he knew, he'd  
begun it,

With the lift of the chin and a bit of a  
grin.

If any doubt rose he forbid it:  
He started to sing as he tackled the  
thing

That couldn't be done and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it can-  
not be done;

There are thousands to prophesy  
failure;

There are thousands to point out, one  
by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you.  
But just buckle right in with a bit of a  
grin

Then take off your coat and go to it.  
Just start to sing as you tackle the thing  
That cannot be done and you'll do it.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

## One Fault Doesn't Make a Sinner.

Scoutmasters have much to try their souls. But it still is true that greater is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city. A scoutmaster with direct influence over some hundred boys recently decided to withdraw himself and his boys from Scouting because he was

sure that he and one troop under his leadership had not been fairly treated by authorities in a Field Day Contest.

Perhaps he was right. Such things do happen. Perhaps he was wrong. But let's suppose he was right, and had actually been deliberately treated

improperly by judges. What should his course have been?

The Chief Scout Executive said to this Scoutmaster: "I am reluctant to believe that you will upon reflection feel that for the reasons given there is any sound basis whatsoever for your withdrawing from the Boy Scout Movement. The fact that you are dissatisfied with the way some activity has been managed, is in itself the best reason why you should stay in the Movement and through the proper local council officials see that the matter is investigated and appropriately handled."

Mr. West urged this Scoutmaster to take the matter up frankly and fully with the local scout officials and get it straightened out. "I am confident," he said, "that a condition will not be revealed justifying you in taking a group of boys out of the Scout Movement because of the way a contest was handled." And he added: "Personally, I have little sympathy for these contests because they do develop just such situations as you describe, but it is possible to manage contests in a fair, approved method." He closed by urging this leader not to take upon himself the responsibility of denying to boys the opportunities to

continue to receive the benefits of Scouting.

We cite the incident as carrying a suggestion to all of our great body of volunteer workers. Scouting is too big, the Program is too much needed by boys, the enlistment of suitable men willing to give service is too difficult and the smallness of boys who will subscribe to the Oath and Law and undertake to live by Scouting ideals and follow out the Program, is too serious an undertaking to be brought into question or disrepute by an error of judgment or even an error of conduct on some one's part. Don't nurse grievances of this character. If they are serious enough to justify action, let it be straight-from-the-shoulder action to correct the error that has been or seems to have been committed. Bring together everyone responsible, and thrash the thing out. *DON'T SACRIFICE THE BOYS. Get the matter THOROUGHLY SETTLED in accordance with Scouting principles.* It can always be done if you go at it in the right spirit and in the right way. If all other methods fail, you can bring the subject directly to the attention of the Chief Scout Executive.

—SCOUTING—

## Message to Scouts from a Parent.

On Saturday February 3 a Scout was drowned in the Museum Tank, Madras almost immediately after entering the water. He came to watch, having been told not to enter by his father; but seeing the fun he borrowed a cloth and got in when most others were getting out. He sank without a cry or a struggle, and a Scout who noticed his feet disappearing thought he was practising swimming under water, so made no attempt to save him till he noticed that he failed to come up again, and enquiry revealed the fact that a boy who could not swim was missing. Meantime a search was being made, with the result that he was found

and brought out. First aid was rendered by the Scouts present, and doctors from the Hospital next door were on the spot with necessary drugs almost immediately. But their efforts were of no avail. His father, Mr. T. Rama Rao, a Lance Corporal in the Madras Ambulance Corps bore the loss with great fortitude. He rightly wishes that the circumstances of his son's death should be a lesson to Scouts, Scouters and Parents to exercise the greatest possible care in all such matters in future. He spoke especially to the Scouts who attended the funeral and wishes that this message should go out to their brother

Scouts also, in the hope that his son may thus be of service to others even in his death. May it be a lesson to all, firstly, to obey their parents fully and at all times. Secondly, to obey likewise their Officers, and others to whom they have given their allegiance. To achieve this, self discipline is essential. No one, however hard he may try, can really do any-

thing for a boy's character beyond assisting him to help himself. If he fails to make the necessary effort in response nothing will be achieved; there will be no real discipline and no efficiency; the effort to achieve it will have been wasted and might as well never have been made. These are words which every Scouter will endorse. Let all remember them.

## A Brave Scout.

The following letter needs very little comment. It is the tribute of a man who found that Scouts are prepared for everything. The fact that this Scout tried to keep his identity a secret shows that he has in him the spirit of a true Scout. We want to add our sincere congratulations to those that have been expressed by other Scout Magazines. Our brother Scout is to us an example of what the Movement can do for every boy if he is willing and eager to live up to the ideals of Scouting.

The letter reads as follows:

SIR,

Yesterday when I was at the public park with my daughter at about 7. p. m., near the off end of the lake, I was assaulted by two foot-pads who were drink-sodden and I might have not come out of the scrape with any good results had it not been for a timely occurrence. One of the foot-pads had closed in with me, while the other edged towards my daughter, and all that I could do was only to keep my man off me.

I had in my days figured in the rings as a dashing fighter but now my age came in my way.

It was at this moment that an athletic youth sprang to my aid from nowhere. He shot a terrific left hook at my man's jaw, which would have graced a professional boxer, and the man was floored.

Then he turned to the other man who was trying to make good his escape,

and a little scuffle ensued, but the boy got the better of him, and again I saw a blow which pugilistic fads would have loved to see, and the second ruffian crumpled with a "right upper cut" in the stomach. The fellow fell all in a heap and as he fell he let fall the purse snatched from my daughter.

I turned to thank my brave rescuer and was astonished to see so much boxing and courage in an Indian youth, and I confess now I will have a higher regard for them.

He said that he was a boy scout from Mysore and he had learnt self defence in the movement. That was all I could get from him, and I forgot to ask him his name since I had to escort my daughter home, I could not ask him for further particulars.

I left him with the street roughs, telling him I would fetch the nearest police.

To my surprise, when I returned with a constable in a short time, all the three had disappeared.

I believe that no harm could have come to the brave boy, as he showed mighty cleverness in using his fists. It was my duty to have found out the unknown to thank him, but I was in a haste for the train.

Since the Scouts are very touchy about the rewards, I think the best way of thanking them is to publish this incident which speaks for itself.

I suggest before I close, that the authorities concerned should see that the park is patrolled by policeman.

(Sd) J. W. EDWARDS.

Colombo.

## Smiles.

### A Stiff One.

Teacher : Name three things containing starch.

Student : Two cuffs and a collar.

### A Definition.

A blotter is something to spend your time looking for while the ink dries.

### A Medical Pen.

Fourth Form: I don't like this new fountain pen. It's a medical pen.

Fifth Form: What kind is that.

Fourth form: It's one that you have to shake well before using.

### A Sad Ending.

A cooly was working on the railroad. In an accident his nose was cut off, but he had the presence of mind to quickly put it back on. In his hurry he didn't see that he had put it on up side down. After that, every time he sneezed he blew his turban off. One day he was caught in the rain and was drowned.

### In Court.

Judge : Are you married?

Witness : Yes.

Judge : To whom?

Witness : A woman.

Judge : Of course it must be a woman.

Did you ever hear of anyone marrying a man.

Witness : Yes sir, my sister did.

### Honest.

Teacher : If you had one turban and I gave you another, how many would you have?

Student : One.

Teacher : How do you make that out?

Student : My brother would have the other.

### An Honest Speaker.

These are not my figures, Ladies and Gentlemen, they are the figures of a man who knows what he is talking about.

### Trustworthy.

Das : Is it possible to confide a secret in you?

John : Certainly, I shall be as silent as midnight.

Das : I am in great need of one rupee.

John : Don't worry, my friend, I will never tell anyone.

### Wonderful.

"What is the greatest letter in the alphabet?" Asked the bright boy.

"I don't know," said the father.

"E," said the boy, "because it is the beginning of eternity, the end of space, the beginning of every end, and the end of every race."

### Nothing.

"Have you," asked the judge, "anything to offer the court before the sentence is passed?"

"No, your honour," replied the prisoner, "my vakil took my last rupee."

### Always.

Why is it that you always find the thing you are looking for in the last place you look. Because you always stop looking when you find it.

## Notes from Everywhere.

### GENERAL.

#### The "Big and Jolly Brotherhood"

**England** :—Somewhere between 40,000 and 60,000 Scouts and wolf cubs stirred London and the London press by a wonderful demonstration to welcome the Prince of Wales on his return from his journeys in October.

"The Daily Telegraph," London, on Monday, October 9th, devoted almost three wide columns, in a prominent position, to the story of this Rally. It also printed a long and strong editorial in appreciation of Scouting. The press of our own country is equally willing to devote space to Scouting news. It needs only genuine demonstrations of the enthusiasm, practical results obtained, and the spirit of loyalty inculcated in boys by the Scout Program and its leaders, to secure this form of co-operation.

The British Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, was in general charge of the Rally and shared honors with the Prince. The French representative, in the name of the President of the French Republic, invested Sir Robert with the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor, as a mark of appreciation of the educational value of the movement and of his inception of and connection with it. The Prince reviewed the great throng of Scouts, received their cheers, witnessed their scoutcraft work and addressed them in part as follows:

"Scouts: On my travels during the last three years I have seen your brother Scouts in most parts of the world overseas, with the same old hats, and bare knees, and the same old smile when

things looked bad. And there they were, doing just the same good turns to other people that you are doing.

"You are members of a very big and jolly brotherhood, and you are doing a fine thing by making yourselves strong, active, efficient Scouts, because you are thereby carrying out your motto, 'Be Prepared'—to be good, useful citizens for your country and for that greater brotherhood of free nations which forms the British Empire. There is no higher duty than that, so stick to it, and do it well, and good luck to you."

The "Daily Telegraph" (London) in the course of a strong editorial said this:

"At this moment more than half a million boys and girls are in its ranks, being trained by a code which demands self reliance and good fellowship, clean honour, and readiness to face responsibility, and to show respect for others, those qualities in fine which make trusty comrades and citizens worthy of their country. When we try to estimate the chances of the future we shall do well to remember the power which the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of to-day will exercise over the years to come."

—SCOUTING—

**America** :—A three-day conference of representatives of organizations and colleges called together by Secretary of War Weeks has been discussing ways and means to build up better citizenship through training of youth. The Boy Scouts of America was represented by Mr. West, Dr. Fisher and Mr. Barclay. Much that was said showed both directly and indirectly that Scouting is meeting

in many ways a very wide-felt need in improving the quality of young men entering into business and professional life and civic service. Secretary Weeks declared: "Sound physical training, beginning with the grammar schools and continuing through the universities, would have a marked effect for the betterment of the next generation and the future of our nation." No other agency has ever brought about so popular and effective a program for physical up-building as has the Boy Scout Movement. Secretary Weeks called attention to "the attitude of the citizen toward the nation" and marshalled many types of lawlessness and near-lawlessness springing up throughout the country, "signs of unhealthy conditions in our citizenship," he said: "Improving of the physical health of our people will assist in remedying this condition." Scouting makes an immense contribution to such improvement and goes much further in remedying this situation through its Program of character-building and citizenship training of boys.

—SCOUTING—

## INDIAN.

### The Viceroy's Rally in Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy, as Chief Scout and Chief Commissioner for India, having expressed a desire to meet Calcutta Scouts a Rally was held at Belvedere on the morning of Wednesday 3rd January. It was unfortunate that it was not possible to give longer notice of the rally. Owing to the holidays Scouts and Scouters were scattered and it was not therefore possible to obtain more than a skeleton Rally. However the majority of the Troops were represented

and a total muster of 170 from the 1st Association and 100 from the 2nd Association must be considered, under the circumstances, quite a good turn out.

The Scouts were drawn up on the lawn South of Belvedere. The Chief Commissioner was met by the Provincial Commissioner, the D. C.'s and Assistant D. C. of both Associations were presented to His Excellency. The Chief Scout for India then proceeded to inspect the Scouts, showing considerable interest in the individual troops as well as the badges etc., worn by the various Scouts and Cubs. H. E. then spoke a few words to the Rally laying stress on the importance of Scout work, the high ideals for which the movement stands and the necessity for each individual Scout doing his best to live up to them.

—THE SCOUT SIGN—

### Sri Krishnaraja All-India First Aid Trophy and Boy Scout Rally.

**Mysore:**—At the invitation of the public of Channapatna, Sri Krishnaraja All-India First Aid Trophy and Boy Scout Rally will be held in Channapatna from about the 15th of April 1923. The Trophy which consists of a Silver Mace presented by the Kolar District Board last year will be open for competitions, under the following conditions, to all Scout Organizations in India, Burma and Ceylon. Further information regarding the Trophy and Rally will be published from time to time in all papers and also can be had on application to the Organizing Scout Commissioner, Tippu Sultan's Palace, Fort, Bangalore City.

—MYSORE SCHOOL AND SCOUT—

**Lucknow:**—A very interesting Rally was held on December 5, 1922 on the play-field of the Centennial School, Lucknow. The programme gone through consisted of "Duel Strength Tests Competition," "Knot Board Inspection," and "Water Boiling Contest." Several interesting items had to be curtailed for want of item. On the whole the Rally achieved success for which we congratulate the organisers and the troops which joined it. Our Provincial Scout Commissioner Mr. St. George Jackson M.L.C. and Lt. Shik Shahid Hussain O. B. E., M. L. C., graced the Rally with their august presence.

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

**Madras:**—The boys of the Fifth Georgetown Troop reports a very successful camp at the Seven Pagodas and Thirukalikundram. The camping trip lasted for three days, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of January. They started from their Club Room on the evening of the 1st of January taking the bus from the Luz Church Road. Jutkas were used for the second part of the journey. From Papam Chavadi to the Seven Pagodas

they became Sea Scouts and they enjoyed the wonderful boat ride through the moonlight. They reached their first camping ground at the pagodas early in the morning, the Zamidar generously providing quarters for them. The sights to be seen proved most interesting to the Scouts. There were so many interesting things to see that Mr. Nathar, the Asst. Dt. Commissioner who with the Scoutmaster accompanied the boys found it hard to find time for more than a little map reading instruction.

From Thirukalikundram to the Seven Pagodas was an easy nine mile hike because Mr. Nathar made the miles seem short by leading the Scouts in marching songs. After an interesting day there the Troop hiked on to Chingleput, and back to Madras by train. C. Coomaraswamy, Leader of the Lion Patrol, in reporting the trip speaks of it as a happy and successful camp.

The same troop reports its second Investiture Ceremony, at which M.R. Ry, Dewan Bahadur P. Paran Kusan Naidu Garu, the District Commissioner, who presided, and also presented some Swimming, Fireman, and First Class badges.

## Provincial Notices.

**Scout Clubs:** No Scout or Scouter is permitted to organise any Club introducing the words indicating connection with the Boy Scout Association unless its formation has been formally recognised in writing by the Local Council in which it is situated and in every case the District Commissioner should Ex-Officio be a member of the Committee and supplied with copies of the proceedings of all meetings

whether he is present or not. District Commissioners are requested to see that there is no infringement of this on the part of Scouters in their locality.

**Warning To Scouters And Cubbers:**—All Scouters and Cubbers are notified that on no account should they address Madras Provincial,

Indian, or Imperial Head Quarters excepting through their Respective District Commissioners.

To do so is a serious breach of discipline and serves no useful purpose, as in any case all such communications if they survive the waste paper basket, are referred back to District Commissioners of the locality concerned.

#### Revised Price List of Scout Badges.

|                                   | Rs. | A. | P. |        |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----|--------|
| 1. Tenderfoot Metal               | ... | 0  | 2  | 0 each |
| 2. " Cloth                        | ... | 0  | 3  | 0 "    |
| 3. Second Class                   | ... | 0  | 5  | 0 "    |
| 4. First Class                    | ... | 0  | 5  | 0 "    |
| 5. King Scout                     | ... | 0  | 7  | 0 "    |
| 6. Proficiency badges             | ... | 0  | 4  | 0 "    |
| 7. Stars                          | ... | 0  | 3  | 0 "    |
| 8. Cub Stars                      | ... | 0  | 3  | 0 "    |
| 9. Instructor's hat badge         | ... | 3  | 0  | 0 "    |
| 10. Supporter's Pin               | ... | 1  | 8  | 0 "    |
| 11. Asst. Scoutmaster's hat badge | ... | 3  | 0  | 0 "    |

|                                            |     |   |    |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|---|----|-----|
| 12. Scoutmaster's hat badge                | ... | 3 | 0  | 0 " |
| 13. Patrol Leader's hat badge              | ... | 0 | 7  | 0 " |
| 14. Commissioner's hat badge               | ... | 4 | 0  | 0 " |
| 15. Asst. Scoutmaster's Pins               | ... | 0 | 3  | 0 " |
| 16. Scoutmaster's pins                     | ... | 0 | 3  | 0 " |
| 17. Asst. Scoutmaster's button-hole badges | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 " |
| 18. Scoutmaster's button-hole badges       | ... | 1 | 0  | 0 " |
| 19. Rover hat badges                       | ... | 0 | 4  | 0 " |
| 20. Cub Cap emblems                        | ... | 0 | 3  | 0 " |
| 21. C.M. Button-hole badges                | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 " |
| 22. A.C.M. Button-hole badges              | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 " |
| 23. Commissioner's Pins                    | ... | 2 | 4  | 0 " |
| 24. C. M. Hat badges                       | ... | 2 | 8  | 0 " |
| 25. A. C. M. Hat badges                    | ... | 2 | 8  | 0 " |

**N.B.**—*Packing and Postage Extra.*

KHAN, BAHADUR MUHAMMED

SADULLA BADSHA SAHIB.

*Honorary Secretary.*

19—1—23.

Vol. III.

No. 6.

March,

1923.



# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT.

## The Grey Owl's Hoot.

DEAR BROTHER SCOUTS,

We had hoped it would have been possible to fill this issue with reminiscences of our experiences in the Guindy Camps, but, we must keep you in suspense a little longer, and we hope that by the next issue, we should all have gained proper perspective as we look back and write about those memorable days.

With regard to the present issue, we commend to your special attention the articles on Cubs and Rovers and would mention that there is more to follow in these connections. We would also strongly recommend you, all Scouters, to make the best possible use, they can of games remembering all the time that scouting itself is a great game and the value of games as a means of teaching is very great.

We are glad to extend our hearty congratulations to the recipients of the

Medals and Certificates of Merit indicated in this month's Provincial Notices. The awards going to the Medak Scouts are very belated owing to technical difficulties due to the fact that the troop to which these scouts belong is no longer affiliated with our Association, and we are exceedingly glad that Imperial Headquarters have not allowed this disability for which the scouts themselves are not responsible to deprive them of the awards which would have gone to them without any question had they been able to remain in the parent Association. We hope, before long, we may have the pleasure of publishing an account of the presentation of these awards as also of the medal to Scout Hari Narayanam of Vellore.

We understand from the Manager of the Magazine that the number of subscribers has decreased in an alarming manner and we do sincerely trust that all District Commissioners and Scouters

in the movement will feel that it is their business to take in the magazine regularly.

For one reason we urge this upon our Scouters and that is our beloved Camp Chief has promised to give us a message through these pages from time to time for another it is practically the only opportunity, the Grey Owl has of hooting so that you may hear. Some of you already know his identity as Owl No. 9 and the Owl Patrol as the first Madras Training Troop. They will

remember with pity, his feeble efforts at hooting when in Guindy Park, but, No. 9 in any patrol does not count much, but, I am mightily thankful, that I was even awarded the position of No. 9. To those of you who are uncertain, who the Grey Owl is, before I sink for ever and aye behind this nom-de-plume, I would ask you to recognise in the hoot of Grey Owl No. 9 of the voice of your Provincial Commissioner.

Good scouting to you all.

GREY OWL NO. 9.

## Editorial.

Such phrases as "school spirit," "club spirit," "lodge spirit" and their like are so common and often used with so little real meaning, that men may feel inclined to think that the phrase "The Spirit of Scouting" is just another member of the large host of terms that are the production of a combination of mental acrobatics and two-finger type-writing. Those who have caught the real spirit of Scouting—and that spirit, like character, must be caught and not taught—know there is such a spirit and that it is *absolutely essential to the Scouter as well as the Scout*. That spirit is something that makes the best developed of vocabularies seem emaciated and undernourished when they face the task of inventing a definition that really defines it. My own power of self expressing and my vocabulary are so stunted in growth, because of an improperly arranged diet of too much light reading and not enough real literature, that I wouldn't dare to attempt an answer to the question, "Well, what is the spirit of Scouting, anyway?" But I do want to "think aloud" a bit about how important that spirit is to the Scouter.

Educationalists who have made a special study of student self-government tell us that boys are very keen in their estimates of the motives of others and

that they are often cruelly just in their judgments. If we look back to the time that we were boys and had teachers and Scoutmasters who were trying to have an influence over us we will perhaps remember some whom we and our boy friends cared little about and whose influence was microscopic, because, as we said, "He thinks he is a lot more wonderful than he is," or "I wish that the Scoutmaster didn't feel that he had to preserve that long-faced dignity he has acquired." There was perhaps one whom we never thought of addressing as Mr., because we felt that he was one of the boys. That's the kind of Scouter that has caught the "spirit," one who meets the boys as one of them, who is in the Movement not for the sake of seeing his name in the census, or because, as a trained Scouter, he has a chance at a better position in a larger school, or because it rather tickles his vanity to be looked upon by others as "one of those men who takes boys out camping and does so much for them." It is often an easy thing to fool older people but it takes a genius to deceive wide-awake boys. They can tell better than anyone in the world whether we have the spirit of Scouting or not. We Scouters do need to catch the spirit of the movement, we must practise the

Scout Law, we must live for the boys as one with them, if we ever expect them really to catch the spirit for themselves.

And one of the glorious things about the Scout Spirit is the fact that it is progressive. It isn't like the uniform that can be acquired all at once when we become Scouters. While we are trying to develop that spirit in the boys, it also grows in us. We don't catch the

spirit as we would a snap-shot. It comes gradually like character, and it grows as rapidly or withers and dies as readily as the most sensitive of plants. We who are Scouters and feel that we have begun to grasp the spirit of the Movement must encourage its growth in ourselves as well as in our Scouts.

—THE EDITOR—

## Some P. T. Games.

By "SILVER WOLF," THE REV. ROBERT BREN.

When our Chief put on the inside cover of the "Book of the Rules" the aphorism, "Rules on How to Play the Game of Scouting for Boys," he revealed not only a wonderful understanding of the mind of the boy animal, but also the secret of all sound education.

Unfortunately, with the better organization of Scouting in these modern days, many Scouters have lost sight of this fundamental fact of boy psychology that interest is the doorstep to the mind of the boy. Games are for the most part neglected by the average Scoutmaster, though the influence of Gillwell is gradually counteracting this tendency. Scouting is a glorious game.

Almost everything can be taught by games. A test learnt by a game becomes at once interesting and enjoyable, and ceases to be a lesson.

For example, physical training, instead of being a matter of drill movements and "double-knee bends," can be taught in the most interesting way by games.

The more your Scouts enjoy instruction the more they will derive the greatest possible benefit from it, physically and mentally.

Here are some illustrations from various sources. Special acknowledgment is due to the *Book of School Games*, by Mr. C. E. Hodges.

### OBSTINATE RABBIT.

(Any Number.)

#### Head Exercise.

COMMANDS.—"Fall in," "Form Two Deep," "Front File Inwards Turn."

Odd numbers are rabbits, even numbers are men. Nos. 1 and 2 face each other, Nos. 3 and 4 likewise, etc.

"Rabbits, One."

The "rabbits" go down on hands and knees, with heads held well up.

"Two."

The men grasp round the rabbits' necks with both hands.

"Pull."

The fun commences. The rabbits, keeping their heads well up, endeavour to back away dragging the men with them. The men, on the other hand, try and drag the rabbits along without removing their hands from the rabbits' necks.

"Fall In."

The game is reversed, even numbers becoming "rabbits," odd numbers becoming "men."

The little game (primarily) does the work of a head exercise.

**FRENCH COCK FIGHTING***(Two Scouts.)***Leg Exercise.**COMMANDS.—“*Fall In.*”

Scouts fall in facing each other, shoes and stockings off. Belts should also be removed if they have swivels on, to avoid damage to clothing.

*“Sit.”*

Both sit side by side, facing each other, and each places his inside hands on the inside shoulder of his opponent.

*“Lie Down.”*

Scouts lie down, still keeping a firm grasp of opponent's shoulder.

*“Legs Raise.”*

Each lift inside leg and endeavours to to lock it with his opponent's, and by a quick jerk either throw him head over heels or make him raise the heel of his other foot off the ground.

Weight tells in this exercise, but a lighter Scout can throw a heavier opponent by a quick lock and jerk.

**GRINDING COFFEE.***(Any Number.)***Trunk Exercise.**COMMANDS.—“*Fall in, in order of height,*”*“Form Two Deep,” “Front File**Inwards Turn.”*

Nos. 1 and 2 face each other, Nos. 3. and 4 likewise, etc.

*“Hands Grip.”*

Pairs take hold of each others' hands.

*“About Turn.”*

Still keeping hold of hands, one pair of hands going over their heads until they stand back to back when the movement is continued until they are again face to face. Do this slowly at first until they are used to the movement; then let them go as fast as they like.

**TOSSING THE TENDERFOOT***• (Minimum, about Thirty).***Arm Exercise.**COMMANDS.—“*Fall In, in order of height,*”*Form Two Deep,” Front File, Inwards**Turn.*

Files face each other.

One small boy, who should be an odd number, should be selected as the victim, and he should take his shoes off unless a mouthful of boot is desired.

*“Grip Hands.”*

Each should take a firm grip of the hands of the Scout facing him. The victim, should then be placed lying on the joined hands of the first few pairs of Scouts with his hands outstretched as if he were diving and his heels pressed together. He should keep his body as rigid as possible. His outstretched arms protect his face.

*“Heave.”*

The Scouts who are supporting the victim along should heave all together, passing the body of the victim along the line between the files until he reaches the end when a larger Scout may be chosen for the ordeal.

N.B. This game is quite safe provided the victim keeps rigid and the Scouts heave evenly. Belt and contents of the victim's pocket should be first removed.

**CATCHING THE COON.***(Minimum Thirty.)***Leg and Arm Exercise.**COMMANDS.—“*Fall In,” “Form Fours,”**“Extend.”*

One pace from the right, so that every boy is 3 feet from his neighbour.

*“Join Hands.”*

The formation is now four ranks, with hands joined.

*“Change.”*

All break hands and right turn, joining hands with the boys on either side in the new ranks formed by the right turn.

*“Change.”*

All left turn and join hands in the original ranks.

Two Scouts should be selected for the parts of catcher and coon, respectively. The coon should go into the centre of the formation. The catcher should stand by the Scoutmaster.

*“Go.”*

The catcher should then try and catch the coon, but neither he nor the coon are

allowed to dodge under or break through the joined hands of the Scouts in their files. Whenever the Scoutmaster sees the coon in danger of capture, he should call “Change.” If this command is repeated frequently and the resultant movement executed smartly, a fine P.T. game results. The coon should keep in the centre of the files as much as possible. After a capture another pair should have a turn.

—HEADQUARTERS GAZETTE—

## Scheme for the Utilization of Rover Scouts for Organization Purposes.

BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

*For the use of Commissioners and Organizing Secretaries.*

As this scheme is only the gathering together of a few ideas, and very incomplete, may I beg that it may be considered as open to criticism and suggestions. I will give you an extract from my log-book first and then explain the idea afterwards.

*Rover Patrol for Organization.*

Patrol of twelve Rovers over 17½ years.

Under the direct supervision of the Commissioner or Organizing Secretary of district or county.

Activities confined to organization only.

Specialized work only.

Specially privileged.

Good headquarters, run on club lines.

Gillcraft, Woodcraft, Campcraft, and Gym work main features.

Every Rover to be expert in:—

Scout Law—Explanation and application.

Knots—Expert.

Map Reading—Expert.

Camping—Expert.

Hiking—Expert.

Bridge Building—Expert.

Swimming—First-class Stage.

Signalling—Including Wireless Telegraphy.

Ambulance—Ambulance Badge Stage.

Each Rover to be First Class and King's Scout (before entering Patrol). Cyclist Badge compulsory.

Each Rover must be able to demonstrate and lecture on one at least of the twelve main Scout Badges.

It was probably unnecessary to have written the above, but my point in doing so was to differentiate between an ordinary Rover and Organizing Rover. From their training I specially omit any of their own Badges, etc.

The idea is for the Commissioner or Organizing Secretary of the area to look round the Troops, and, with the necessary permission, secure the services of twelve Scouts who are King's Scouts. With the help of local headquarters provide them with a tip-top headquarters entirely for themselves, and then proceed to train them for Organizers and Demonstrators of Scouting.

What I mean by demonstrators of Scouting is this. They will accompany the Commissioner or Secretary on all his

tours, and demonstrate practical Scouting. Where the District Board has not quite made up his mind about Scouts, or even the schoolmaster the necessity of a School Troop, then the Commissioner or Secretary takes along his Troop of Rovers, and without any words, shows the bang lot of them what Scouts can do, how they do it, and the advantage of so doing. A plucky (I admit pluck will be required) Rover might expound unto them a Scout Law; if in the country, put up a bridge with their thumb sticks; put up a model camp in half an hour, show Kim's Game, demonstrate tracking, deduction, even show the result of a good game.

When the Troop is not required at the moment, let them go off hiking at the week-ends into country unlikely to be reached by ordinary methods, and there arouse enthusiasm, and eventually produce Troops by inviting the local dignitaries to come and have a look—a real look—at Scout methods.

Where new Troops are started, it is usually most difficult for the Commissioner or Secretary to keep an eye on them and do other work as well. Here the Rovers come in useful again. The older ones will, on their own responsibility, take the new Troop under their wing, thereby ensuring that the new Troop is given a fair trial and not allowed to wither away, as many do, for the lack of a little knowledge on Scouting.

May I humbly remark here that our Movement fails horribly in not showing the general public exactly what is Scouting. As far as I can see, with an Organizing Troop well trained, the Movement could be brought well before the public eye, in the sense that the public would be shown, not merely our uniform, but what Scouts are. It is astounding how many people still believe that we are in some way connected with the Army, or at least, use Army methods and drill.

The main essential of the scheme is that the Troop should be well trained. *Trained in demonstrating Scouting.* The

idea would be for the Troop to spend the whole of one winter in doing nothing else but this work. When summer came, then they would be ready for action. The training would entirely rest on the Commissioner's or Organizing Secretary's interpretation of the word Scouting, yet it would not be difficult for the local headquarters to point out the main essentials.

Admittedly, there are some drawbacks to such a scheme. First, and the greatest, would be the amount of time a Rover would be prepared to give to the Troop. A good club room as an essential, plenty of freedom, and plenty of responsibility, I think, would overcome this objection, because Rovers of 18 have at that age usually done with night classes and such ties.

Would the Rovers like this type of work?

Would they take the extra training?

Could capable Mates be found?

Would such a Troop be found useful?

I could answer these questions; but, then, it is not for me to say. I only offer a suggestion.

One other point I might mention. Commissioners and Organizing Secretaries seem to have so much clerical work that little time is found either for forming such a Patrol or Troop, or continually be going all over the place organizing Troops "in practice." The Rovers would help considerably with clerical work. There are heaps of jobs possible for them to do, and which they would rush to do. Give them a chance, and I feel sure that you would get the result.

Perhaps I am all wrong in putting forward such a scheme, but I certainly have tried it, with this result. I took two Patrols into camp last summer for a week-end. We looked up the village school master, and invited her to come along and see us. She came. The boys of the school hung around the camp at night. We invited them into the tent and to the camp fire, told them yarns of Scouting, then left their imagination to do the rest. The result. Our good-byes to the school master met a request for

us to start a Troop in the school. I camped up there another week-end, gave the boys games, Scout practices, and yarns. Five weeks elapsed, and then I visited the school in answer to a post card I received from one of the boys. On arriving I find a Patrol of uniformed boys awaiting me. They knew everything a Tenderfoot could possibly know, worked miracles with pieces of string behind their backs, and only wanted someone to show them ambulance.

I did not mean to mention this personal experience but as I had very little to do in the training of these boys, I hope I may be forgiven. It only shows what a demonstration of Scouting, a good look, and a yarp or two can do.

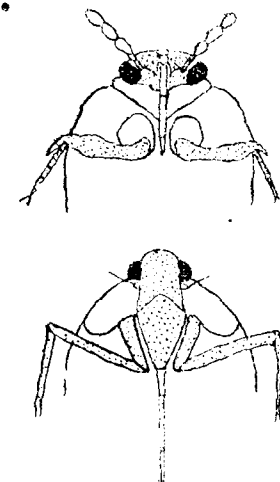
I hope that readers will let us have their opinion of a scheme which I believe would benefit the Brotherhood.

—HEADQUARTERS GAZETTE—

## Bugs.—I.

Bugs are insects which suck the juices of animals or plants, being provided with a proboscis for piercing and sucking. The bed-bug is of course the best known example of the group, but the majority differ from it in having wings when full grown. These wings are almost always four in number, thus distinguishing their owners at once from the "flies" which may also have a piercing and sucking proboscis (e.g. mosquitoes) but never have more than two wings. A more important difference lies in the fact that young bugs, except for the absence of wings, resemble their parents more or less closely, so that there is no need for a resting (pupa and chrysalis) stage between young and adult, whereas in flies the young are utterly different from their parents, a resting stage consequently being necessary for so great a transformation.

Bugs can be divided into two main groups, one in which the head is directed forwards, as in most other insects, and one in which it is bent backwards below the body so that the base of the proboscis lies between the bases of the first pair of legs.



Diagrams illustrating the difference between the two main classes of bugs, Heteroptera (above) and Homoptera (below).

The head and legs are dotted in each.

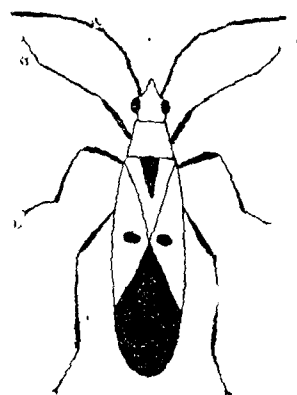
The latter are called Heteroptera, because their front wings usually differ greatly in appearance from their hind wings. The former are called Homoptera, because the front and hind wings are more alike. In the Heteroptera the wings when fully developed, overlap each other behind like those of a cockroach; in the Homoptera they do not overlap, but meet over the back like those of

beetles and most moths. The former are found both on land and in water; they bear a superficial resemblance to beetles, but can be distinguished from them by their proboscis and overlapping wings. The latter never live in water; they often bear a superficial resemblance to moths, but can be distinguished from them by the form of the proboscis and by the absence of scales from the wings.

The Heteropoda can be subdivided into two further groups, in one of which the antennae (or feelers) are conspicuous and capable of being moved about freely in front of the head, whereas in the other they are concealed under the head. The former consists mainly of bugs found on land though two small families live in or beside water; the latter includes bugs found only in water or damp places, except when the adults fly about at night in search of mates or of new places in which to deposit their eggs.

The food of bugs varies greatly; some of the land bugs, and probably all the water bugs, live on animal food; but many of the land bugs, including all the Homoptera, are vegetarians, wholly or in part.

Among vegetable feeding Homoptera, the Red Cotton Bug, is a familiar example. It is about half an inch long and rather more than an eighth of an inch

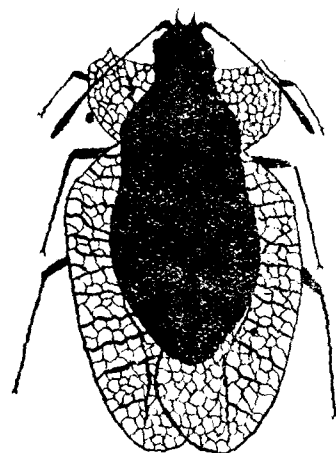


RED COTTON BUG X3.

wide, of a bright red colour with a black triangle between the bases of the wings, a round black spot on each wing about half way down, and with the terminal portion of the wings entirely black. It may often be found running about on vegetation or on the ground. It may be taken as representative of several families, most of whose members resemble it to a large extent in general form, though differing in detail and often (though not by any means always) in colour. One of these, the slender green Paddy Bug is well known both as a pest of growing rice and millet and from the horrible odour which it emits when handled or in any way irritated.



BLACK STINK BUG.



LACE-WINGED BUG.

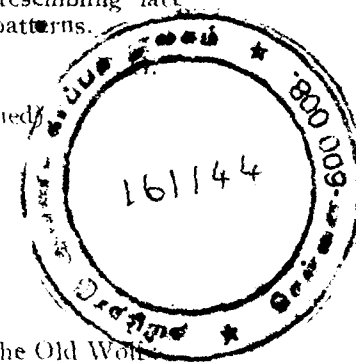
The line in the middle indicates their natural size.

Most of the best known "stink-bugs" belong, however, to a family of much broader and less slender forms, known as the Pentatomidae. Here, for instance, belong the little black or brown bugs that sometimes swarm round one's lamp, falling into everything that happens to be near. One specimen is quite enough to render a plate of soup uneatable if it should fall in. All the members of this family are of the same general shape as this little "stink-bug" but many are

much larger and of brighter colour, such as grey, green, or red.

Another family of plant-eating bugs is the Tingidae, or Lace-winged bugs. These are never very large in size, but are often of remarkable shape, with strongly veined wings resembling lace in the intricacy of their patterns.

(To be continued)



## Wolf Cubs.

### What they are, and How to Start them

The Wolf Cub Organization is a Junior Branch of the Boy Scouts intended for boys between 8 and 12. "Why call them Wolf Cubs?" people ask. Because, as a first step we appeal to the boy's sense of romance. Because the furry little brother of the jungle seems, somehow, to embody the ideals of keenness, purity, obedience that we want to hold up to boys. To the wild tribes who brought scouting to perfection, the Wolf is the perfect scout. With our Boy Scouts the "Silver Wolf" is the highest order that can be gained. And so we call the Junior Scouts "Wolf Cubs," and thus find ready to our hand a symbol of innocence, and the gaiety of obedience founded on the realization that the Old Wolf knows best, and is in authority; of an alertness and eagerness to learn, so becoming the skilful scout of the jungle.

And they live up to their name. Nothing could be more eager and alert than those bare-kneed youngsters.

"Do your Best" is their motto, and they have taken it to heart. They repeat it constantly to each other. They set about things with a care and energy that is bound to succeed. Whilst a healthy ambition is set on foot, a selfish tendency is brought up short by the Cub Law:

"The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf."  
The Cub does not give in to himself."

**Obedience and self-control**—not altogether natural attributes of the boy! But he has taken the Cub Law to his heart, with all the rest.

### AIMS.

It aims at getting hold of these eager, enthusiastic small boys, and turning all their love of adventure, of noise, of make believe into the right channels; and utilizing their instinct for "making things" by teaching them various crafts; and at correcting a natural tendency to selfishness by inculcating the great Scout ideals of service to others.

### METHODS.

On being admitted to the Pack, a boy is taught the Law, the Salute, and the Secret Signs. He is then invested as a Wolf Cub, and formally admitted to the Great Brotherhood of Scouts. The Ceremony appeals to the human love of mystery, ritual and ceremonial; moreover, it impresses on the boy's mind that he is no longer an "ordinary boy" responsible for himself alone, but that he has the honour of the Brotherhood to uphold. It gives him a serious view of life, for he is required to make a solemn promise to do his best.

"To be loyal and to do his duty to God, the King, and the Law of the Wolf Cub,

TL

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Pack; and to do a good turn to somebody every day." This more or less sums up the average boy's religion, and we ask him to make it the rule of his life. He promises, and, as far as his boy Wolf Cub nature allows him, he carries it out.

But this is only a first step. He is only a Tenderpad, so far. There are much-desired Stars that may be earned by passing various tests. It is the Tenderpad's greatest ambition (for the moment) to win these Stars, and be allowed to wear them in the front of his cap.

N.B. Care is taken to prevent Cubs taking part in any activities likely to cause strain or undue fatigue, such as long marches, bridge-building, lifting or carrying of heavy weights, etc.

As a part of the Boy Scout Movement there is no military, sectarian, or political teaching.

#### RESULTS.

And what is the result of this training? It is the development of the boy, not into a young angel but along the lines of boy nature at its best. We do not claim to have given the Cubs the splendid spirit that always shows itself where Scout methods of training have been adopted: we know that boys have it already. All we claim is to open it up, to awaken it before it slips from sleep into non-existence; and to point out the way in which it may best find its active expression. We aim at turning out cheery youngsters, healthy in body as well as mind; with good manners; a high ideal of truthfulness, purity, service; initiative and resourcefulness; powers of concentration and the "stick to it" spirit so typical to the Scouts; a staunch loyalty and prompt obedience to parents, and to all in authority, and a simple faith in God. Those are the results we look for, and the boys seldom disappoint us.

#### HOW TO START A WOLF CUB PACK.

Read the Wolf Cub Handbook. Then get into touch with your District

Commissioner, and also with the Local Association Secretary; their addresses can be obtained from this magazine.

Collect some boys between the ages of 9 or 10, and after explaining what Cubbing is, choose the 12 most likely boys, because the nucleus of the Pack must be good material. Communicate with the parents and if they give their consent you can start off, meeting one or two nights a week, whichever you have settled to devote your Pack.

If you are quite ignorant of the things described in the Handbook, it is wise to start with fewer boys and study the book with them.

After a few preliminary meetings ask the Association Secretary to register the Pack, and in due course a Warrant for the Pack is issued from Headquarters. After three months' probation you can apply for your Warrant as Cubmaster through the Association Secretary.

#### BOOKS AND PAPERS FOR WOLF CUBS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

The Wolf Cub Handbook, by SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.

Cubbing, How to Run a Pack, by VERA C. BARCLAY.

The Cub Book (abridged edition of the Handbook for the Cubs).

The Book of Cub Games, edited by VERA C. BARCLAY.

Character Training in the Wolf Cub Pack, by VERA C. BARCLAY.

The Jungle Book, by RUDYARD KIPLING.

Pow Wows for Wolf Cubs, by N. D. POWER.

The Scout (weekly, with Cub page).

The Headquarter's Gazette (monthly for Scout and Cub Officers).

Headquarter's Rules (issued annually).

The above article may be had in leaflet form on application to Madras Provincial Headquarters.

## Imagination.

(Reprinted from the "Scouter" for January, 1923.)

Surely all cub workers will agree that the most important asset in running a wolf cub pack is "Imagination" and closely dependent on this "The understanding mind."

Why? Because the Cub, the small boy from eight to twelve years old, lives in a world of romance. I saw a boy about nine years old harnessed to a small goat cart, and dragging it up and down a heap of gravel. He wasn't a boy at all, but a field gun going into action, or some other equally romantic thing.

Develop your imaginations, don't let them stagnate and decay. How? Have you not got the Wolf Cub Handbook, and the Jungle Book? In these romance and imagination may run riot, if you'll let them.

Many Cubmasters read the Wolf Cub Handbook, and yet fail to grasp that most potent factor therein—Romance—and the result is that their Pack of Wolf Cubs are Cubs in name only, wearing the uniform and possibly smart in drill, etc. but lacking entirely the essential spirit of Cubbing.

Take the Jungle Dances; the Hunger Dance of Kaa. Cannot you get your Cubs to use their inner eyes—eyes of Romance, of Imagination? The dance begins. A line of Cubs moves swiftly forward, hissing as they move. To the outsider, perhaps, it conveys little, but to the Cubmaster who understands, and to the boys themselves, it is Kaa, the python, rushing through the Jungle at top speed to rescue Mowgli from the Bunderlog. A whistle blows, the scene changes—the cold lairs, ruined temples, weed

grown courts, desolation, and all over the place the leaping, chattering monkey folk, always going to be clever, but never doing anything. Another whistle, Kaa, the python, is here, and the Senior Sixer, who is Kaa's head, stands swaying from his hips with feet astride, while the Bunderlog freeze. One by one the monkeys come forward, and creeping between the widespread feet of Kaa, join on behind, each with a foot astride as he stands up.

To the outsider, just some boys crawling through a tunnel of legs, but to us, Kaa, the python, devouring the monkey-folk one by one; can you not see them (as you can see in a real snake) passing down the long red line of Kaa's throat, until all are devoured and the Bunderlog have disappeared in Kaa?

And then once more the completed snake moves, slowly for he is full fed, coiling in a big spiral, getting closer and closer, coiling down for a sleep to sleep off his heavy meal.

Use your imaginations, Cubmasters; don't keep it shut away pining for lack of exercise. The Handbook is there as your mile stone, your guide, to interpret as you best may. It is full of Romance to those who can interpret it.

Forget your age, your dignity, and take the plunge. Your Pack will be all the better for it, and you yourself will feel more strongly that life and this world of ours, are what we choose to make them, for ourselves and for others. Why make them bright and joyous, instead of dull and monotonous?

## Notes from Everywhere.

### GENERAL.

**America:**—The following is a letter that was written by the president of a Local Scout Council in a large American City to the Scoutmasters in his City. We feel that this American Scouter, whose regular job when he is not Scouting is that of President of a large Industrial Concern, has given us points about the responsibility of Scouters that all of us will benefit by. The letter is as follows:

DEAR SCOUTMASTER,

Service to the youth of our great nation is the motive and incentive of all volunteer workers in the Boy Scout Movement. This is especially true in the case of the Scoutmaster who is the *key man* in the movement, for he constitutes the point of contact with the boy.

Mr. Scoutmaster, upon you rests the important responsibility of interpreting to boys the Boy Scout programme—its *physical benefits*, its *mental tonic*, and its *spiritual motive*. Each of these three factors is essential, but the latter is the most important of all, because the physical and mental phases of the Boy Scout programme are only means to the end of spiritual growth expressed in character and citizenship.

Elbert Hubbard once said, "Responsibilities gravitate to those who can shoulder them," and as the sowing, so the reaping those who shoulder the greatest responsibilities receive the greatest rewards.

For myself I deem it a privilege and an honour to serve the Boy Scout Movement as President of a local Council and member of the National Executive Board, but in those capacities I feel that I am only helping to support and supplement the service rendered by the Scoutmasters of the movement.

Cordially and sincerely yours,  
CLARENCE H. HOWARD.

**Holland:**—Extract from the letter of a Rover of one of the troops in the Hague:

"Our Rover Patrol has begun a new Dutch Scouting Book. It will contain at least three volumes of 400 pages each. It is a big work to undertake, but we will make ourselves worthy to do it. It's good Rover work, too. Every one of the Patrol will write down his special studies and later on we meet together to read over our efforts and to make corrections. The part that I have to write is to do with pioneering, such as knots, lashings, lassoing, bridges, shelters, etc. It is not at all easy, as we make it a point of honour to take nothing from books, but to find out different things by ourselves."

### Scoutmasters' Training Camp.

H. E. BOUMAN.

**Palestine:**—Two Scoutmasters' training courses were held in Palestine last summer, the first being an elementary course and the second an advanced course. The courses were attended by both Moslems and Christians, and the language used throughout was Arabic.

The elementary course was held in a camp on the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, and was attended by eighteen men. The training was simple, and started from the very beginning, as most of those present had but vague ideas of what Scouting was. Eight days were spent under canvas, while all the usual Scout activities were practised. The "Troop" was divided into three Patrols, three old Scoutmasters acting as Patrol Leaders throughout the camp. Each Patrol lived independently, doing its own cooking and drawing its own rations every twenty-four hours. Instructions were given in the morning on the theory and spirit of Scouting, while most of the practical work took place in the afternoons and camp fires in the evenings. One day was entirely given up to an all-day outing to the pools of Ain Farah. The ground covered by this course was more or less equivalent to that of the

Second Class Badge. The men who attended this camp will now be allowed to start small troops in various places in Palestine, which will be inspected in three or four months' time. Great stress was laid on the fact that this course was elementary, and all are expected to attend the advanced courses in a year's time to qualify for the Wood Badge. About the middle of the course the Troop was honoured by a visit from H. E. the High Commissioner for Palestine, and Lady Samuel, who showed themselves much interested in all they saw.

The advanced course followed the elementary, and consisted of three days' lectures in Jerusalem, and eight days' camp at Ain Kafm, the birthplace of John the Baptist. Lectures were given on the contents of "Aids to Scoutmastership," and the Boy Scouts Association Policy, Organization and Rules. These lectures were given in place of the correspondence course usual in England, the latter being impossible in Palestine, as necessary books are not yet translated into Arabic. Questions similar to those set in the correspondence course were satisfactorily answered by the men in a written test on the third day. The camp was as nearly as possible a replica of that at Gillwell.

At the close of the camp Certificates in Arabic, signed by the Commissioner, were given to those who qualified for them.

—HEADQUARTERS GAZETTE—

### INDIA.

**Calcutta:**—Among the things that made the Scouters' Training Camp a very pleasant as well as profitable experience for those who attended was the presence of two camp newspapers, the "Tollygunge Times" and the "Camp Chronicle," which carried on a lively war of words. The papers were read by their editors at the campfire each night. They included notices, advertisements, Hints to Beginners, etc. Under the last mentioned item we find—

### Uses of the Staff.

(a) As a tooth pick. If one is not large enough, use two.

(b) As sugar cane. You will find that your boys will remain quiet for several hours if you set them to chew their staves. It may even keep them quiet forever.

(c) It is anticipated that the earth will bump into the constellation Hercules at the end of another three million years. Scouts are urged to carry their staves in readiness to keep the bump from becoming too severe.

One of the Scouters who took the Training writes the following about the spirit of the camp for the "Scout Sign":

"Bold facts, mere dead statistics, lists of members, summary of programme,—these things about a Scout Camp are easily told, but how can the inner spirit of the thing be conveyed, that utterly intangible and indescribable 'atmosphere' which is always the most important part of the whole and makes every thought and memory thereof a delight?"

We felt that spirit and that atmosphere all the time at the Tollygunge Beginners' Camp. It was with us as we stood round the flag in the chilly morning air to hear the Scout Master read prayers. It was with us as we hung over our dekchies wondering how much longer we must wait before breakfast would be ready. It was with us through the long sleepy hours of the afternoon when we lazily searched for something to sketch. But most of all perhaps, and in most poignant and concentrated form, did we feel that magic spirit when darkness fell and the camp fire was lighted and we gathered round for an hour of cheery fellowship."

### MADRAS PRESIDENCY

#### Scouting a Village.

**Mannargudi:**—On February 24th, the usual monthly camp of the 1st Mannargudi Troop was held at Edyanatham, about 4 miles away from Headquarters. The special feature of the camp activity

was a sanitary survey of the village by the four patrols present. Patrols went in separately studied the sanitary conditions of the place. Their Observation Notes were compared, checked and credited by the Scoutmaster. In the evening the villagers were present at the camp fire, when three of the senior leaders addressed them on communicable diseases like cholera, basing their talk upon the following inferences:—

1. The village is poorly housed; the roofs of many houses are very old and hence, likely to harbor scorpions and other vermin.

2. There is no overcrowding, but most of the houses, especially those of the rich folks, are dark and poorly ventilated.

3. The cattle are stabled inside or in front of the building in many cases, and the air is therefore contaminated.

4. Tubs containing drinking water are inside the house. Their unclean condition is sure to invite and breed mosquitoes.

5. Refuse and dung of the cattle are stored up by the side of the house. Flies and mosquitoes spring up from them and do much harm as carriers of poisonous germs.

6. Enteric fever and small-pox are common diseases.

The camp schedule was as follows:—

9-30 P.M. Friday—Moonlight walk to the camp.

11. P.M. Turn in.

5-30 A.M. Saturday—Turn out.

6-15 A.M. Hoisting of the Union Jack and silent prayer.

7-15 A.M. Chota Hazri.

8. A.M. Bandaging and lifts (First Aid)

9-30 A.M. A talk on Axemanship, felling down a tree in the direction required and individual practice in logging up.

12-30 P.M. Cooking—Patrol by patrol.

2. P.M. Noon meal and rest.

2-30 P.M. Leaders' meeting.

3-30 P.M. Scouting the village for sanitary improvement.

4-30 P.M. Sense Training games, "Grand mother's Footsteps" and "Where is the Whistle?"

5-45 P.M. Tea.

6-15 P.M. Cooking.

8. P.M. Camp fire, songs, stunts and health talks to the villagers.

10-30 P.M. Night meal.

11-15 P.M. Lights out and Turn in.

5. A.M. Sunday—Homeward journey.

At the close of the camp fire, Publicity Bureau Health leaflets were distributed to the audience.

**Second Mannargudy**—The Second Mannargudi Troop was started in October 1920, when the Scoutmaster, V. Annaswami Aiyer, and Senior Patrol Leader, T. R. Venkatachar returned from training at Vellore under Mr. Mendis, former Scout Commissioner. The Movement was from the start very hopeful and brought a fine spirit with it. A number of boys really desiring to be Scouts were hesitant because of a baseless apprehension that Scouting was a Military Organisation.

The original Patrol to train Leaders, was called "The Lions," and later on, "The Hounds," "The Tigers" and "The Beavers" were added. The Troop is now 24 strong, consisting of 2 First-Class Scouts, 6 Second-Class Scouts, and 16 Tenderfoots.

Our appearances as a Troop besides our Scout Parades were:—

At a public Rally and Display which we gave along with the First Troop during the visit of Mr. Mendis, Scout Commissioner, in the month of March 1922; keeping line at the School Annual Sports; giving help when there were three Fire-Accidents in this Town; during the "great floods" in these parts by protecting the homeless poor and by feeding them with the help of the rich public; during the short stays of Swami Sankarachar and Vilakshananda Swamigal both at Nidamangalam and Mannargudi; and in the Annual Festival,

of the Local Vishnu Temple—Sri Rajgopala Swami—when the Senior Scouts acted as First-Aiders.

We were honoured by a visit from Mr. Mendis, who came here as physical Director to the Government of Madras, on the 18th March, 1922. He inspected our Troop. He stayed here for two days. During his short stay he succeeded in creating among the public a wave of enthusiasm for the Movement. Those who had been indulging themselves in sneers and jokes at the expense of the Scouts were made converts to the Movement.

Of the many camps we had, the recent one at Mahadevanpatnam, 8 miles from our Troop Head-quarters, was the most enjoyable. Here along with the other items the Scouts prepared their own food. It was a very pleasant time.

**Ayyampet**:—On the 26th of December 1922, the Chandra Troop of Ayyampet, Tanjore District, with its Scouts and two Scoutmasters started for a four day camp. After a train ride to Auduturai and a walk of 6 miles we reached Tiruppanandal, where we were received kindly in the mutt and were provided with provisions and lodging. We spent the night in the mutt and the next morning the Scouts were astir early in spite of the journey, and having concluded our prayers, exercises, and breakfast, we marched through the town to the lower annicut, where the Coloroon branches into two and joins again two furlongs down. Our resting place, the old Inspection bungalow, was a very beautiful building with its large compound, containing beautiful shady trees and scenery.

Indeed, the success of the camp was in a large measure due to the kindness of the manager of the mutt who sent us provisions, and to the overseer who made arrangements. The bungalow and the garden were at our disposal and we went through the garden making observations and enjoying the sights. Some of us prepared the meal and at about 5-15 P.M. we all dined. The headmaster of our school and his two friends who were also

with us, proceeded in advance to the branching place of the Coloroon and at about 8-30 P.M. we followed them. We then enjoyed music for about an hour.

Early the next morning, after prayers, the Troop, started to Gangai Konda Cholapuram, a place about 8 miles from the lower annicut. Here stands the great temple of the God Siva, equal in size to the temple of Brahmishwarer at Tanjore. The ramparts have fallen into ruins but the temple has a very grand appearance. It is built entirely of hewn stone.

We ascended to the tower and from there we had a distant view of Chidambaram temple. Two of us calculated the height of the tower and it was found to be about 150 ft.

At 3-25 P.M. on the same day we started to Tiruppanandal but the headmaster and his companions left us here and retired to Sreemushnam, a place devoted to the God Vishnu. At about 6 P.M. we bade our kind entertainer, the overseer at lower annicut, farewell and reached Tiruppanandal at 8 P.M. in the night. We then visited the temples before we took our dinner. The next morning at 11-30 A.M. we reached Auduturai Railway Station and at about 3 P.M. the troop marched in good style to the school at our town.

All of us felt that we had had a splendid time and wished that we had stayed for some more days, visiting the other villages of the South Arcot District.

There was practically no illness and all of us certainly considered this camp, one of the most enjoyable we have ever spent.

### 11th Georgetown St. Mary's Troop Madras, Report for February.

**St. Mary's Scout Troop**:—The Scoutmaster writes: The activities of this troop which were suspended for one month on account of the Christmas holidays, were resumed on the 15th January. Last year the Troop consisted of 12 scouts. As three of the scouts left School this year, I have taken into the Troop seven recruits and divided the

Troop into two patrols of eight each under new patrol leaders. I have secured the services of M. Roberts, who was our sometime patrol leader, as Assistant Scoutmaster of our Troop.

The weekly parades are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays between 4 and 5 P. M. The parade open with a short prayer, followed by two minutes silence. Then I explain one of the ten Scout laws and read out from some scout yarns from our Chief Scouts' book "Scouts as Knights"; after that, competitions are held between

the two patrols and these take the form of scout exercises and games. Each patrol leader fixes one item for competition, so that at each parade there are two items for competition. Proficiency marks are awarded to the winning patrol and to the best scout in each competition. We have already had competitions in, tug-of-war, judging distances, calculating height, standing jump, target shooting, Kim's game and Kim's game tracking. Saving and banking are encouraged and this forms one of the principal features of the troop.

## Smiles.

### A Catch.

George (to Tom, fishing): How many have you caught?

Tom (airily): Oh, I couldn't count them!

George (peering into can): Why, you haven't caught any at all.

Tom: Yep, that's why I can't count them.

—BOYS' LIFE—

### An Open Question.

Professor of Physiology (discussing the brain): George, what does your brain do when you want to remember anything?

George: It tells me to open my book.

—BOYS' LIFE—

### Concession.

Beggar—"Please give a poor old blind man an anna."

Beggee—"Why, you can see out of one eye!"

Beggar—"Well, then, give me a half anna."

### Ought to Go on Strike.

"I am no good unless I strike," said the match.

"And you lose your head every time you do strike," said the match box.

—CLARION—

### Ups and Downs.

"That umbrella of yours looks as though it had seen better days."

"Well it certainly has had its ups and downs."

### Safety First.

Villager: Sahib, I saw a lot of tiger tracks about a mile north of here—big ones too.

Hunter: Good! Which way is south?

### Light.

"Astronomers are making an attempt to weigh light."

"That's easy; the bazaar-men have been doing it for years."

### Too Exciting.

"I've been in camp," said one of a group who were exchanging stories of adventure, "and only came down yesterday. One morning last week, I struck the trail of a bear and followed it till half-past four that afternoon before giving it up."

"What made you quit after putting in a whole day's work?" asked one of his listeners.

"Well, to tell the truth," replied the first speaker, shifting his weight ponderously from one leg to the other, "it seemed to me the trail was getting altogether too fresh."

—AMERICAN BOY—

### A Notable Spot

An officer was showing an old lady over the battleship.

"This," said he, pointing to an inscribed plate on the deck, "is where our gallant captain fell."

"No wonder," replied the old lady; "I nearly slipped on it myself."

—ROCHESTER—

### One Against the world.

"Look, Father," said a little six-year-old, "I pulled this cornstalk right up all by myself."

"My, but you are strong!" said his father. "I guess I am, Father. The whole world had hold of the other end of it."

—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT—

### Storage

Mistress: Jane, will you have the eggs laid in a cool place in future?

Jane: All right, ma'am, I'll mention it to the hens.

—BOYS' LIFE—

## Provincial Notices.

March 1923.

### AWARDS.

#### Medal of Merit.

The Chief Scout has been pleased to award the Medal of Merit for gallantry to:

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Scout Bollamalle Christudass | Medak Troop.                     |
| " Maddela Jacob              | Medak Troop.                     |
| " V. S. Hari Narayanan       | Voorhese College Troop, Vellore. |

#### Certificates of Merit for Gallantry to:

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Scout Puran Devadas      | Medak Troop. |
| " Karahgula Aleduego     | "            |
| " Gorre Titus            | "            |
| " Neerudu George         | "            |
| " Nuddamalla Christudass | "            |
| " Gazzulla Luck          | "            |
| " Gone Yesurathnam       | "            |
| " Mulki Jeevarathnam     | "            |
| " Medari Dharmah         | "            |
| " Kadamandla Yesudass    | "            |
| " Eggadi Silas           | "            |
| " Pereji Purushotham     | "            |
| " Nagale Elisha          | "            |
| " Bollamalle Christudass | "            |
| " Maddela Jacob          | "            |

#### Wood Badge.

Certificates for the Wood Badge have been issued as follows:—

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Part I. (Theoretical). |             |
| T. V. Gopalaswamy      | Madras.     |
| Part II. (Practical).  |             |
| T. B. Bashyacharya     | Coimbatore. |
| G. C. Browne           | Madras.     |
| Chris De Jonge         | Chittoor.   |
| C. H. Hudson           | Madras.     |
| V. K. Krishna Menon    | "           |
| P. S. Narayanaswami    | "           |
| G. T. J. Thaddaeus     | Malabar.    |
| M. V. Venkateswaran    | Madras.     |
| G. Venkatesan          | Salem.      |
| G. B. W. Woodroffe     | Madras.     |

#### First Madras Training Troop.

SCARF KHAKI WITH GREEN BORDER

AND GILLWELL PATCH.

The following have been granted certificates of Membership:—

|                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Hony. Scoutmaster, | S. J. Wilson.        |
| " "                | Rev. George Wilkins. |

**Owls.**

V. S. Ratnasabapathy Madras.  
G. B. W. Woodroffe " "  
P. S. Narayanaswami " "  
G. F. Andrews " "  
E. Ponnuraj N. Arcot.  
N. Venkatramaiyya Kistna.  
P. Narasimha Chetty Saidapet.  
F. Howard Oakley Madras.

**Woodpeckers.**

C. H. Hudson Madras.  
T. J. Thaddæus Malabar.  
K. R. Appalachari Coimbatore.  
T. V. Gopalaswamy Madras.  
K. P. Santhosham N. Arcot.  
Bhattipolu Krishna Rao Kistna East.  
A. Ellias Secunderabad.  
Arthur Leech Madras.

**Coppersmiths.**

P. Tuljaram Rao Chittoor.  
G. C. Browne Madras.  
M. K. Ramunni S. Kauara.  
Immanuel A. Heri Madras.  
V. K. Krishna Menon

**Lapwings.**

M. V. Venkateswaran Madras.  
Chris De Jonge Chittoor.  
T. B. Bhashyacharya Coimbatore.  
M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliar S. Arcot.  
A. Vasudeva Row Mysore.  
G. Venkatesan Salem.  
Sathia Samuel Tinnevely.  
Ignatius D. Asirvatham Madras.  
G. V. Nagel

**Second Madras Training Troop.**

SCARF KHAKI WITH GREEN TRIANGULAR PATCH.

Hony. Scout Master J. H. Wilson.  
Hony. Member G. T. J. Thaddæus.  
" " M. V. Venkateswaran.  
" " F. Howard Oakley.

**Owls.**

K. Balasubrahmanyam Saidapet.  
C. K. Narayanaswamy Saidapet.  
N. Sankarakrishnan Madras.  
C. S. Muhammad Hussain Chittoor.  
A. Krishna Wariyar Saidapet.  
Jan Huidekoper Madras.

**Woodpeckers.**

C. M. Venkatachala Ayyar N. Arcot.  
N. Appu Pillai Malabar.  
A. V. Subramania Iyer Malabar.  
D. S. Banks Madras.

**Coppersmiths.**

G. Fisher Nilgiris.  
V. K. Krishna Menon Madras.  
T. Kuppusawmy Madras.  
M. De Wolfe (Hony.) Tindivanam.

**Lapwings.**

T. Manavedan Malabar.  
A. Gopala Krishna Rao Nellore.  
M. V. Venkatappa Naidu Chittoor.  
Arokiam Paul Tanjore.  
A. Vasudeva Rao Mysore.

**Crows.**

V. Thomas Abraham Madras.  
S. Jayaram Pillai Chittoor.  
V. Guruswami Sastri Tanjore.  
Y. Satyanarayana Murty Kistna.  
M. Ramaiya Madras.  
Thomas Jacob Malabar.  
F. H. Gravely Madras.  
M. Damodara Kini Malabar.

The following warrants have been issued.  
SCOUT MASTERS

**Nellore.**

S. M. 120 Singaram Subba Rao  
" 121 Iagarlapudi Venkata Subbiah

**South Arcot.**

" 122 S. Gnanaprakasam

**Malabar.**

" 123 O. Karunakara Nambiar

**Tanjore.**

" 124 Arokiam Paul  
" 125 D. Rajagopalachari

The following warrants have been cancelled:  
Cub Mistress.

C.M. No. 1 Mrs. Hodson

**Scoutmaster.**

S.M. 58 J. Vincent Mendis

**Assistant Scoutmaster.**

A.S.M. 30 I. C. Rishworth  
" 44 Albert Chinnery.

The following new Troops and Pack have been registered:

**South Kanara**

K. E. M. High School Troop, Mangalore.

**Godavery.**

Manepalli Middle School, Manepalli.

**Malabar.**

First Betatnad Bd. High School, Tirur.  
First Tellecherry Brenne Troop (Rovers), Tellecherry.

Zamorin Cub Pack, Calicut.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY,  
Provincial Commissioner.

Vol. III.

No. 7.

April,

1923.



# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT.

## The Grey Owl's Hoot.

DEAR BROTHER SCOUTS,

The other day I was out on my own on a trek, and as I walked along I was overtaken by an Indian evidently of some position walking comfortably with his umbrella over him, as it was decidedly warm, about six paces behind he was followed by two Indian ladies evidently part of his family, one was carrying a bundle and the other a little child, neither they nor the child had any protection from the sun. As he passed I said to myself that man has never been a Scout. In a few minutes I met a similar procession going the other way, only in this case the superior man was not even carrying his own little cap, this was committed to the care of one of the ladies. As I thought about, this I could not help realising what a tremendous field there is open to the Boy Scouts of India to give new ideas of gallantry and gentlemanliness to the rising nation. Our Indian friend above

would most probably never even have given it a thought, that for him to walk along under the shelter of an umbrella while, as I should judge, his wife and little child bore the full rays of the sun was supremely selfish and utterly unworthy of any real man. He and those he represents have to be trained to such methods of thought and it is for Scouting to teach these things. No true Scout could allow his Mother or Sister to carry a burden, while he walked along without any load. The third law would be digging him in the ribs the whole time, while every step of the way he would be tripping over the fifth. In some countries every boy of any social standing is taught this from infancy, so that he always feels uncomfortable when with a lady carrying a parcel unless he has offered to do it for her, and in those countries where it is not so, it but means a bigger field of Service for Scouting to inculcate these

higher ideals. The ideal of the Supreme dignity of Service. It is difficult in these days of gross selfishness, on all hands, to make people realise that it is greater to serve than to be served. Greater to help than to be helped. The service that means sacrifice, is the service that really counts. It must cost something to be of value.

Coming now to the question of recent Scout Camps, I feel that my hoot in this camp issue would be very imperfect if it did not contain some very definite reference to the Training Camps recently held. It was to me a very pleasing feature of the camps that it was possible for over a hundred Scouts and Scouters of the Madras Presidency to have their most delightful Scouting experience linked up with Government House, Guindy, and the name of our Provincial Chief Scout, who so kindly placed this at our disposal.

As an illustration, of the Scout ideal of sacrifice and service I feel that the Scout-master of these training Courses gave an example that it would be hard to beat. It is little thing to undertake a journey of two or three miles with sole purpose of helping another. Many of you will know the simple maxim that if one seeks to compel to go with him a mile, if you have got the spirit of the thing, you will go with him two. Scout Wilson disdains the units, but multiplied them in his journey by thousand and travelled over 2,000 miles in our interests and at his own expense.

The teaching of these camps that will

remain with these who were present, perhaps longer than anything other was the emphasis that was laid upon the selfless life, the life of living for others. The ideal so ably put before us as the true Scouting ideal, that of doing good by stealth, without anyone knowing anything about it excepting those who benefitted by it, was an entirely new point of view to many. The good deed done kept as a secret even from other members of the patrol, is what we should aim for as far as possible in all our Troops. The danger is blazing forth any good deed done, thereby, robbing it of its real beauty. The other point that was emphasised almost incessantly because it is so absolutely essential to the spirit of Scouting was the reminder that Scouting is the "Game of Scouting for the Boys." First of all that it is a Game and second an Out-door game, third it is for the Boys.

The Grey Owl would be delighted if every Committee meeting would open its deliberations with the re-statement of the fact. Let us remember that it is Scouting for Boys that we are engaged in and that committees and Scout Officials, are necessary evils, whose existence is only excuseable when they clearly recognise that the Boy's point of view and the Boy's interests are their first and last concern.

As many of you will be going into camp during the next month or so, I wish you good camping.

Ever yours hootingly,  
GREY OWL.

## How The Editor Feels About It.

### OUR "CAMP ISSUE"

Our April and May combined issue of South India Boy Scout we have called the "Camp Issue." We felt that there are so many Scouts and Scouters who are away from their troops during the two "vacation" months, that they would prefer to have the magazine come to them while they are on the job. Magazines

that come to a troop while the meetings have had to stop because of a long school vacation are often lost, and many never get a chance even to see them. Our "Camp Issue" is a special number of the magazine and when the next issue comes out in July it will combine all the material for both June and July. We therefore invite all Scouts and Scouters

to send us accounts of any summer camping that they do so that our post-vacation number will help to give us a good start for rest of the year.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that there begins with this issue a new department of the magazine. We learned after one month in the Editor's chair that a one-man magazine is about as interesting to you as a statistical report of Vermineous Population of the S. I. R. third class compartments, so we planned departments by experienced Scouters. Our new department which will be called "The Cubs' Corner" ought to make the magazine more interesting to the Cubbers. We know that the page that ends with L. M. B. is going to be helpful to any who have anything to do with Cubbing because these initials stand for Gillwell training and long experience in Cubbing.

We received from a Scout a few suggestions that we have put under the head of "Things Worth Knowing" along with some other items that we took from exchanges. If we receive a number of such items from Scouts each month there is no reason why we should not make another department and call it "The Scouts' Own Page" and print little suggestions from Scouts who want to do a good turn by passing on little bits of information that they found worth knowing.

### WHY CAMP?

We read the other day that another infant prodigy is creating a sensation at Columbia University in America. He is entering that University at the age of twelve and expects to finish the course in two and one-half years. If he accomplishes that he will have made a World's record, for the shortest time for normal young men of average good minds is four years. It reminds us of several of these strange lads whose brains seem to develop so rapidly. It was only a few years ago

that a twelve-years-old Russian boy surprised the best chess players of Europe and America with his wonderful exhibitions of chess playing: he often won from as many as twenty seasoned champions at one time.

Fun? Sport? They never have any. They would get perhaps no enjoyment out of a good camp. Their minds are too old for their bodies and they find most of their enjoyment in life from being alone with their books and chessmen. We are normal enough so that we have always wanted to surprise the world by some wonderful exhibition of wisdom, but when we think what a "Boy wonder" has to miss, we are glad that we were normal and enjoyed the things that normal boys enjoy.

Try to put yourself in the place of lads who try to play with such a "Boy wonder". Think of having him along on a camping trip. He would perhaps sit around and talk about world conditions and the Einstein Theory of Relativity, while the boys who were listening to him were eager to get some games started. His wonderful mind and knowledge would perhaps make them look at him with wonder but they would get nothing out of his intellectual and technical jargon. He would be an exile from "Boy land" and Scouts would fail to be interested in him.

Sometimes we wonder if Scouters aren't often like prodigies because they fail to grasp the real love for camping and playing that every normal boy has. We have known Scouters who got into Scouting because they happened to know something about trees, or stars, or perhaps engines. They were able to interest the boys in their field of knowledge, but when it came to camping they were as interesting as infant prodigies. They sat around during a camp trying to point out some star "that wasn't really a star at all but a system of four suns." That is all very fine and boys are interested in stars; but to be more that a boy wonder to them, a Scouter has to get out and play with them. Camping seems to be the ideal way of developing the boy in

the art of taking care of himself at the same time that he is really having the best sort of play that he can find. If an infant prodigy wanted to catch the spirit of the normal boy he would have to get out of his shell and do some camping. That's just what the Scouter has to do. If he gets out to a camp and regains the spirit of youth and camping he finds that he is quite normal again. That is one of the best things about a training camp for Scouters. Much of the information that they receive at camp they could pick up from a little reading in Boy Scout Literature. The training camp gives them information plus a little experience in the spirit of the camp. They get together with other Scouters and after a day or two cooking and cleaning pans, dignity melts and they are boys again. Then the games and campfires give them

back their sense of the real joy of play. The morning devotionals make them see the need of the development of that side of the boy. It's the lack of the *spirit of camping* that makes many a Scouter about as interesting to boys as an infant prodigy delivering a lecture on the fourth dimension.

The first chance you get, go to a training camp. And if you haven't been doing much with the boys in the way of camping, get out with them, and don't spend all your time initiating them into the wonders of the solar system. It's in camp, that the boy comes nearest to being natural and ready to show a little real self-expression.

Good Camping is good Scouting!

Good Scouting is good Camping!

*Coppersmith & (Hony.)*

## Guindy Camps.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM MR. S. J. WILSON'S ABLE REPORT ON THE SCOUT TRAINING CAMPS HELD AT GUINDY PARK FEBRUARY 1923.

### PART I

#### General.

Owing to the general desire expressed by District Councils throughout the Madras Presidency for opportunities of training Scouters or would-be Scouters in the practical side of Scouting, arrangements were made to hold two separate camps during February, one an "Authorised Training Camp," or advanced Course for Part II (Practical) of the Wood Badge, the only proficiency badge Scout Officers are permitted to wear and the other a training course for beginners in Scout work. The dates on which these camps could be held depended upon the Scouters who were available to control them, and the dates fixed, 2nd to 13th, February, and 16th to 27th, February, were not the most suitable to the majority of Scouters in the Presidency.

#### PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

An Honorary Camp Secretary was appointed under the Provincial Commissioner and applications to attend the two Scouter's courses were invited from all Districts. For obvious reasons it was necessary to limit the numbers of those attending, the Wood Badge course being restricted to 32 members, and the Training course to 40. For both courses the number of applications exceeded the number it was possible to accept, 63 applications being received for the former course, and 52 for the latter. It was difficult, therefore to make any selection otherwise than on a numerical basis, and the Provincial Commissioner was forced to draw up a list allotting so many places in the courses to each district. A further regrettable complication was caused by selected applicants dropping out at the last moment, or, in some cases

in a most unscoutlike manner failing to turn up on the opening day without any previous intimation of their change of mind. These eleventh hour vacancies were filled up mostly from the Teachers' College at Saidapet on the day after the course had opened.

In order to see what the requirements for the courses would be two Scouters were sent from Madras to Calcutta to undergo a Beginners' Course there in January. As a result of the wise precaution the Camp was set out and ready for occupation in proper time.

#### LOCATION.

By kind permission of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Provincial Chief Scout, the site of the camp was located in Guindy Park six miles from Madras, an extensive area being set aside for the use of the courses. The various tents used to accommodate the Patrols into which each course was divided were pitched wide apart so as to emphasise the importance of the Patrol System. One or two small tents were also pitched for occasional visitors well away from the patrol tents. The Camp Fire was lit every night under a large Banyan tree which afforded ample shade for talks during the day. Seats were provided by stumps of Palmyra trees. From only one point of view, or rather feeling, was there any disadvantage in the site, an ample crop of spear grass and thorn bushes proving a somewhat severe inconvenience to various Scouting practices and games.

#### TENTS AND EQUIPMENT.

An estimate of the requirements for the camp was obtained from Calcutta. After a great deal of uncertainty it was eventually possible to secure the loan of all the tents required, considerable expenditure in hire being thus obviated. Thanks are specially due to C. S. Rolland Esq., and Rao Bahadur Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar of the Salt Department for the assistance given in this direction, and also to S. Wadsworth Esq., I. C. S.

It was also possible to borrow a considerable quantity of the equipment required—a further saving in the expense of the camp,—but on the other hand, no provision has been made for future needs, and it is very desirable, if training of Scouters is to be continued, that Provincial Headquarters should be well stocked with all the equipment, axes, ropes, saws, cooking utensils, etc. etc., necessary to the proper conduct of training courses. Here is an opportunity for someone to do the movement in Madras a real "Good Turn"! So far as these courses are concerned, however, expenses were reduced to a minimum.

### PART II.

#### Scouter's Wood Badge Course.

##### PRINCIPLES ADOPTED.

The course was conducted as a Troop of Scouts, consisting of four Patrols, with Mr. J. S. Wilson of Calcutta as Scoutmaster and the Rev. Geo. Wilkins of Bangalore as Assistant Scoutmaster. Every effort was made to emphasise the importance of the Patrol System in Scouting, and the general principles adopted were on similar lines to those used so successfully at Gillwell Park, the chief Training Camp in Great Britain, from which courses of this nature throughout the British Empire and even in other countries derive their inspiration. It should not now be necessary to lay emphasis on the fact that the success of the scheme for the training of Scouters initiated by the Chief Scout of the World depends largely on the consistency of the application of the principles and methods of Scouting as suggested by him in "Scouting for Boys."

##### SYLLABUS.

The programme of the work done during the course is given below, and followed closely the programme used at Gillwell Park with the addition of Talks or Demonstration on Records and Finance, Stars, Sense Training Games, Trails, the first two being given by the Provincial Commissioner. The talks on Trees and Birds were given by Messrs.

Jan Huidekoper and Lakshmi Narayan respectively. The other sessions of work were taken by the Scoutmaster or Assistant Scoutmaster. In all, exclusive of the First Class Journey and Camp Fire activities, 37 hours of actual practical Scouting were completed. This does not include cooking and other spare time activities which are dealt with below.

#### CAMP COOKING.

One factor which militated against the proper observance of the Patrol System was the fact that the cooking was not carried out on patrol lines. Two messes were established, a central vegetarian mess for Indians and a separate non-vegetarian mess for Europeans. This system had obvious disadvantages in as much as it kept members of the same patrol apart at critical times when the co-operation of all was required. In the Indian mess, after the first two days, each patrol took it in turn to be responsible for the cooking for the day. In the European mess everyone took it in turn to cook in accordance with a regular duty roster.

#### SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES.

The usual activities outside ordinary session hours were practised:— Logging up; cross-cutting; Grinding an axe; Splicing a rope; Daily sketch; Cooking a Damper, Flapjack, Chapatti, or Up-puma. The tree felled in the demonstration of axemanship proved to be of very hard wood, and the logging up and cross-cutting was a real test.

#### CAMP FIRES.

The first evening's Camp Fire, as is usual, was devoted to the preliminary talk by the Scoutmaster by which the air was cleared and the principles and methods of the course explained to those present, who, at a given signal, took down their Scout badges of rank and became ordinary Scouts after assuming the Troop scarf and their patrol shoulder-knots.

A talk on Racial Teaching was given by the Assistant Scoutmaster on the first Sunday night. The Provincial Commissioner gave a talk on "Stars" on the

Friday night. At other Fires, in addition to songs, yells and choruses, questions, Camp Fire Games and 5 Minute Lectures were given.

On the last night before breaking up, the majority of the course took the IPSE ceremony at the hands of the Scoutmaster at the special request of the Provincial Commissioner who was the first after the Assistant Scoutmaster to whom the fest was administered. After the ceremony the final talk was given and the course concluded. The importance of the Camp Fire in a course of this nature in helping to draw together the very diverse units of which the Troop was composed cannot be overestimated. The happy and cheerful atmosphere surrounding the fire emphasises the Brotherhood of Scouting, and prejudices racial, religious, social, or otherwise rapidly tend to disappear. This atmosphere has sometimes to be encouraged by example and suggestions, and as far as this course was concerned, was of slow growth, possibly because several of the members of the course could not forget that they were grown men, whereas they had been asked to become, and put themselves in the mind of boys only. The value of the Camp Fire in helping to strengthen the Spirit of Scouting, an essential ingredient in the success, was thereby diminished. By the end, however, practically every member of the Troop had contributed in some fashion to the nights' entertainment. One night some of the Scouts of the Eversleigh Troop came out from Madras and gave the course a musical programme which was greatly appreciated.

#### RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

As usual simple and voluntary Camp Prayers were said every day before the Breaking of the Flag and at the conclusion of the Camp Fire every evening. The Assistant Scoutmaster conducted services of a Christian character each Sunday morning which were well attended, and Sunday sessions were confined to Nature subjects.

#### FIRST CLASS JOURNEY.

Thirty four Scouts of the Troop set

out on their First Class journey at 3-30 p.m. On Sunday, 11th February, returning to camp between 11 a.m. and 12 noon the following day. The objective of the journey, which was done by patrols working independently of each other, was Sinnandikuppam, a small fishing village some 6 miles away from camp on the shores of the Bay of Bengal. Each patrol was required to take observations of the country through which they passed, paying special attention to Camping Grounds, Water supply, Trees, Fruit, Vegetables, Animals and Birds. Each Scout was also required to write a report of the journey, illustrated by a route map, to sketch a small, rude temple at Sinnandikuppam and estimate its height, and, on the return journey, to make a section of a panoramic sketch. The journey was completed in good order by all patrols, despite the difficulty experienced in tramping through soft sand for a mile or two before their objective was reached. The general standard of the reports on the Journey was only fair.

#### RESULT.

It is impossible to judge by statistics what the results of a course of this nature can be. If those who took the course go back to their Scout work with the proper spirit, whether they obtained a certificate of competency or not, the results will be far-reaching. Otherwise the time and money spent on the course will have been in vain. Judging by the various opinions expressed by the members of the course and by the way in which all were drawn together towards the end, it may be confidently asserted that the course will have a beneficial effect on Scouting in the Madras Presidency, and will prove of more than temporary value, not only to those that went through it, but also to those Scouts and Scouters, with whom

they subsequently come in contact. The note of selflessness and service was emphasised on many occasions and appeals were made to all those present to look at Scouting solely from the point of view of the boy and not from that of the Scoutmaster. Finally all were asked to go out from the camp and place themselves at the service of other Scouters and Scouts and help in spreading the Chief Scout's interpretation of Scouting throughout the Presidency. The main purpose of "Authorised Training," or Wood Badge Camps, is to place this interpretation, and nothing more, before Scouters, and to convey to them a message from the Chief Scout as to how he desires the Game of Scouting to be played.

To turn to individual results, which are of far less importance, certificates for Part II (Practical) of the Wood Badge were given to ten members of the course: one other also attained the same standard but his case has to be referred to Imperial Headquarters. These 11 and 19 others were given certificates of membership of the First Madras Training Troop of which more anon, while the remaining six, including three who only attended for a few days, did not attain the minimum standard required.

Speaking very generally, the course was completed in a satisfactory manner, a fair standard of ability and character was required for the certificate for Practical Part of the Wood Badge, and those who earned it showed, it is believed, a proper appreciation of the Scout Spirit. A further reference to the necessity for the maintenance of a high standard is made in Part V of this report, in which the result of the whole series of camp and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom are discussed.

## Wood Badge Course.

|           | 1st Session<br>7-45-8-45 A.M.             | 2nd Session<br>9 A.M.-10 A.M.   | 3rd Session<br>2-30-3-30 P.M.            | 4th Session<br>3-30-4-30 P.M.             | 5th Session<br>5 P.M.-6 P.M.               | Camp fire<br>8-30-9-30 P.M.       |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Friday    | ...                                       | ...                             | ...                                      | ...                                       | Assembly.                                  | Preliminary Pow-<br>Wow.          |
| Saturday  | Investiture and the<br>Patrol.            | P. T. and P. T.<br>Games.       | Selection of Camp Sites.                 | ...                                       | Scouts' Pace,<br>Troop and Staff<br>Drill. | Sing Song.                        |
| Sunday    | ...                                       | Domestic animals.               | ...                                      | ...                                       | Trees                                      | Racial Teaching.                  |
| Monday    | ...                                       | Axemenanship.                   | Food values.<br>First Aid Box in<br>Camp | Camp Hygiene.                             | Camp Games.                                | Sing Song.                        |
| Tuesday   | Principles of Map-<br>ping and Sketching. | Troop Records and<br>Finance.   | Knotting, Lashing and Splicing.          | ...                                       | Reports, verbal<br>and written.            | Questions.                        |
| Wednesday | ...                                       | Bridge building etc. (4 hours.) | ...                                      | ...                                       | Scouting Games.                            | Camp Fire Games.                  |
| Thursday  | Hints on Tracking.                        | Sand Tracking and<br>Stories.   | Tents.                                   | Camp Expedients<br>and Outdoor<br>Museum. | Sense Training<br>Games.                   | 5 Mins. Lecture.                  |
| Friday    | Animal Sporting.                          | Hiking.                         | ...                                      | "Tenderfoot Tim."                         | ...                                        | "Stars."                          |
| Saturday  | Measurements, etc.                        | ...                             | Signs and Signals                        | First Class Tests<br>and Journey          | Trails.                                    | Sing Song.                        |
| Sunday    | ...                                       | Bird Study.                     | ...                                      | ...                                       | First Class Journey.                       | ...                               |
| Monday    | ...                                       | First class Journey.            | ...                                      | ...                                       | Reports of<br>Journey.                     | Ipise Ceremony<br>and Final Talk. |
| Tuesday   | ...                                       | Break up.                       | ...                                      | ...                                       | ...                                        | ...                               |

PART III.  
Training Course for Beginners.

(Scouters or would-be Scouters.)

## COMPOSITION

As in the Wood Badge course, the course was conducted as a Troop of Scouts consisting of five patrols with Mr. J. S. Wilson as Scoutmaster and Messrs. M.V. Venkateswaran and G. T. J. Thad-  
daeus as Assistant Scoutmasters. The Provincial Commissioner when he was able to come out from Madras acted as Troop Leader.

## THE SYLLABUS

The full syllabus of the course is given below. It will be seen that the programme included mainly practical work in connection with the Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests only, with additional talks on such subjects as General Aims and Methods of Scouting, The Patrol System and Court of Honour, Uniform and Badges, Personal Hygiene, Troop Records and Finance, Cubs and Rovers, such subjects as would give beginners an introduction to the various aspects of Scouting. Nature study was dealt with in talks on Stars and Birds, by observation during a stroll on the first Sunday evening and in other ways. Various types of games were demonstrated, so as to emphasise the fact that Scouting is a Game, and to show to what uses games could be put as an aid to training of character, etc. The course was also taken into Madras to see the Scout Films "The Jamboree" and "Tenderfoot Tim,"

the latter being of special interest to a Troop which was just then going through the Tenderfoot Tests itself. The object of the course was to demonstrate the first principles of Scouting, starting from the assumption that none of those present knew anything about it at all. The programme was, however, sufficiently interesting to attract several who had been engaged in actual scout work for some time.

## PATROL SYSTEM.

The whole of the work of the course was done by patrols, and every endeavour was made by means of friendly rivalry in inter-patrol competitions and games to foster the patrol spirit. Tests were held in order to secure a revision of the work done, but these tests were all held on patrol lines, the individual Scout scoring marks for his patrol and not for himself. By these means an attempt was made to show the necessity of running a Troop under the Patrol system—the only system for a true Scout Troop—and to emphasise the necessity of getting the boys to subordinate self to the good of their patrol. By these means and in other ways the importance of the Patrol System in educating the character of each individual boy was demonstrated in a practical fashion.

## SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES.

It had been intended to give the course several spare time activities of a more or less simple nature, but the claims of cooking and sanitation occupied so much of the spare time that each member was

only given the simple task of sewing on a button!

### CAMP FIRES.

The Provincial Commissioner gave a talk on Stars the first Sunday night, the second Sunday night being devoted to a talk on Scouting and Religion. The first evening's Camp Fire was utilised to explain the way in which the course would be run and the work that would be done, emphasis being laid on the point that the success of the course depended largely on the spirit shown by the members as a whole. On the last evening the work done was summed up and a few parting words of advice and encouragement given to the Scouts of the Troop. At other Camp Fires there were questions and Camp Fire Games in addition to songs, stories and yells. On both Saturdays scouts from one of the Madras Troops came out and gave the Course a programme that was greatly enjoyed. It proved very difficult work up the proper Camp Fire atmosphere, the idea being new to practically the whole Troop. The tendency at first was to make the programme too solemn or to give very long winded stories. The Camp Fires

did not, therefore, play the part they should have in the welding together of the Troop.

On the second Sunday a number of the members of the Troop went in to the special service for Scouts that was held at Christ Church, Madras, by Scoutmaster the Rev. R. J. Wood of the Mission of Help.

### RESULTS.

Speaking generally the work done by the Troop was fair only; one or two Patrols showed a good spirit, but others were overburdened by men who could not grasp the reasons for the methods adopted in Scouting and were unable to appreciate the main aims and principles of the movement. In a sense the course was disappointing, since the promise shown in the first few days did not bear fruit. The chief lesson it taught probably was the importance of securing the right type of men to start Scouting and the danger of spreading the movement too quickly without ensuring that the men who take up the work are properly qualified. It is one of the most important duties of District Councils to see that the qualifications for Scouters as laid down in the rules are present.

### Beginners' Course.

|           | 1st Session<br>7-45-8-45 A.M.                    | 2nd Session<br>9 A.M.-10 A.M. | 3rd Session<br>2-30-3-30 P.M.            | 4th Session<br>3-30-4-30 P.M.                  | 5th Session<br>5 P.M.-6 P.M. | Camp fire<br>8-30-9-30 P.M. |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Friday    | ...                                              | ...                           | ...                                      | ...                                            | Assembly.                    | Preliminary<br>Wow.         |
| Saturday  | The Flag.                                        | General aims and<br>methods.  | Composition of<br>Patrol, Troop, etc.    | Patrol and Troop<br>Drill.                     | P. T. and P. T.<br>Games.    | Sing Song.                  |
| Sunday    | ...                                              | Patrol names and<br>Calls.    | The Scout Promise and The Scout<br>Law.  | Nature stroll.                                 | "Stars"                      | "Stars"                     |
| Monday    | Scout Salutes.                                   | Scout Signs.                  | The Tenderfoot Knots.                    | Camp Games.                                    | Sing Song.                   | Sing Song.                  |
| Tuesday   | Uses of the staff and How to carry it.           | Signalling.                   | Uniform and<br>Badges.                   | Tenderfoot Test (Inter-patrol<br>competition). | Camp Fire Games.             | Camp Fire Games.            |
| Wednesday | ...                                              | ...                           | (Free)                                   | "Tenderfoot<br>Tim."                           | Sing Song.                   | Sing Song.                  |
| Thursday  | Scout's pace.                                    | The Compass.                  | Ambulance.                               | Fire lighting.                                 | Questions.                   | Questions.                  |
| Friday    | Fireman's Lift;<br>Hand seats etc.               | "Cubs"                        | Personal Hygiene                         | Scouting Games.                                | Sing Song.                   | Sing Song.                  |
| Saturday  | Hand and whistle<br>signals etc.                 | Kim's game and<br>Tracking.   | The Patrol system<br>and Court of Honour | Guest Hour.                                    | Sing Song.                   | Sing Song.                  |
| Sunday    | ...                                              | Birds.                        | ...                                      | Rovers.                                        | Nature Stroll.               | Scouting Religion.          |
| Monday    | Second Class Tests (Inter-patrol<br>Competition) | Break up.                     | Troop Records and<br>Finance.            | Sense training<br>(Games).                     | Investiture.                 | Final Talk.                 |
| Tuesday   | ...                                              | ...                           | ...                                      | ...                                            | ...                          | ...                         |

## PART IV

**Patrol Leaders' Course**

Opportunity was taken of the break between the Wood Badge and Training courses to hold a short camp for Patrol Leaders drawn from the Madras and Chingleput Districts. Thirty two Patrol Leaders drawn from 11 different Troops assembled at Guindy Park on the afternoon of the 13th February and remained till the after-noon of the 16th February.

**SYSTEM ADOPTED.**

The same system was adopted as for the other two courses, a Troop of four patrols being formed. Care was taken to have boys from the same Troop in different patrols as far as possible.

| February, 1923.  | 7-45—8-45.              | 8-45—10. | 2-30—3-30.           | 3-30—4-30.              | 5—6.           |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Tuesday 13th.    | ...                     | ...      | ...                  | Assembly                | Camp           |
| Wednesday, 14th. | The Flag Salutes.       | Tracking | Duties of P. Ls.     | Patrol and Troop Drill. | Games.         |
| Thursday, 15th.  | Uses of the Scout staff | Knotting | The Court of Honour. | Scouting Games.         | P. T. Games.   |
| Friday, 16th     | Scout Signs.            | ...      | Break up.            | ...                     | Nature stroll. |

It is believed that this programme was appreciated by, and of help to, the Patrol Leaders who attended the Camp.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**

Many of the Patrol Leaders showed that they had forgotten their Tenderfoot work, and could not possibly be in a position to teach other boys and thus carry out their function of taking charge of their patrols and helping their Scoutmaster by relieving him of routine duties. This emphasises the importance of a periodical revision of Tenderfoot and Second Class work in every Troop. More is also needed to ensure that Scouters understand the spirit which lies behind the tests, for instance the boy should not only know the Scout Law in the sense that he can repeat it to order like a parrot, but he should also understand the meaning of each part of the Law; only then can he be said really to know the Law.

Each patrol was a self-contained unit and did everything as a patrol, including the cooking. At the evening meal, however, the Anglo-Indian Patrol Leaders were allowed to have a separate mess.

**PROGRAMME OF WORK DONE.**

Owing to the shortness of the time available it was impossible to take up any aspect of Scout work with any degree of fulness, and subjects for practical work and talks were selected as being likely to be of the greatest use to Patrol Leaders in looking after their Patrols and in training their young recruits or aspirants. The following is the programme of the actual work done:—

Again the majority of Patrol Leaders had very little idea of the proper duties of a Patrol Leader which goes to show that the Patrol System—the only system for a true scout Troop—is not being carried out in actual practice.

The lesson of the course may be summed up in the words "Lack of Imagination". It is up to Scouters all the time to appeal to the imagination of their boys, to retain in the scout work a leaven of the spirit of adventure and romance, and thus lift the work of their Troops out of the slum of routine within four walls into the open air where the boys can think that they are copying the work and attributes of Backwoodsmen, Frontiersmen or Explorers.

## PART V

**General Conclusions and Suggestions.**

Mention has already been made of

the conclusions that might be drawn from the Patrol Leaders' camp, and a few suggestions for improvements have already been made. It is not intended to make any further mention of Patrol Leaders but to confine the general conclusions and suggestions in this part to the courses for, and training of, Scouters.

Again it must be stated that these conclusions can only be of a general nature, but to be of any value to future Scouting in Madras it is necessary that they should be frank. It would be a mistake to gloss over any deficiencies that may have been noticed for fear of offending any individuals or class of individuals. During a month it has been possible, even for an outsider, to form some estimate of the difficult problems that exist in Madras, and to judge the needs of present Scouters as well as the requirements for future Scouters. It is hoped that these remarks will be taken by all in the spirit in which they are written with the desire to be of some service to future Scouting in Madras.

**THE WOOD BADGE COURSE**

The necessity for the maintenance of a fairly high standard for Wood Badge certificates has already been mentioned. It is essential that the Wood Badge should be in reality as well as in theory a proficiency badge, the Scouters' only proficiency badge. Otherwise there is every danger of too cheap an estimate being made of Scouters' Training Courses. It is all the more necessary to maintain a high standard when the Movement is only, so to speak, in its childhood in India. It was ten years before the scheme for the Advanced Training of Scouters was introduced in Great Britain. India has received the benefits of this scheme at a more early age, probably, before it has been possible to acquire a sufficient working knowledge of Scouting in actual practice with existing Troops. To those who have little or no practical experience of Troop work the Wood Badge Practical Course is too much for them to be able to grasp what is attempted to be taught.

Speaking generally, therefore, and from an experience not confined to the running of a single Wood Badge Course in Madras, it would probably be best if a period of two or three years elapsed before the advanced course of training was made available to Scouters in India subject always to a revision of such opinion should changed circumstances warrant it. To quote from another report, "The temple of Scouting is now in the process of construction, and it is more necessary that the unskilled workmen should be taught how to dig and lay the foundations well and true than that skilled workmen should be shown the plans and drawings for the decoration and perfecting of the completed building."

**THE TRAINING COURSE.**

In the paragraph devoted to the results of this course it was mentioned that care had to be taken that certificates should be given only to those who had grasped the main principles and methods of Scouting, and had shown that they possessed the qualifications with regard to character, etc. required by the Rules. Further it was mentioned that it was one of the most important duties of District Councils (and Local Associations) to see that the requisite qualifications were present. It is not within the legitimate province of those in charge of a Training Course to deal with this question, but in this case it was essentially necessary as it was so obvious that no attention of any kind had been paid to qualifications in recommending applicants to attend the course. This is one of the most serious problems with which Scouting in India has to deal at the present time. The general attitude, even of those who have some superficial knowledge of the Scout movement is that any kind of fellow will do for a Scoutmaster, all he needs is a pair of shorts, a shirt and a turban and some kind of a figure on which to drape these articles for adornment. The illustration is perhaps highly coloured but it is only too true. It is vital to the movement that this point of view be obliterated at once before it is too late. The Scoutmaster has very great responsibilities—responsibilities that are sometimes

too heavy for even the best of them. He owes a duty to himself, to his boys, to the parents or guardians of his boys and to the Movement at large. Amongst other things the Rules lay down that he must possess "a full appreciation of the religious and moral aims and ideals underlying the scheme of Scouting"; and "personal standing and character such as will ensure a good moral influence over the boys and sufficient steadfastness of purpose to carry out the work with energy and perseverance". How many District Councils and Local Associations are carrying out the letter, let alone the Spirit, of this Rule? This report need not answer the question, all that give it any thought can answer it for themselves.

#### FUTURE GROWTH.

The movement in the Madras Presidency is growing rapidly, requests for new Troops, for more Scouters are coming in from all sides, but it were better that expansion were slow and sure, than that it should be rapid and escape all bounds. The first essential is to ensure that only the right men are recommended and accepted as Scouters. This will be a matter of great difficulty, but until that difficulty is overcome true Scouting can not progress. Numbers may go up by leaps and bounds, new Troops may be formed in every District, but, unless the right men are there to do the work, Scouting as such will suffer harm. This course has been a very opportune illustration that this particular question needs immediate attention. It would be a mistake to gloss over the fact that a number of those who attended did not possess many of the qualifications required.

#### PROFESSIONAL SCOUTING

Another side of this question is the desire of many individuals to add Scouting to their other scholastic qualifications in order that they may derive material benefit thereby in the future. This is entirely opposed to all the principles and ideals of the movement and should not be countenanced.

#### THE FUTURE TRAINING OF SCOUTERS.

It is suggested that the training of Scouters in the immediate future should be confined to Training Camps similar to the one held in February. Six Scouters in all have been recommended to the Provincial Commissioner as having probably sufficient experience, capacity for instructing others, and personality to hold Training Camps, of a simple nature preferably in pairs in a joint capacity and not as Scoutmaster and his assistant. It is recommended that the courses they hold should follow closely the form of the Training Camp already held. No attempt should be made to take the work further than is required for the Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests. This gives a sufficiently comprehensive programme for beginners and is quite suitable even for Scouters of some standing. As has been pointed out what is chiefly required is that Scouting should be well founded. This course gives the Scouter a solid foundation on which to build, covering as it does the several elementary subjects, a complete understanding of which is essential to every man who takes up Scout work. The programme at the end of Part III should be adopted with only slight modifications, if necessary, to suit more local conditions. Four of those so recommended have been through this kind of course also, as well as the Wood Badge course, while the two others have had opportunities of seeing the way in which the work was done and the methods adopted, and have also gone through the Wood Badge course.

#### THE REGULATION OF TRAINING CAMPS.

According to the draft Indian Rules one of the functions "of Provincial Councils shall be:— 3. To promote the welfare of the Scout Movement in their area by organising training schools for officers." The wording is unfortunate and organisation is hardly the function of an advisory body, except through a salaried official working under it. The Provincial Commissioner is the representative of Indian Headquarters, and,

therefore, of the Chief Scout; he is also responsible for the administration of the Movement throughout the Province. Since the whole training of Scouters is the Chief Scout's own conception, and since he is responsible for the administration of the Movement, it is essential that the Provincial Commissioner should have control of all the Training of Scouters in his area. The instructions which the Commissioner for Oversea Scouts has issued to all Deputy Camp Chiefs in India, for instance, it is emphasised that "Recognised" Training Camps, by which term is meant Wood Badge Camps, can only be authorised by Provincial Commissioners by the Provincial Chief Scout. It is necessary, therefore, that no Training Camp for Scouters should be run without the sanction of the Provincial Commissioner, sanction being obtained through the usual channels. It is also necessary that he should be furnished with a full and complete account of each camp, together with a list of those who attended and a note as to whether they have satisfied the instructors. The Provincial Commissioner will then be in a position to keep the Provincial Council fully informed of what is being done.

#### PRINCIPLES TO BE ADOPTED.

Mention has already been made of the syllabus that should be given at the Training Camps. It is advisable that the numbers of those attending should be strictly limited in order that more individual attention may be given to each member. Sixteen is suggested as a maximum number; this will give two patrols of eight which will be sufficient to demonstrate the value of the patrol system. Those holding the camp will also be better able to come to a sound estimate of each man's character and ability. It is again essential that a suitable standard be set before any certificate is given as a result of any course, and great care should be exercised that those who are granted a certificate possess a knowledge of the main principles and methods of Scouting and are capable of

leading and inspiring boys. All the work in each camp must be done in the open, for it is out of doors and not indoors that the movement aims at supplementing the educational training of each boy. These suggestions will probably be sufficient to ensure that future training proceeds along right lines.

#### THE FIRST AND SECOND MADRAS TRAINING TROOPS.

As an outcome of the two camps held the First and Second Madras Training Troops have been formed. All those who attained a somewhat lower standard in the Wood Badge camp were given certificates of membership of the First Troop, and all those who passed through the Training camp, of the Second Troop. It is hoped that the First Madras Training Troop will become the medium by which the true ideals and methods of Scouting are spread throughout the Presidency. It is intended that regular re-unions of the Troop be held at which any new methods and ideas may be tried out. Scouting does not stand still but marches along with the times. In Madras too there must be a process of continual development and evolution and the function of the First Madras Training Troop will be to take the lead in this development. It is also hoped that the various members of the Troop will keep up the friendship they made in camp and communicate to each other their problems, and do the best in their power to carry out especially the Spirit of the Fourth Scout Law—"A Scout is a Friend to all, and a Brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs."

The Second Madras Training Troop will not be in so advantageous a position to take the lead, but it is hoped that it also will play its part in knitting the whole Brotherhood of Scouting in Madras by a closer tie and will follow the lead that the senior Troop gives it.

GOOD SCOUTING!

## The First Re-union of the I & II Madras Training Troops.

Immediately after the two camps at Guindy, a good chance of meeting together again was afforded us all when the Eversliegh Boys invited us to a Camp Fire at Eversliegh in honor of S. M. Wilson on the eve of his departure to Calcutta. Nearly 25 scouts of the above Troops attended and had a most enjoyable time there.

In response to the suggestion of OWL No. 9 that an Indian drum might be sent to Gillwell Park as a present, from Guindy Park Camp Fire, contributions were received from many of the Scouts, and a drum was accordingly purchased; a small pictorial sketch of the Guindy Park camp, and an appropriate message of greeting were painted in waterproof color on one face of the drum. Fortunately for us, our Chief was to pass through Madras on his way home from Calcutta, and it was expected that his boat would arrive on the 15th March. Invitations were sent round to all the scouts of the two troops and to a few others besides, asking them to take part in a Camp Fire to be held on the 16th March 1923 at the Museum grounds, when it was proposed to make the presentation of the drum.

About 45 of us met at the Museum grounds on that day, and most of the others who were invited, kindly came in also. The camp fire commenced at 9 p.m. and a very lively programme of sing-song, games and other items was gone through. The Scribe of the 1st Madras Training Troop next delivered the drum to Deputy Camp Chief Wilson, and requested him to present it to Gillwell Park for use at the Camp Fire there, and to convey the heartiest good wishes of the Training Troops good Camping. OWL No. 9 next wished the Chief a happy voyage and hoped that he would return to India soon to carry on the Scouting with increased vigour.

The Chief briefly replied and assured us that the gift would be very much appreciated at Gillwell, and that he was happy to have been picked out to carry the message of greeting from Guindy Park Camp Fire to Gillwell Park Camp Fire. He shook hands with all around and the function ended with the singing of the National Anthem and Prayers.

1ST. MADRAS TRAINING TROOP.

## A Message from S. J. Wilson Deputy Camp Chief.

I have lately received many letters of farewell from members of the first and second Madras Training Troops—letters almost too numerous to answer individually. Will the Members of both Troops accept my grateful thanks for their good wishes?

The Album of photographs I received at the Camp Fire on the 16th March will help—where help is scarcely needed—to revive most pleasant memories of the days spent at Guindy Park and the host of good fellows whom I met there.

The Drums presented by the two

troops to Gillwell Park will, I know, be most acceptable gifts and I hope to hear them used there myself.

May I wish you all the very best of luck in the future. Good Scouting and Good Camping!



## "Tenderfoot Tim."

TENDERFOOT TIM is a Scout film produced by the staff of the Scout Officers' Training Centre at Gillwell Park, Essex, England.

All the principal actors in the film are Scouts or Scout Officers, or are directly connected with some aspect or other of the Scout Movement—even the pony that appears in the film is a Demonstrator in Animal Sporing at Gillwell Park.

As its title implies, the film depicts the life of a boy from the time he becomes connected with the Scout Movement up to the time of his investiture as a Tenderfoot Scout after passing the Tenderfoot Tests.

TIM DAVIS, the bully of Bragg Street School, has an encounter with JACK RYDER, a member of the 1st Housditch Green Troop of Scouts. JACK knocks TIM down, but is taken and punished by the Scoutmaster, as he refuses to give away the fact that TIM was the aggressor.

"A Scout is Loyal."

JACK finds TIM waiting outside the master's room and shakes hands with him.

JACK has passed all his tests for the First Class Badge—the badge that will make him a "pukka" Scout—except that which requires that he should bring a recruit into the movement and train him himself. He decides that TIM would make a good Scout, but "Softlee goftlee catchee monkey," so he goes to see TIM and leaves with him a copy of "Scouting for Boys," in which he places as a bookmark an application form for—admission to the 1st Housditch Green Troop.

JACK is next seen getting ready for his Troop meeting; TIM comes up to return the book, but the bookmark is missing.

TIM produces it from his pocket signed by himself and his mother in token of her permission and approval. JACK, overjoyed, hurries TIM off with him to Troop Headquarters.

There JACK brings TIM up to his own Patrol—the Owls—and introduces him to the Patrol Leader and then to the Troop Leader, the Senior boy in the Troop. He then takes him into the Scoutmaster's Den and introduces him to the Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster.

When they leave the Scoutmaster's Den the Troop is formed up at the word of the Assistant Scoutmaster. The Troop comes to the "alert" as the Scoutmaster appears and commences the evening's work by saluting the Union Jack which is broken by the Troop Leader. After a few words from the Scoutmaster, Patrol Leaders are told to take their Patrols off into their respective corners and carry on for themselves.

The Scoutmaster takes TIM round and shows him various items of interest and explains what is going on. TIM sees the Woodpigeon Patrol learning the theory of Tracking by means of track dies and the Owl Patrol learning to grind an axe.

Three types of Scout games are then displayed:—

- A physical training game—"Dead man's Flop";
- A recreational game—"Jack's alive";
- An instructional game—"Grandmother's Footsteps."

An hour later the Troop again forms up and is dismissed by the Scoutmaster.

The Scouts then go off home, but all the Patrol Leaders JACK and TIM remain behind, for TIM has another ordeal to face; he is to be interviewed by the Court of Honour—the executive committee of the Troop. The Court is composed of the Scoutmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, Troop Leader and Patrol Leaders.

The Court assembles in the Scoutmaster's Den while JACK and TIM remain outside. The Troop Leader reads the minutes of the previous meeting which are approved.

"Education is self-government."

The Owl Patrol Leader then gets up and says that there is a candidate for admission to his Patrol waiting outside. He is asked to bring the candidate and his sponser in. JACK and TIM are brought in. The Scoutmaster asks for TIM'S application form which is produced, and the Court ask him a few questions. JACK and TIM then retire while the Court votes by ballot as to whether TIM should be accepted into the Troop or not.

The ballot proves favourable. TIM is called back and told that he has been admitted to the Troop on probation and is congratulated all round.

### The Tenderfoot Tests.

JACK is now seen starting to train the recruit he has brought into the movement.

A Tenderfoot Scout must satisfy his Scoutmaster that he knows:—

- (1) The signs and salute.
- (2) The composition of the Union Jack and the way to fly it.
- (3) The uses of the Scout staff.
- (4) The tenderfoot knots.
- (5) The Scout Law.

(1) JACK starts off by showing TIM the Scout signs on a board, but that is not sufficient, so he takes him out into the woods and lays a trail for him to follow. Tim follows the trail, eliminating the various signs as he goes in order that others may not be misled.

JACK then shows him the Scout Salute and how to salute when he is carrying a staff and when he is without one.

(2) At Troop Headquarters JACK explains the composition of the Union Jack and shows the three crosses that compose it. He then shows TIM which is the "fly" and which is the "hoist" and both the right and wrong way to fly the flag.

(3) TIM is then shown Chart No. 24, which illustrates the uses of the Scout

staff, and is given two practical examples of the uses in erecting a "hiking" tent and in crossing a stream, at which he proves himself less adept than JACK!

(4) TIM finds it very difficult to learn the Tenderfoot knots, and he is seen trying to master them at home from a book and with a small piece of string. In despair he goes to the Troop Headquarters where he has an appointment to meet JACK and tells him he is a duffer at knots.

JACK points out the "Rules of Knotting" that are nailed up on the wall:—

1. Use rope not string.
2. Learn the use of a knot first and its name afterwards.
3. Don't learn out of a book; let another fellow teach you.
4. Practice makes perfect.

JACK then sits down to show TIM how things are done.

(a) The REEF knot is the bandage knot. The knot is tied and untied so that all can see, and then the use of the knot in bandaging a broken arm is demonstrated.

(b) The SHEETBEND will join two ropes of different thickness. After this knot is tied, JACK shows TIM how it is used to tie a flag on to the flag halyard.

(c) A CLOVE HITCH is used to start and finish a lashing, and JACK shows how this is done on a bridge trestle.

(d) The BOWLINE makes a single non-slipping knot and is the rescue knot. It is used to drag a boy out of a burning building.

(e) The FISHERMAN'S knot is used chiefly to join two pieces of gut. JACK and TIM go fishing.

(f) The SHEEPSHANK shortens a rope without cutting, and JACK shows how useful this knot is to tighten up a clothes line.

5. TIM receives a note from the Scoutmaster that he has heard from JACK that TIM is proficient in all his tests and

should be ready to be tested in his knowledge of the Scout Law: if he remains behind after the next Troop meeting the Scoutmaster will hear what he thinks about it.

TIM is invited into the Scoutmaster's Den and explains to the Scoutmaster what he thinks each Scout Law means. "It is not sufficient to know the Law, a Scout must know the meaning of each Law."

The explanations that TIM gives to his Scoutmaster are depicted on the screen in a series of incidents in which TIM himself plays the leading part.

### A Scout's Honour is to be Trusted

TIM finds a purse on the road, identifies it as belonging to a nice old gentleman who has been out to post a letter, restores it to him and refuses to accept any reward, much to the old gentleman's amazement.

A SCOUT IS LOYAL TO THE KING HIS COUNTRY, HIS OFFICERS, HIS PARENTS, HIS EMPLOYERS AND TO THOSE UNDER HIM.

TIM comes to the rescue of a brother Scout who is being set upon by a young rough.

A SCOUT'S DUTY IS TO BE USEFUL AND TO HELP OTHERS—and duty begins at home.

TIM takes over the cleaning of the front door step from his mother who has a headache, and finishes it despite the jeers of his playmates.

A SCOUT IS FRIEND TO ALL AND A BROTHER TO EVERY OTHER SCOUT, NO MATTER TO WHAT SOCIAL CLASS THE OTHER BELONGS.

TIM comes across a brother Scout who, from his dress, is evidently of a much richer class. He is lugging a bag along in his top hat and cotton jacket and has lost his bearings. TIM tells him where to go and helps him along with his bag.

### A Scout is Courteous.

TIM helps an old blind man across the street.

### A Scout is a friend to Animals.

TIM, while out for a walk in the country, is passed by a pony cart which is very heavily laden. He points this out to the driver who cuts him with his whip. He sees that the pony cannot get the cart up the hill and so gets behind and shoves.

A SCOUT OBEYS THE ORDERS OF HIS PARENTS, PATROL LEADER, OR SCOUTMASTER WITHOUT QUESTION.

TIM knocks off from a game with JACK in order to fetch some milk at his mother's request.

A SCOUT SMILES AND WHISTLES UNDER ALL DIFFICULTIES.

TIM is seen looking at a board on which there is a notice of the finals of the Bragg Street Swimming Championship. The finalists are TIM DAVIS and another but TIM'S name is scored through as "Sick," for he has broken his arm. He goes off whistling to cover his disappointment.

### A Scout is Thrifty.

TIM is seen counting out his weekly wages of 2/6 and making out his accounts:—

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Mother ...       | 1/6   |
| Uniform ...      | -/4   |
| Troop Bank ...   | -/4   |
| Pocket money ... | -/4   |
|                  | <hr/> |
|                  | 2/6   |

A SCOUT IS CLEAN IN THOUGHT, WORD AND DEED.

TIM resents the smutty mindedness of a school mate and warns him off. He is seen enjoying a cold shower bath.

The scene returns to the Scoutmaster's Den and from the smile on the Scoutmaster's face it is easy to see that TIM has satisfied him as to his knowledge of the SCOUT LAW.

The next week end the Troop is in camp, and on Sunday morning the Troop is drawn up in horseshoe formation and TIM is invested as a Scout by the Scoutmaster and makes the Scout Promise:—

ON MY HONOUR I PROMISE THAT I WILL DO MY BEST.

TO DO MY DUTY TO GOD AND THE KING,  
TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE AT ALL TIMES,  
TO OBEY THE SCOUT LAW.

The Scoutmaster gives him his Tenderfoot Badge and shakes hands with the left hand, his Patrol Leader pins the Owl Shoulder knot on his left shoulder and the Assistant Scoutmaster hands him his hat and staff.

TIM then salutes his Troop, which receives him among them with the salute and three hearty cheers.

The film ends with JACK sewing his First Class Badge on to the left arm of his Scout jersey, both he and TIM being all smiles.

So ends TIM'S training and initiation as a TENDERFOOT SCOUT.

## Bugs.—II.

The bugs belonging to families which live mainly on animal juices are no less varied and interesting than the vegetable eaters described last month. Even the obnoxious bed-bug becomes, like the rest of God's creatures, a thing of wonder when minutely examined. Seen through a microscope its proboscis is found to consist of a sheath containing saws and lancets of the utmost delicacy, to enable it to pierce the skins of its victims.

Other bugs of these families are so slender as to look more like long-legged flies than bugs. One of these, about five-eighths of an inch long and no thicker than a slender pin, has developed the strange habits of living in the webs of a common species of spider, where it feeds up on the spider's eggs.

But the majority are more heavily built. Some of these make a faint squeaking noise when disturbed. If closely watched the head will be seen to be moving up and down in time with the noise, and the noise may be seen to be produced through this motion causing the tip of the proboscis to rub backwards and forwards along a groove between the front legs. The surface of this groove is marked by a series of fine transverse ridges, the scraping of which by the proboscis produces the sound.

Water bugs live mainly, if not entirely, on animal juices. The majority of them are easily recognizable as belonging to one of the three groups known popularly as Water Skaters, Water Scorpions, and Water Boatmen.

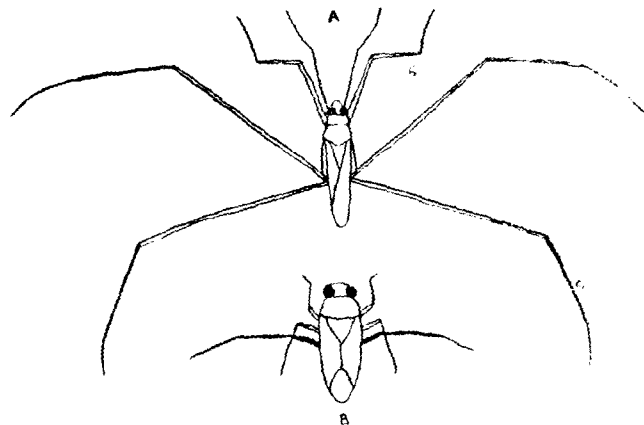


Fig. 1. A. Water Skater. B. Water Boatman.

In the Water Skaters the feelers are conspicuous as in the previous groups; in the other two they are hidden.

The Water Skaters are slender-legged and usually somewhat slender-bodied insects that are often to be seen walking or more usually darting about, *in groups*, on the surface of tanks and other pools. They may even be found on the surface of the sea, including as they do the only truly marine insects that are known. The movements of the more conspicuous species are so rapid and so graceful that they recall those of a man skating: hence the popular name of the group. They must not be confused with the Whirligig Beetles, which also move rapidly about

in groups on the surface of water. These are true beetles, with biting jaws, not bugs with a sucking proboscis, and they further differ from the Water Skaters in having short, inconspicuous legs.

The Water Scorpions are so called because their front legs are held in front like the claws of the true Scorpions (to which of course these bugs are not really in any way related), while the body ends in a sort of tail. This tail is, however, really composed of two long spines which together make a tube through which the insect can breathe air from above the surface of the water. It is quite different from the jointed stinging tail of the true Scorpion.

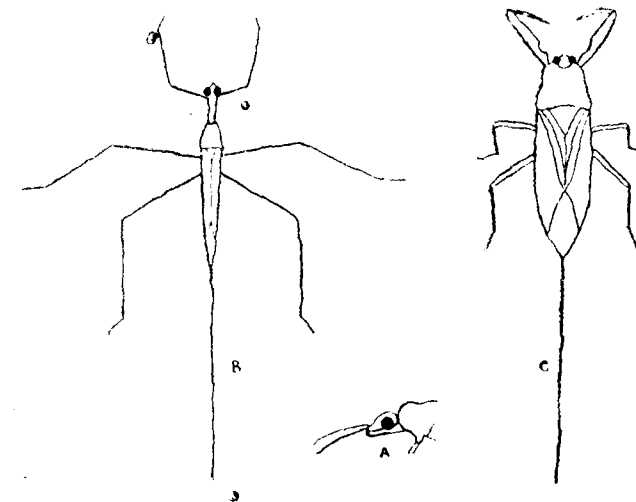


Fig. 2.

A. Head of a land bug which sucks animal juices, from the side to show proboscis.

B. Slender Water Scorpion. C. Water Scorpion.

Although the Water Scorpion cannot sting with its tail it can give a nasty stinging bite with its curved beak-like proboscis, and so can most other water bugs of sufficient size, and many land bugs also, especially those that suck animal juices.

Even more common than the scorpion-like insect from which the group takes its name are the Slender Water Scorpions. The legs and tails of these resemble those of the Water Scorpions already described, but their bodies are long and slender, almost like those of a "stick" insect.

The Water Boatmen can swim about very actively, their legs being used like the oars of a boat—whence the name. They include three families. The first may be called the Giant Water Boatmen as its members are usually much larger than those of the other families. The Giant Water Boatmen usually swim right way up, and use the last two pairs of legs

for swimming. The first pair is used for seizing the prey, but is not so greatly modified for this purpose as in the Water Scorpions. In the True Water Boatmen, the hind legs are often much longer than the others. These insects swim upside down with these legs extending outwards like a pair of oars, and it is really from them that the group takes its name.

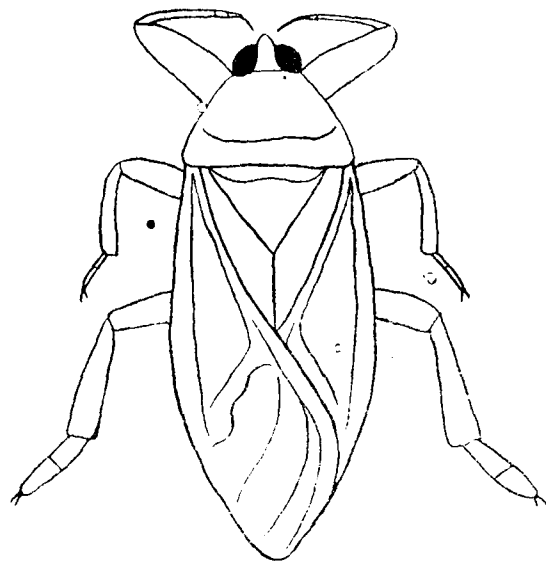


Fig. III.

Giant Water Bug.

The Giant Water Boatmen include the largest of all Indian bugs, often over three inches long, with a powerful beak-like proboscis with which to suck the blood of frogs or fish. They are seldom found in water, but not infrequently are attracted by bright lights when flying about at night in search of a new pond or a mate. Often they fall to the ground below such lights and may be picked up to all appearances, utterly helpless. If, however, they are placed in a bucket of water their ungainly attempts at movement at once become natural. But they

seem to be sluggish creatures and do not swim much unless disturbed. Another of the Giant Water Boatmen, and one that is often found among weeds in tanks etc., is about half an inch long, or rather more, and nearly that wide. Its breeding habits are curious, as it carries its eggs on its back till they hatch. The eggs are numerous and moderately large, so they cover the back almost completely.

The True Water Boatmen include two families, members of either of which are seldom as much as half an inch long,

often much smaller. They also often fly to light and fall on the ground beneath, apparently helpless. But place them in

a glass of water and their active graceful manner of swimming will at once be seen. (To be continued.)

F. G.

## Things Worth Knowing.

### A Barometer Flower.

A paper may be coated with a solution of cobalt chloride one part; gelatine 10 parts; water 100 parts, and then a paper flower may be made by this paper.

The normal colour is pink; it changes to violet in medium humid or wet weather and changes into blue in very dry weather.

### Cure for Burns.

As a first aid remedy for treating burns, the use of a few drops of paraffin wax have been found efficacious. A burning candle shall be held at a height of seven or eight inches, but care shall be taken to avoid forming a coating so thick as to be unbearably hot. A piece of gauze is spread over this layer with another coating of paraffin wax outside.

F. C. SAHGAL.

### Doing a Scout's Pace.

The fifth test for Second Class Scout requires the applicant to go a mile in 12 minutes, alternating about 20 steps running and 20 walking. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who practises this exercise every morning at 7 o'clock, has been quoted recently as saying that the purpose of the pace is to help do a fairly long distance without getting blown. Soldiers in the Peninsular War in Spain were

taught to run six paces and walk six, which Sir Robert found tiring, and generally uses 20 of each himself on level ground; down hill he increases the running period and does a little walking, reversing that going up, walking 25 and running 12. Sir Robert also advises every scout to find out which intervals suit the best so that he can go a couple of miles in 25 minutes without getting blown or tired. "The running should merely be a jog-trot, not sprinting, and if you get into the swing of it, you will find you can count your paces without thinking, your real thoughts being free for other things; and when in training you can go on for mile after mile rapidly and without effort."

### A Game for Scouts.

The Patrols are stationed in groups round a field, at equal distance from each other; the umpire stands in the middle. Each Patrol chooses one of its own Scouts to be an injured man. When the umpire sounds a whistle the "injured ones" double to the next Patrol to their own, say what has happened to them, and are immediately treated for that particular injury. The first Patrol who brings its man to the umpire, *Properly* treated, gets full marks.

Canadian Boy.

## Cubs' Corner.

MY DEAR FELLOW-CUBBERS,

I find myself, like those who have "Greatness thrust upon them," suddenly faced with the responsibility of filling the Cub Page in this magazine. The Editor (wise man) evidently considers that the best way to get people to do what he wants, is to take their willingness to do so, for granted, before he asks them! Well, anyway, I am in for it this time so I must "do my best" like a true Cub! My only qualification for the task is that, having for many years floundered in the difficulties of trying to run a Pack, I ought by this time, to be able to help beginners at this most fascinating work with a few hints "How not to do it"

As this is to be a "Camp" issue perhaps it would be advisable to tell a little of our first Camp.

This was in the days when there was no "Wolf Cub's Hand Book" to aid the unenlightened; for Cubbing was then in its earliest infancy. We therefore had a combined Scout, and Cub Camp (mistake number one). Then we determined to do all our own work, scorning the idea of any outside help; with result that I, who had undertaken the office of head cook, with an able Scout as my second, found all my time was taken up in feeding the hungry crowd and that by the time I emerged from the smoke and heat of the struggle for each meal. I was too weary to do any satisfactory Cubbing. However in spite of mistakes we had a real good Camp, from the picnic point of view, even if it was not successful from a Scouting and Cubbing standpoint. Hunger made the boys appreciative of our culinary efforts and the meals disappeared with a relish unknown under normal circumstances. It is true, that the dishes we produced did not always appear just as they do at home, this no doubt is the reason why the Scout-master one day, plentifully sprinkled

with sugar a plateful of mince under the impression that it was porridge!

Well, I returned from that camp wiser, but so weary that it was some years before the "Powers that be" consented to my undertaking the task again.

The next time we had a real Cub Camp with no Scouts admitted. We took a servant to undertake the responsibility of the cooking, though the boys had their little duties in helping him. They peeled the potatoes, prepared the other vegetables, did the washing up, set out the meals etc. This was within their powers and they did it well.

The greatest drawback in this camp was, that we were on the side of a very steep hill with no flat ground anywhere near. This made it very difficult for all the Cub games.

This year we are hoping to go to a more suitable camping ground and already the Pack is thrilling at the prospect; each cub hoping that he will be chosen for what will be to most of them, their first Camp. Only those who are working hard for their stars and who show a real undertaking of the Law of Wolf Cub Pack will be allowed to go. Wishing you all the best of success in your Packs and a real Cubbing time at Camp.

Yours in the Great Brotherhood,

L. M. B.

Have you got Miss Vera Barclay's most excellent books?

"Character Training in the Wolf Cub Pack" 2/-

"Cubbing, How to Run a Pack" 9d.

"The Book of Cub Games" 2/-

If not, do send for them straight away. The first is a real inspiration and gives one a new outlook on Cubbing.

## A Word to Parents on Cubbing.

Some people have a curious habit of dismissing a subject, without giving it really fair thought at all. Not a few parents have forbidden their children to "join the Cubs" for no other reason than that they had not troubled to find out what Cubbing actually means. Had they asked for particulars they would soon have learnt that Cubbing is a wonderful game which appeals to the heart of every healthy boy between the ages of eight and twelve.

There are some folk that get the idea that a little boy is a nuisance, who is always getting into mischief, and needs nothing more than to be fed regularly and caned occasionally, in order to "make him a man." This is an old-fashioned idea, as much out of date as a Victorian penny. And it is a totally wrong idea too.

A boy isn't all he seems to be at first sight. He isn't only a little animal with an active body and grinning face. There is something else behind all that, which he is very shy about, and which he daren't often show to grown-ups. And it's this inside that Cubbing tries to get at and tries to develop. It is his inner life, where he thinks and dreams, and makes plans, and uses his imagination generally. Now when he is at School he learns to use his brain and sometimes (that's if he's keen on ordinary games) body too. A certain amount of his energy is used up in this way; but there is still heaps more left. The boy feels *hungry* for something or other—he doesn't quite know what.

It is really this "inside" part of him calling out for food; but the sort of food it wants, isn't the usual bread and jam variety. It is fun, adventure, romance. If he could only tell you, you would know how much he aches for it. School does not give it to him, and he is made in such a way that he simply must get this fun somehow or other. Perhaps this hunger may be satisfied for the time being, when he is taken to the "pictures." But he can't go to the "pictures" every day, and so the hunger for adventure comes on again. How is it to be satisfied?

Well, sometimes when daddy is not feeling too tired, he can tell his small son tales in front of the fire—all sorts of lovely tales about robbers and pirates, and cowboys. And the little chap will listen with his eyes wide open, as though he were living in a dream world of his own. But suppose daddy, and mummy too, are both too tired at the end of the day to play with him? Then promptly he gets into mischief. Why? Simply because there's far more adventure and fun in doing something, however naughty, than in being "seen and not heard" like "all good little boys." In other words, if you do not find him adventure, then he will just make it for himself. And then you think him naughty and give him an occasional whipping!

Do you really think that makes any difference to him? This tremendous hunger inside him has got to be satisfied somehow, and whipping only makes matters worse.

That's just where Cubbing comes in to help parents. It is based on the fact I have already spoken about, that the physical hunger is not the only one a child feels. It is the only one he can tell you about; that's why the rest gets forgotten.

In Cubbing, all the extra energy of the boy is used up in fun, in games, in listening to and acting exciting tales, and so on. He learns all sorts of interesting things which he hadn't dreamt about before. It is all one great exciting game. He learns how to be useful, to do various jobs; so that when he gets home he will be able to do heaps of "good turns" to help mother. A real change comes over him; anybody else can see it. Many times I have been told the same thing, that after a boy has been a Cub he really doesn't seem so naughty as his parents first thought him to be. You see mere school work does not really help the boy's character to grow. It only develops one side of him. Cubbing has to do the rest.

But training the Cubs to be useful and sturdy is not the only part of our system. There is an even more important

part; and that is that the Cub is taught to realise that the one big sin is selfishness. He promises to do "good turns" daily, and to help others whenever possible. He loves to think he is the successor of the olden Knights who went about doing good.

You see even when we teach your Cub to be really good, we make him see that it is a knightly adventure and a real game. This is not a sort of one-day-in-seven religion; it is something very practical to try and make things better and more cheery, not only for the Cub, but for all whom he meets.

From the point of view of their own advantage, it pays parents to let their boy be a Cub. Not only will it make him happier; not only will it bring him

into contact with lots of other little boys, all trying to be good, and longing for the same healthy fun; but it will make him a better boy in the home, and his parents won't worry so much about "what the young scamp is up to now"—they will know he is Cubbing! Lastly, I think parents will agree with me, that all the big talk about making the "World a better place," and "leagues of nations," and "reconstructions," and so on—all this can only begin to come about when we start to make things better and more cheery for the children. Let us change their drab childhood into a chapter of romance. The heart of the child is the key to reconstruction, for "A little Child shall lead them."

—PHAMPHLET FROM HEADQUARTERS—

### "Scout-Lore for India."

The Oxford University Press has recently published "Scout-Lore for India" by Mr. K. Zachariah, M. A., a book which Sir Alfred Pickford claims in the foreword which he has written for it, "will promote in a valuable way the objects for which the Movement was formed."

Mr. Zachariah himself a Scouter who attended the First Bengal Training Camp, has given us a book that will make it easier for Indian boys to get the Spirit of the Movement. There is much in the book that will be of great help to the European Scouter who wants to adapt his ideas of Scouting to Indian life. Indian Scouters, to whom many of the little English colloquialisms are meaningless, will welcome this book that is written so that the Indian boy can understand it. The many examples that are taken from Indian life will help to show Indian Scouts that Scouting is not merely a game for European boys, but one that reaches the Indian boy, who knows nothing of the English boys' life.

The author has tried to put into the book something about most of the things that are necessary for the proper running of a troop and it is surprising how much information has succeeded in getting into such a small book. In its 140 pages

he treats quite fully on everything from the Scout Law through Maps, Cooking, First-aid, Camping, Games, Nature Lore, to the Scout Spirit. Every one of the fifteen chapters contains information that is helpful to Scouts and Scouters.

When we first received the book, our impression was one of antagonism. So many books have been written by men who merely rehash information that can be had from other Scout literature that a new publication always makes one feel that it is just another book that gives the same old information. After reading "Scout Lore for India" we feel that it is an earnest attempt on the part of one interested in Scouting to write something that will help Indian Scouts and other Scouters to make the movement deal more directly with the problems of the Indian boy. It is a book that will be a fine addition to the library of every Indian troop, and Scouters will find that it is very useful for their work.

The book is not one that will replace "Scouting for Boys". No Scout or Scouter could get along without that book, but it is one that can be used along with other Scout Literature for the purpose of helping to give a greater insight into the Movement in India.

## Notes from Everywhere.

### MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

#### Madras.

#### BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

##### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, C.J.E., Law Member with the Government of Madras, presided on Wednesday evening, in the Presidency College, Chepauk, at the Annual Meeting of the Madras and Chingleput Districts Boy Scouts Association. Those present included Mr. A. J. Leech, Mr. F. Howard Oakley, Rev. Father A. J. Vanderburg; Mr. T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer and Mr. S. Ramachandra Iyer.

Mr. T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Honorary Secretary, read the annual report. It stated that after the visit of Sir Robert Baden Powell, Chief Scout, to Madras, when all the Scouts organisation then working were amalgamated as the Boy Scouts Association in India, a public meeting was held in Pachaiyappa's Hall for forming a Local Association for the districts of Madras and Chingleput. The Committee issued an appeal to the public for its co-operation and support, but the response had not been very satisfactory. There were 37 ordinary members and four life members on the rolls. Considering the very large number of troops working in this city and the area covered by the local association, they should have had many more members. There were 15 Committee meetings during the year.

In November last the Association was able to secure the Lady Wenlock Park for use as its Headquarters through the kind efforts of Mr. F. J. Richards, I. C. S., former Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. W. Hutton, the then Chief Engineer. For this help the Association was thankful to them. The buildings were in need of repairs and the minimum estimate came to about Rs. 300. The Association hoped that the public would begin to appreciate the value of the Movement and give it their warm support.

For purposes of troop organisation, Madras had been divided into 14 districts.

The Association was able to make a good start owing to a donation of Rs. 707-9-10, kindly given by the trustees of the old Madras Commercial Club. The income from all the heads was Rs. 1,016-6-7 and the expenses amounted to Rs. 716 leaving a credit balance of Rs. 300-6-7.

The report was adopted.

The following office-bearers were elected: Patrons: H. E. Lord Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, C. J. E., Dr. Besant and Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer; President: Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chetty; Honorary Secretary: Mr. M. A. Candeth, and Hon. Treasurer: Mr. P. A. Subramania Iyer. A number of gentlemen were elected as Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Committee.

#### THE CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in winding up the proceedings thanked those responsible for the meeting for having given him an opportunity to preside. There was a widespread interest in this movement, but proper organisation and enthusiastic work to enable its work to be better understood and appreciated were required; and he hoped that more interest would be taken in order to make the movement a success.

Mr. T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding on that occasion and the meeting then came to a close.

—MADRAS MAIL—

#### Guindy.

"With the sanction and approval of the Provincial Commissioner, the Rev. C. H. Hudson, is holding a beginners' Training Course at Guindy, which is following the recognised syllabus given by the Deputy Camp Chief Wilson in his Camps at Guindy."

The men taking the Course are students of the Guindy Theological Institute.

The work will be covered in the period of the school year including the organization of a Scout Troop and 3 months probationary service with same.

**Mangalore.**EXTRACTS FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL  
REPORT.

The District Scout Council had its reception at a public meeting called for the purpose by Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, A.M., District Board President, in the Government College hall on 16-4-1921. At this public meeting it was resolved to form the District Scout Council for the South Kanara and the present office-bearers were also elected to carry on the work of the Association.

The Scout Council though formally constituted on that day took some time to begin its work and it was not before some months had elapsed that the office-bearers took up the work and the first meeting of the Executive Council was held on 25-8-1921. The first thing the District Council had to attend to was to secure a local habitation for the Association and this was got through the kindness of the District Board which consented to give us the old overseer's building on a nominal rent of Re. 1/- per mensem.

The Scout Council next set itself to interest the Educational Institutions in the District in the movement. Appeals for support were sent to the leading gentlemen of the District and also to most of the heads of schools and some of these were also interviewed with a view to induce them to start troops in their respective schools and colleges.

It must be confessed that the response to these appeals was hardly encouraging, and this is but an indication that the potentialities of the movement have not been realised by the people and it also implies that the council will have to take up propaganda work to popularise the movement.

**Troops:** The progress of the movement during the period under report has been rather slow. The Bheeshma Troop of the Ganapathy School was the first to affiliate. Then came in order the Bhima Troop of the Mudabidri Higher Elementary School, the Shivaji Troop of the

Kasaragode High School and the Gokhale Troop of the K. E. M. High School. This last applied for affiliation towards the end of the year and so was not included in the last census. The last census report of the movement shows the strength of the respective troops as follows:—

|          | Scouts. | Officers. | Cubs. | Total. |
|----------|---------|-----------|-------|--------|
| Bheeshma | 15      | 4         | 20    | 39     |
| Bhima    | 24      | 1         | —     | 25     |
| Shivaji  | 17      | 2         | 12    | 31     |

**Training Camps:** In the period under report 2 training camps for Scoutmasters were held. Mr. Mendis conducted the Payyanur camp. This was for Malabar and South Kanara and our district sent 5 persons for training. The second camp was in charge of Mr. Venkateshwaran and was held in Mangalore and 6 persons got themselves trained as Scoutmasters. These 2 camps have however not effectively met the great need for trained men to start troops. It is hoped, however, that people eager to start troops will avail themselves of training camps to be held in the future.

**Library:** It was our intention to have a really good Scout Library for the District Council so that the books may be circulated to all the troops in the District. But we have been greatly hampered by lack of funds in realising this. But the Local branch of the I. P. S. A. which had collected a fairly large number of books came to our rescue and have placed at our disposal their books and also their furniture. This library consists of nearly 200 volumes. The idea of starting a reading room had to be abandoned for lack of funds and also because there were not a sufficiently large number of Scouts to justify on magazines etc.

**Conjeevaram.**

## SCOUT CAMP AS DETAILED BY A SCOUTER.

On the fifth of February, 1923, it was abruptly decided that the next day the Scouts of the college school, were to start for a camping at Conjeevaram. The optimistic anticipations of all the Scouts,

were greatly augmented by the short period allotted for preparations. That night many scouts had disturbed sleep, punctuated, anon, by dreams of the pleasures they expected to experience in the forthcoming camp. The next evening, the troop, consisting of thirteen Scouts, marched with bag and baggage to the Beach Railway Station. Thanks to the sympathetic benevolence of the South Indian Railway, we were given concession to and fro. We monopolized one compartment. Soon the engine whistled, the train moved, and our hearts beat fast. Our exultation expressed itself in music, and the compartment soon became a "nest of singing birds." Despite the fact that the velocity of the train was not more than fifteen miles per hour, the distance between Madras and Chingleput was lessened greatly, if not altogether annihilated, by the pleasant company. Chingleput was reached at eight P.M., and supper was served in the refreshment room. The train which was to carry us to Conjeevaram soon arrived, and we got into it. Midnight found us rubbing our eyes at Conjeevaram. The silence of that moonlight night was broken only the warbling of a nocturnal bird, by the merry peals of laughter bursting from the little troop of scouts, and by the occasional barking of a dog. In less than an hour we reached our destination, and having piled our portmanteaux in a corner, stretched our wearied limbs to rest on a verandah.

Conjeevaram with its shady gardens, extensive fields, and large lakes is particularly suited for Scouting in the concrete. The camp lasted five full days. Mornings were generally utilised for practising signalling, rope-bridge building, hoisting the Union Jack, tressil constructing, studying the sixteen points of the compass and similar outdoor work. Dinner over, a light rest followed. Evenings were spent in constructing patrol tents, in tracking out the path followed by a party, lowering men by chair knot in fire accidents, and in Scout games like "Hook" and "Finding the Flowers."

The administration of First Aid to the injured was perhaps the most

dramatic part of the camp. One of the Scouts fell prostrate on the ground while jumping over a fence and was soon surrounded by a multitude of alarmed men and women. The Scouts in all seriousness bandaged his wounds, placed him carefully on a stretcher, improvised from turbans and staves, and carried him a little distance. He then suddenly jumped down and ran, to the great astonishment of the whole crowd. Scouts' drill occupied a prominent place in the programme. The Scoutmaster taught us rudiments of astronomy and hints for finding the north and south line either by day or by night. The shallow Palar River afforded a unique opportunity for learning to swim. The one unprecedented feature of this camp was campfire yarn. While the fuel was burning, the Scouts enlivened themselves by story telling, songs and mimicry.

The camp, on the whole would have been an unqualified success but for the lack of tents and utensils for cooking but was on the whole a success. The green fields and the open air of Conjeevaram stood in colossal contrast to the gusty precincts of Madras. The wooded outskirts of the place were well suited for Scouting activities. The tanks tempted the Scouts to swim in their transparent waters. Most of all, the shrines, conspicuous in Madras only by their absence, injected godliness into us. These went not a little towards carrying us towards the ideal of Scouting.

"Trusty, loyal, helpful.  
Brotherly, courteous, kind;  
Obedient, smiling, shifty.  
Pure as the rustling wind."

**Tinnevely.**THE REPORT OF THE DISTRICT  
COMMISSIONER.

The Rev. C. G. Stapley handed over charge to me at the beginning of July 1921. There were then only fourteen registered troops in the District but the late District Commissioner had arranged a training camp for Scoutmasters in May, 1921 just before he left and this quickly bore fruit in the

formation of a number of new troops soon after I took charge. At the present time there are 31 Troops and several fresh troops awaiting registration. This means that numerically our strength has been doubled since our last annual meeting.

We are also glad to be able to report progress in efficiency as well as in numbers. We have now six King's Scouts in the District, three in the Hindu College and three in the C. M. College, while two other Scouts are expected to complete their tests in a few days.

Scouts at headquarters have a great advantage in this respect over their brothers in the mofussil owing to the difficulty they find in arranging for their examinations. We are trying to get Local Associations started in centres like Tuticorin, Sivagasi and Srivilliputtur in the near future, each having their own approved examiners for badges.

We are glad to welcome the Rev. W. E. Evans back to the district on his return from furlough, full of enthusiasm for Scouting after his training at Gillwell Park. He is now Assistant District Commissioner in charge of the troops in Tuticorin and neighbourhood.

The Rev. C. G. Stapley has also returned and we much regret that he did not see his way to take up the duties of Commissioner again. He is however as enthusiastic in the cause as ever, and working hard to increase the efficiency of the Nazareth troops.

Between sixty and seventy Scouters and Scouts from this district went to Madras on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit. They returned full of enthusiasm and delighted with all they had seen.

We were pleased to have a visit from Mr. J. Vincent Mendis in August. He inspected as many troops as he could during the short time at his disposal and conducted a never-to-be-forgotten refresher camp for Scouters at Panneivelai. Twenty availed themselves of this opportunity of brushing up their knowledge and all found it most useful.

As a result of his visit the local Scoutmasters have formed a district troop to keep abreast with the latest Scouting tips

and by conference and mutual encouragement the better to equip themselves for their work.

The prospects for the future are bright, and we hope the District Council will continue to do all in its power to remove all obstacles, financial and others, from our path, as we work for the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the boys of this district.

—TINNEVELLI SCOUT ANNUAL—

### Palamcottah :

#### THE 5TH PALAMCOTTAH TROOP. SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

The Troop was visited by the Organising Commissioner, Mr. J. Vincent Mendis in August 1922, and he was very pleased to see a Blind Troop for the first time in his life. He tested them in knots and taught them to make hand-cuffs, and a quicker way of making sheep shank and bow line. He taught them the game of passing empty covers of match boxes from one to another by means of the nose.

The Troop had been twice to the Tinnevely Bridge Railway station, at one time to receive Mr. Mendis, and at another as the guard of honour to the Director of Public Instruction. During the visit of Dr. Annie Besant, the Troop attended the general rally, and there Dr. Besant inspired them with a full hope of success in Scouting, if they adhere to the promises, and laws of Scouting.

Last of all we were visited by Rev. C. G. Stapley who was asked by our Principal to give his opinion about our Troop. He has given us very good suggestions which we will follow from the beginning of the next term.

The troop is now making plans to raise money, and we shall soon get up an entertainment, and the Scouts are very eager and keen about it.

At present we are working for our fund, the earning out of our labour will be rupees five, and though it is a small amount, we have begun to find out ways in which we can raise money for our Troop.

—TINNEVELLI SCOUT ANNUAL—

## Smiles.

### Smarties.

Tom : What is it from which you may take away all its letters and it still remains the same?

Joe : Dunno, what?

Tom : A letterbox.

Joe : Huh ! I remember the day when the teacher wiped the whole alphabet off the blackboard and yet U and I were left !

Tom : I know a word and the moment you add another letter to it it is gone !

Joe : You don't say ! What is it ?

Tom : One.

Joe : And I know a word of four letters and if you take one letter away there is only one left.

Tom : Huh ?

Joe : Yes—"gone."

—BOYS' LIFE—

### Dark Night, but Bright Imagination.

It was rather late for Jones to be getting home. Walking up the street from the station, he heard some one following him. He increased his speed, and the steps behind quickened also. Jones felt he must not reveal his terror by looking back. He turned quickly down a side street. The footsteps followed. He dodged into an alley, but was still pursued. In desperation he jumped a wall, ran up a slope, where he crouched panting in the shadow of a tree. The man behind still followed. Quivering with fear, Jones awaited his pursuer. "W-what do you want?" he asked. "I say," exclaimed the stranger, mopping his brow, "do you always go home this way? I want to see Mr. Brown, and the man at the station told me to follow you, as you lived next door. Have we much more of this to go through before we get there?"

### Uses of the Dictionary.

The dictionary is a comforting book. One always can find how to spell a word if one knows how to spell it in the first place so one can find it in the dictionary.

—LIFE—

### See-Saw.

Land Scout : Did you ever see a saw-fish?

Sea Scout : No, but I often saw a sea-fish!

—BOYS' LIFE—

### Not yet.

The very small boy with the very large gun was standing in a country road.

"What are you hunting, boy?" asked a passerby.

"I dunno," he replied frankly. "I ain't seen it yet." —THE BOYS' MAGAZINE—

### Negative.

A bookseller sent a bill to a certain customer for a book. The customer replied :

"I did not order the book.

"If I did, you didn't send it.

"If you sent it, I did not receive it.

"If I did, I paid for it.

"If I didn't, I won't."

—EFFICIENCY MAGAZINE—

### A Loan Scout?

Small Boy : Tell me a story, uncle.

Uncle : What kind of a story would you like?

Small Boy : One about a little boy who had a kind uncle who gave him a rupee.

—SWIPE—

### Putting Money in it.

"How much are these puppies, little boy?"

"A rupee each, except this one, and he's one-four. He swallowed a four anna bit yesterday."

### Strong Stuff.

A suburban chemist had been advertising his patent insect powder far and wide. One day a man dashed into his shop and said excitedly :

"Give me another half-pound of your powder—quick, please!"

"Oh," remarked the chemist as he proceeded to fill the order. "I'm glad you like the powder! Good, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the customer. "I have one cockroach very ill; if I give him another halfpound, I think he'll die!"

—BOYS' LIFE—

### Inside Information.

The Scoutmaster returned and found the Bungalow door locked. After a lot of trouble he got in by one of the windows. Tacked on the wall he found a bit of paper on which was written :

"Have gone on a hike. You will find the key outside under the third big rock from the door. Tenderfoot."

—EXCHANGE—

## Provincial Notices.

April 1923.

The following warrants have been issued :—

SCOUTMASTERS.

**Malabar.**

- S.M. 126 John D'Sathianath,  
 „ 127 M. Damodara Kini,  
 „ 128 Sadanandan E. Selvam.

**Chittoor.**

- S.M. 129 N. Rajarathnam.

CUBMASTERS.

**Malabar.**

- C.M. 10 K. G. Vaidyanadhan,  
 C.M. 11 K. Jacob,

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

**South Kanara.**

- Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty  
 District Board

The following New Troops and Packs have been registered :—

**Malabar.**

- 16/20 IV Tellicherry (Nettur) Troop.  
 16/21 I Palghat (Victoria College) Troop.  
 16/22P. II Tellicherry (Nettur) Pack.  
 16/23P. Surya First Nilambur Pack.

**Chittoor.**

- 5/5 Sree Rama Troop Madanapalli.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY,

Provincial Commissioner.



## THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

Vol: III]

JUNE AND JULY, 1923

[No. 8

## Our Commissioner's Letter to Men we hope to interest in Scouting

Sir Robert Baden Powell who was last year acclaimed the 'Chief Scout of the World' has rendered one of the greatest services of our time to the youth of the world. For some time he was anxious with regard to the future of the movement founded on voluntary effort, loosely bound and entirely dependent on the personality of its leaders. His anxiety was with regard to supply of young men imbued with the true spirit of the movement, to carry on the work. I once heard him say that all his fears on this ground were laid to rest upon the wonderful discovery of Captain Gidney and Gillwell Park. Gillwell Park is the Chief Scouting University of the movement. It is situated in the heart of Epping Forest in an old romantic manor house. In the park of 55 acres surrounding it, there is to be found specimens of practically every tree grown in the United Kingdom. The historical associations add considerably to the charm of its almost ideal situation for the purpose of a Scout Training Centre, and in purchasing and presenting this to the Scout movement, the late Mr. De Bois Maclaren did the movement one of the greatest services ever rendered to it. I had the pleasure when there in 1920, of seeing the Chief Scout bestow upon him the highest recognition the Scout movement can accord, viz. the Order of the 'Silver Wolf'.

When there I also had the pleasure of seeing one of the courses in actual process, at which he aged Earl of Meath was taking his training as Scout Meath and going through exactly the same Scout training as the Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters get.

I shall never forget the experience of the short period I stayed in that camp with some

eighty Commissioners of all nations and of all ranks, men of high social standing mixed up in the most delightful way with men in the humblest walks of life, and the spirit of the place was such that I cannot conceive any one going there without being marvellously impressed with the vast possibilities of such a movement as the Boy Scout movement.

It is interesting that in the house attached to Gillwell Park there is a secret chamber said to have been used by Dick Turpin of old, and it seems to me that he must have left a little bit of his spirit in the place and that is probably what actuates this appeal. I conceive that one of his most frequent challenges was 'Your money or your life' and I put this out as a definite challenge to you. What we want is 'Your money or your life'. We would much rather have 'your life', because we know that if we get this, the money will follow, but if you cannot give your life or a part of it to this movement, there are others who are willing to do so, but can ill afford it, and they certainly should not be asked to bear all the burden of the finance of the Executive.

The movement wants money, so that if you cannot give your life, what we ask for is your money. Our present needs are as follows :—

(1) A GENERAL FUND of such proportion as to relieve the Executive of anxiety in incurring the absolutely necessary expenses of the movement. This is to be built up by donations of *any sum* or by annual subscriptions of Rs. 100 and upwards; the annual subscription of Rs. 100 entitles the contributor to be entered on our roll of Patrons. This is less than Rs. 10 per month, will you not give it?

(2) TRAINING FUND.—There is a very urgent need for special funds to enable us to run Training Camps in India and to send to England for special training at Gillwell Park both Indians and Anglo-Indians. For this we want Rs. 25,000.

(3) BUILDING FUND.—We want to increase our present building fund of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 100,000 and for this purpose we ask for donations of Rs. 5,000 and upwards.

We have visions of a building worthy of the great movement with quarters for visiting Scouters and Scouts. Will you help us to realize these?

When Sir Alfred Pickford was here and the writer discussed with him the financial diffi-

culties of the work in Madras he said 'You need a blatant bare-faced beggar like me'. I feel I am filling the roll excellently! I want your 'money' or 'your life'. Your life for these boys to whom you might mean so much, your money to relieve from the anxiety and strain of inadequate finance, those who are giving liberally of their life.

I feel confident my appeal will not be in vain if you but realize the wonderful good this movement is capable of doing among those who would otherwise have little chance.

Yours out for your money or your life.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY,  
Provincial Commissioner.

## The Grey Owl's Hoot

DEAR BROTHER SCOUTS,

What has happened to scouting during the last few months. The Editor has been driven to filling up valuable space which should be devoted to the doings of the Scouts of the Presidency, with doings of Scouts in other parts of the Empire, and while we welcome news of what our brother Scouts are doing elsewhere we should like to know a little of what is doing in Madras Presidency. Scouters please send in your reports and short accounts of stunts or camps you have held and so help the Editor in his brave and worthy effort to make this magazine so attractive and interesting that you would rather go without a meal than miss your *South India Boy Scout*.

I have good news for you which is that the Chief Scout for India our Viceroy hopes to visit Madras in December, and the Grey Owl has already put in an application for a little of his time. Calcutta gave him a splendid welcome and I count on Madras surpassing its past efforts and surprising him. I hardly think many of our up-county friends will be able to come in, but if you cannot do so please do be sure and send in your exhibits for the Scoutcraft Exhibition. I want this to be the biggest Scout-function we have ever had in the Presidency and if every Scouter, Scout and Cub will Dyb! Dyb!! Dyb!!! it will be.

See the special notice in this issue and the suggestions as to things to be made. You should not rest until your troop has a really representative exhibit of your best work. Then perhaps you will be able to arrange to send it up in the charge of one or two of your Scouts so that they, at least, might represent you at the 'Viceroy's Rally' we hope to have.

Further we want to pick out the best of this work and send it home to the 'Empire Exhibition.' You want to be in that do you not? If so please start at once and remember you must send in your best and not be satisfied with anything else.

Very few new Troops have been registered since our last issue, we are now inserting the name and number of new Troops as registered in our Provincial notices together with information about warrants, etc.

I again appeal to you to make this magazine known. If all District Commissioners, Scouters and Cubbers would promise to take it in, it would be a very real help and I should feel that I could 'hoot' with the certainty that I should get responses and that my efforts would not be wasted.

I am genuinely pleased with this issue, it portends great things and I feel you will share my pleasure. Scouters and Cubbers please note how very hard at work your Editor is. I assure those of you who have not met him, it is an excellent likeness in every way. I am wondering whether he is going in for the Artist's Badge. I admit I rather tremble at the prominence he gives to the waste paper basket, it looks serious.

The Cub's Corner is very cheery and helpful I am sure you Cubbers will be glad of it, and it is really nice to have our little 'Cub Den' marked off like this in the Magazines. More skill to your elbow dear old Coppe-smith, the Grey Owl's eyes are wide open with expectation.

Ever your friend,  
GREY OW

## A Letter from His Excellency



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

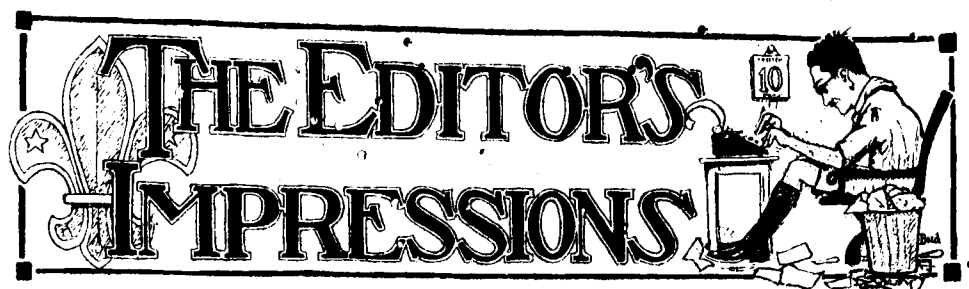
28.1.23.

Sir Sir—  
As Provincial Chief Scout in the Madras Presidency, I write this note in order to give the fullest possible endorsement to the appeal made for financial help from Boy Scouts in our Provincial Commissioner's letter.

I have so often publicly expressed my hope that the public spirit of the men of influence in our Presidency will be shown in support of this appeal to an organization who are doing & will do <sup>so</sup> much to secure good understanding, self reliance & discipline among our young citizens, that I need say no more beyond most strongly recommending it by <sup>so</sup> far as possible.

Sincerely

Williamson



### Our June-July Issue

Well, those of us who have been away for a holiday are back again and we are ready for work—harder work and more of it. It is strange, isn't it, that we all need a bit of recreation to put us into condition to begin to overwork again. But we are all fixed now for some real scouting. In getting together this June-July issue of the magazine we have tried to get things that would help us to get back into scouting with real spirit. Scouters will find that Scouter Wilson's ideas on 'Scouting and the Schoolmaster' will make their minds work overtime with the thinking they start. Then, too, all of us hate a dull camp. You will find some ideas in Camp tips.

We are publishing recent letters from His Excellency, The Provincial Chief Scout, and the Provincial Commissioner. If you want to do the scout movement in the Presidency a good turn, show these letters to some of the men in your district who will be likely to take and interest in the movement, and ask them to consider it a letter to themselves. Ask them to write an answer, if it's only a cheque. Really, there are men who are willing to help the movement along if we only get into touch with them and their cheque books. No cause is more deserving than the Boy Scout movement. If you try to interest public-spirited men, you are not begging; you are merely doing them the good turn of showing them a worthy object for their donations.

### Subscriptions

In a recent hoot from our Grey Owl we

find he hoots that the number of subscriptions has fallen off. Of course, we have enough faith in our efforts to feel that it is not because of the fact that we were recently made Editor. We're not saying that we think the magazine is improving merely because we happen to be suffering from an oversized head. Since a number of departments have been started we have noticed several little remarks in other scout magazines with whom we exchange and one of them says that *The Scouter* and *The South India Boy Scout* should be on the Troop table of every Troop in the Presidency. Naturally we agree. We don't see how a Troop can get along with less than a copy for every Patrol. The subscription price is not too high. Rupees 2 per year is well within the financial reach of every Patrol.

We want to get every District Commissioner working on the matter of subscriptions because the truth of the matter is that the magazine with its present subscription list, will soon be among the magazines that 'have joined the great majority', which is perhaps proportionately as large for magazines as for people. But we don't want to appeal to you to send in a post card asking that your Patrol be sent the next issue of the magazine by V.P.P., merely on the grounds that it is going to quietly pass out if you don't send the card. We are trying to make the magazine something that is really alive, and with your help we hope to cram each issue so full of ideas that you won't want to be without a single issue. But we must face the truth. The magazine is suffer-

ing from the disease known as 'anaemic financialitis', the most convincing symptom of which is enlargement of the debit balance and corresponding deterioration of the coin producing glands. If the Scouters and Scouts of the Presidency will help us by giving the 'First Aid' treatment of new subscriptions they will be in a position to watch the patient progress from a dried-up, weak, unappreciated old wreck to the best Scout paper in India. There is no reason why such a thing should not be true.

Listen,—whoever you are, reading this magazine—just go out and get every Patrol of every Troop you can get into contact with to subscribe and then tell them to watch the magazine jump from obscurity to fame. You have noticed the new art headings in this issue. There are more coming in the next issue. You will also find that there are between these two covers a lot of ideas that are valuable to every patrol. You will find the Grey Owl's Hoot, and no patrol should be without a copy of this Pow-Wow of our Provincial Commissioner. Wolf Cubbers are finding the Cubs' Corner of great help to them; it's just the thing they need. Well, you know as many reasons as we do why there should be more support of the magazine from the side of the subscription list.

### Pep

That little word is a very common one in the vocabulary of the American Boy Scout. It means enthusiasm, life. You know some people are so much in need of it that they seem to be dead. The other day we were playing tennis. It was about the worst tennis we have had in a long time. The two players opposite us were not very much interested in the game. They were too lifeless to take much interest in anything. The phrase of an American humorist describes them perfectly.

He speaks of men who are dead, but who walk around to save funeral expenses. Now all of us feel that way at times, but when we begin to suffer from the ailment too frequently it tends to become chronic. If there is any disease a Scout ought to avoid it is 'Chronic Peplessness'. But I have seen some who have the disease. They never read a book on scouting. They never look at *The South Indian Boy Scout* unless they are looking for their names

on the page entitled 'Principal Scout Officers for the Presidency.' It certainly is a blessing that the disease is not of the epidemic kind.

### Reading

Please note the poem in the centre of this page. It is a wonderful little expression of fine thought. How true it is that we find great comfort in the 'Land of Books.' It always surprises us to find how few people really ever make even periodical short visits to that great 'Land of Books.' The other day we were talking with a young lawyer who said that many of his lawyer friends were becoming back numbers in the land of reading. After they had passed their examinations they put aside all books and considered their reading days at an end. What foolish men they are!

### THE COUNTRY OF BOOKS

This workaday world is so trying at times,  
Folks chatter and squabble like rooks!  
So the wise flee away to the best of all climes,  
Which you enter through History, Memoirs, or Rhymes,

That most wonderful Country of Books.

And griefs are forgotten. You go on a tour  
More wondrous than any of 'Cook's';  
It costs you but little—your welcome is sure—  
Your spirits revive in the atmosphere pure  
Of the wonderful Country of Books.

Your friends rally round you. You shake by  
the hand

Philosophers, soldiers, and spooks!  
Adventurers, heroes, and all the bright band  
Of poets and sages are yours to command  
In that wonderful Country of Books.

New heights are explored: and new banners  
unfurled;

New joys found in all sorts of nooks—  
From the work-weary brain misgivings are  
hurled—

You come back refreshed to this workaday  
world

From that wonderful Country of Books.

—John O'London's Weekly.

They consider all books nothing more than text-books that help us prepare for passing examinations. They will never have the joy that comes from association with the world's best thinkers, philosophers, and poets. When we are all alone in the bungalow for a stretch of ten days or more we always take some of our friends to chota, breakfast, and dinner with us, we have had dinner many a time with Kipling, or perhaps Booth Tarkington, or H. G. Wells was at breakfast and was unetiquetrical enough to sit on the table with his back against a fruit dish. What a man misses if he doesn't cultivate the acquaintance of the men who speak to us through their books!

## Scouting and the Schoolmaster

BY J. S. WILSON

An important side of the question of Scoutmasters is the desire of many individuals to add scouting to their scholastic qualifications in order that they may derive material benefit thereby in the future. This is entirely opposed to all the principles and ideals of the movement and should not be countenanced.

This leads to a much more difficult question, the place of the schoolmaster in scouting. On this question it is easy to generalise, and still more easy to refute such generalization by arguing back to the particular. There appears to be a general impression in many circles that the obvious man to be the Scoutmaster of a Troop is the schoolmaster who is dealing with the boys in the class. This is a wrong impression, for it is difficult for a man to adopt certain methods in class and out of class to divorce himself from these methods. It is still more difficult for the boy to regard the man who has dealt with him in a certain way in class as an elder brother immediately the class breaks up. By a combination of these two functions the schoolmaster is placed at a great disadvantage. Some of the best Scoutmasters are also schoolmasters, but either they have adopted scouting methods inside the school walls, or they are the Scoutmasters of Troops which are not composed of boys they meet continually in class.

Any attempt, therefore, to combine the two functions in the one man as a matter of course should be avoided. It is not intended that these remarks should convey any condemnation of schoolmasters, far from it. They can be of the very greatest assistance to the Scout movement which only aims at supplementing the work they themselves are doing. It is suggested that the schoolmaster's proper sphere with regard to the scouting activities of his boys is to take a fatherly personal interest in their work. When possible he should be the Honorary Scoutmaster of the Troop, the Secretary of the Troop Committee and otherwise lend his advice and active assistance. The Scoutmaster of the Troop should preferably be some one outside of the school; an Old Boy with the interests of the school at heart will probably prove best. The Scoutmaster will then not be burdened by additional work outside school hours which may prove a great hardship to him, and will have an extra hand to help with the develop-

ment of the boys' characters. The boys' outlook will also be widened by the mere fact that someone from outside the school walls takes a personal interest in each one of them. Frankly it may be said that a number of those attending the last training course who were Scoutmasters were not able to grasp the Scout method of getting the boy to develop his own character and ability through his individual interest from within and to understand the means adopted towards this end. These were possibly men whose position in the school was a minor one, but this was not so in all cases.

Another point in this connection which has a bearing on the type of man who is fit to take up Scout work is that English is at present the chief medium used to convey the ideas of scouting. It must necessarily be some time, although a good beginning has been made, before *Scouting for Boys* and other important books can be rendered into any of the vernaculars used in the Presidency. Until a such time then it is necessary that those who are passing on the message should be well educated in the use of the English language and understand the colloquialisms used.

This must also be taken into account when the question of recommending men for Scoutmastership is considered.

Then the question has been asked as to what advice could be given to Scouters who have been chosen for the work, to aid them in their actual work with the Troop. This is a difficult question to answer, but possibly the chief need is a development of the imaginative powers. As must sometimes necessarily be the case with a growing movement, a danger exists of introducing too much formalism, of thinking too much of organization, of making the head too heavy for the body. There are signs of such a danger in Madras. Possibly the best advice that can be given is that *Scouting is the Game of Scouting for Boys*. It is necessary to the proper conduct of any institution that it should be run on sound business principles, that the administrative machinery should be kept well oiled and work in tune. This is just as necessary in the scout movement, but all the same the danger of increasing the size and power of the machinery and thereby coarsening, and losing the fine finish to the work that it turns out must be guarded against. The work of Scouting is for

the boy and with the boy, one of the ideals is that it is a boys' show run by boys. To help towards this ideal it is essential that the Scouter should sink his own identity, that he should endeavour as far as possible, to place himself into the mind of the boy. To enable him to do this it is necessary that he should study and take the trouble to find out, the boy's point of view. He does not lower himself in any way by getting down to the boy, the adoption of such an attitude is merely an expression of his affection for those he is working with. A

great aid to this attitude is the development of the Scouter's own powers of imagination. He has got to place certain ideals of an adventurous and romantic kind before his boys. Unless he has some of the spirit of adventure and romance in him he is going to find it a very tough job. Mention has already been made of the selfless service for others which should be the ideal every Scouter should place before himself. If a man can take up scout work in that frame of mind and with that ideal before him, he is assured of success.

## Try These at Your Next Camp

### When You Arrive, a Tenderfoot

Let's suppose that you're a tenderfoot in camp. You've just arrived; you've found your tent; you've unpacked; you've got acquainted with the fellows around you. What's next?

An initiation of some sort, perhaps. At a camp in Ohio, you'd have to put on a stunt at the first campfire. Tell a story, sing a song, play a mouth organ—any stunt would do. The 'old' campers would then pass judgment. If your performance was found creditable, all's well; if not, the celebrated 'paddling machine' for you. Lots of camps hold similar initiations; they're good because they start things off with a bang. When you go to camp take a little stunt along with you. It doesn't need to be elaborate. Something short and snappy is best.

### The Campfire Newspaper

If you ask a veteran camper what feature of camp life he enjoys the most, the chances are that right off the bat he'll answer 'the campfire.' Certainly there's something about a campfire that appeals to the primitive in everybody, that satisfies deep hidden longings. A blazing fire and a brisk programme will make a success of any day in camp.

How much the camp newspaper helps the campfire! Usually there's but one copy, and somebody reads it aloud. It is breezy; it tells of the funny mishaps of fellows about camp. 'News' of this kind is plentiful. If there's anything a fellow likes to do, it's to tell a good joke on another fellow. Try the newspaper in your camp!

### A 'Cinema' That's Fun

The 'Cinema' in which boys act the parts without speaking a word, is an excellent stunt for a campfire. Next time the fellows in your tent are called upon to entertain the bunch, try it. Let one boy announce the sub-titles, and the other boys do the acting. You don't need much of a rehearsal, nor a stage manager, because you take all your cues from the announcer. You won't have any trouble delighting your audience; you'll find they want action, not polished impersonation.

### Showing 'Em Up in a Playlet

Sometimes a movie or a playlet will do more than entertain. Suppose you have in camp a very careless boy who throws trash around his tent; another boy who's late to meals; another who's a rowboat hog. Instead of ragging them, try this: Get up a little play. Name one of the characters Sloppy, another one Late-To-Meals, the third Hog-the-Boats. Let them 'do their stuff'; show in your play how they inconvenience everybody else. Ten to one you'll get relief, instantly.

### Treasure and an Old Map

Searching for a previously-hidden 'treasure' is an always popular stunt, especially if the 'treasure' is a box of sweets. At camp, in Virginia, the treasure hunt takes a slightly different form. The location of the treasure is marked on a map. Good way to learn about maps. Three centuries ago the doughty Captain John Smith explored this region. Tome Camp boys use a facsimile of his map.

—American Boy.



MY DEAR FELLOW CUBBERS,

When I wrote to you last, hopes were high for a good time in camp. But alas our aspirations were completely washed away by the torrents of rain that fell. The Scouts set out for a nine-days camp and we were to proceed to the same place on their return: but in three days they were back again, washed out by the deluge. So we decided that if the Scouts could not stem the tide, it was not much use for Cubs to try. I hope the rest of the would-be campers fared better than we did. However, we are hoping to try again later on in a more water-tight camping place.

Last time I told you of the mistakes I had made. This time I want to give you two hints that I have found most helpful in cubbing.

#### 1. Prepare your programme.

To wander into the club room with vague ideas as to what one is going to do, is simply asking for trouble. Plan your programme so as to fill up each minute of the time with some definite occupation. Otherwise you lose your hold on the boys, and they will proceed to amuse themselves by punching, boxing, or heaving each other in a way not conducive to the accomplishment of any of the real business of the rally.

#### 2. Divide your time into quarter hour periods.

This prevents flatness and boredom. Many of us (especially those of us who are teachers by profession) are very apt to keep the Cubs grinding away at their work too long. A game should come early in the proceedings, say, immediately after inspection and calling of registers, then the Cubs will be ready to get on with some of the star work. Miss Barclay recommends finishing the rally with a yarn. This, I think is an excellent idea, as it gives the Cubs something to think about as they go away.

I wonder if any of us fully realize the value of story-telling in the education of the child. Have you found a difficulty in explaining to

your Cubs what it means to be loyal? I used to try to do so, but I do not think I ever made any impression till I tried telling stories of acts of loyalty. It is certain, as someone has said, 'A Cub can only appreciate an *ideal* when it is embodied in a *person*'. Well chosen stories are a tremendous power for good. One can put before Cubs, in this way, high ideals of character in a manner which will secure their rapt attention. A Cub lives in a world of imagination, therefore it is up to us to see to it, as far as lies in our power, that this realm of thought, which governs so largely their actions, is peopled with noble characters and high ideals.

Do you know of the Correspondence Course run by the Camp Chief at Gillwell Park, Chingford, Essex? The set books are the ones I mentioned in my last letter. *Character Training in the Wolf Cub Pack*, *Cubbing: How to run a Pack*, *The Book of Cub Games*, and of course, *The Handbook*. Questions are given in sets of four studies, and as one can take as long as one pleases over them, the course is possible even for overseas Cubbers. It means a good bit of work but it is well worth while. If any of you have difficulties I shall be delighted if you will send in questions in relation to cubbing. In this way we may be able to help one another, perhaps. I shall be glad of suggestions as to what will be the most helpful matters to deal with in this page.

Yours in the Great Brotherhood,

L. M. B.

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'Children are still very much what God created them, their possibilities unspoiled, their love and loyalty not yet *refused* to their Maker. In taking them in hand, as we do in the Cubs, we are doing nothing less than *striving to realize in them the possibilities God gave each one; and striving to avert, that greatest of all calamities, their rebellion against their Maker.*'—VERA BARCLAY.

## Other Activities

How many of us out here in India who have the privilege of guiding young people along the trail of scouting consider that the great game is only played at the weekly or possibly bi-weekly Troop meetings?

Some Scouters bewail the fact that they cannot get their Scouts to turn out even then, and I would like to suggest a remedy. It is well known that a boy is just like a piece of plasticine or clay, and scouting is the instrument by which we may model a decent design. All young people are full of imagination and energy and if they are to be kept to the trail without wandering along side tracks and meandering through the forest, then they must find that trail so interesting *all* the time that they will not have the inclination to stray and thus tire themselves before the journey's end is reached—in other words get bored and leave the Troop. Yes, I know you are a busy man. You have a wife and family, your work takes up most of your spare time, you enjoy a game of volley ball (one must have exercise). You live miles from your office, your hours are long and afterwards you feel tired and ready to go home. Granted—that's life all over the world, but 'It's the busy man who always finds time for more.' Well the reader says 'If I can find time on top of all my ordinary pursuits to attend, at the most two Scout meetings during the week, I am certainly doing my bit. Possibly, but it's a bitter bit, and the writer is prepared to guarantee the savour of the bit is lacking. Are you absolutely intrigued by the game? No, well, then you are just missing the great joy and thrill which makes busy people carry on. A friend of mine is the senior and very active partner of a big firm of Chartered Accountants with offices scattered over the world, but finds time to attend to the following very successfully. His scouting activities include being on the Committee of the Council at Headquarters, London, Commissioner for Rovers, Commissioner for Kindred Societies, Assistant Commissioner for London for the Training of Scouters, Commissioner for a District in London, Warden of a Scout settlement at which he lives and on top of all this runs a ripping Troop, complete with Rovers, Scouts and Cubs—just to keep his hand in—he says, but we all know it is because it is there he finds the joy and reward which come from the game of scouting for boys.

Our aim then is to interest the boy so much

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that we can do what we like with him. Begin with the Troop meeting, thoroughly prepare beforehand your programme, let most of the instructions be by the means of jolly games or competitions between the Patrols. Be prepared to adapt your programme. Don't waste time wondering what is your next move. Let your Scouts know you understand what's what and have no nonsense but be sympathetic. We will not waste time with this though. My question to *you* is what do you do until the next Troop meeting? We all hear a lot about brotherhood, what we want to attain is the family feeling in our troop—a happy family. Encourage your Scouts to come and see you at your house; welcome them and have a chat, let them sit and read if they like and if they like you, they *will* do so. How about an occasional tea fight with games afterwards in the cool. What about a Saturday afternoon in the country playing some Scout game with another Troop. It's on those sort of occasions that the happy Scouter gets to know his varied Troop walking home afterwards. Say you get chatting with your most unpromising recruit, and as he chatters by your side you gradually learn that his interest and knowledge of birds is unbeatable, he opens up in a manner unthought of previously, you will know how to deal with *him* in future. Then how about running a Troop hockey team with games once or twice a week. That's not scouting, you say. Of course it is if the game is fairly played and the rules properly kept. That slack Scout playing centre forward is really keen and seems to live for hockey. Splendid, if it wasn't for hockey, he probably would not come to the weekly meetings at all. Later on, when rope spinning is on the programme or some other attractive pursuit his enthusiasm will revive, perhaps not to fade again and the 'Awkward period' is bridged. Your Troop have no sticks for hockey? Well, what about swimming? There's a Troop in Madras who can produce fifteen Scouts who after six weeks bathing and swimming at odd times, generally before breakfast passed their first class test and are keen as mustard for their Swimmer's Rescuer's Badge.

If the writer has merely thrown out any new suggestions it is just another activity into which he has been drawn.

C. C.

## Bugs—III

The remaining bugs all belong to the group Homoptera, with the point of the head pointing downwards and backwards to touch the fore legs and the fore and hind wings not markedly different from each other, and folding obliquely over the back in repose—as already explained in the first article.

The 'Green-Fly' which in many parts of India swarms round lights at night at the close of the South-West monsoon, is a typical example. Its wingless growing stages are passed in the paddy fields where it sometimes becomes a serious pest; and winged adults come forth in such swarms in their season that though each insect is about a quarter of an inch long they have to be swept up into great heaps round the street lamps each morning.

The majority of this group are about the same size as the Green-Fly or even smaller, but some are larger and more showy.

Such are the delicately tinted Lantern Flies, with their long 'noses' which in some kinds look as tipped with a blob of red sealing wax.

Also the Wax-Insects which produce a supply of white wax which they carry about on the ends of their bodies. When young they are curious little brown insects with tail cocked up over the head and surmounted by threads of wax; they live on the stems of plants, generally sidling round to the hidden side when seen and skipping far away with wonderful agility when disturbed.

Cicadas are, however, the largest members of this group.

When young they live underground, burrowing by means of their powerful front legs, and sucking the juices of the roots.

When full grown they come to the surface and climb a foot or less up a tree trunk where the winged adult emerges.

In some species the span of the wings is as great as in the Giant Water Bug or even greater.

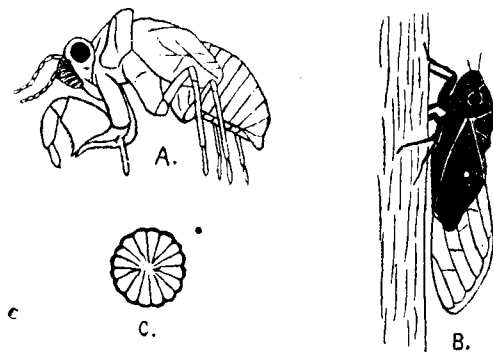
'Happy are Cicada's lives

'For all of them have voiceless wives'.

The male is the noisiest insect known; the female is dumb. Both sexes are apparently deaf which perhaps accounts for the appalling noise they make—anything less would not be noticed. Try to find and catch the next Cicada you hear. It is wonderfully good practice in stalking.

Any one wishing to know more about Cicadas will find a most fascinating account of

their habits in J. H. Fabre's *Social Life in the Insect World*.



A. CICADA (LARVAL FORM). B. CICADA (ADULT FORM RESTING ON TREE TRUNK). C. EGG OF CICADA MUCH MAGNIFIED.

Smaller, but none the less interesting, are the Horned Bugs, which live on the stems of trees and bushes—attended like the smaller minute Aphids or Plant Lice, also bugs of this group—by ants which suck the sugary juices which exude from their bodies.

The Cuckoo Spit Insect exudes a frothy saliva-like fluid which it uses for its own protection, living in the midst of a globule of this so-called spittle on grass or other herbs. A relative of this insect secretes a fluid which hardens into a white shell-like substance of which it constructs a delicate tube in which to live.

Such tubes are often to be seen—usually in pairs—on certain trees and bushes, such as *Yelandai* (*Ber*) and cotton.

The remaining families of the group contain minute insects, often living together in such great numbers as to do considerable damage to the plants which they infest. Such are the Aphids or plant lice, and the Coccids or scale insects, though the latter usually attach themselves so permanently to the plant and cover themselves so completely with waxy or other protective substance that they do not look like insects at all.

Generally speaking these insects are regarded with good reason as man's foes on account of the damage that they do to his crops; but two Coccids are actually cultivated on account of their commercial value. One yields lac, and the other the crimson dye known as Cochineal. The lac insect makes for itself a house of lac in which it is embedded so as to be entirely hidden. It is cultivated in

many parts of India and its lac is exported in large quantities.

Cochineal, like the prickly-pear on which it lives is a native of South America, not of India. Prickly-pear was introduced into Madras from America towards the close of the eighteenth century, in order to provide

food for the Cochineal insect which was obtained, with such great difficulty, a little later. The prickly-pear grew well and spread over the country, but the valuable Cochineal insect died out.

F. G.

## Indian Notes

COCHIN.—Our Cochin correspondent writes: The Cochin Durbar seem to be deeply interested in the development of this movement, as, since its organization in March last under the patronage of H. H. the Maharajah of Cochin, who is the Chief Scout, it has found its way into all the important centres of the State as the result of the energy and activity of its organizers. Fresh evidence of this was afforded by what took place last Saturday evening in the Ernakulam College hall, when, at a public meeting the Ernakulam District Association was formally inaugurated under the presidency of Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, M.A., Chief Justice of the Cochin State. There was a grand Rally and display in which about 100 Scouts took part. The enthusiasm that prevailed, both on the part of the Scouts and the large crowd of spectators was remarkable.

—*Madras Mail*.

MEDAK.—The Medals and Certificates of merit awarded by the Chief Scout for good work and devotion to duty during a serious epidemic at Medak, were presented to the recipients at a very pleasant function held at Medak on the morning of Friday, the 20th of April last. Major the Rev. H. Guard Price, M. C., presided over the function, which began with a big Rally of the Medak Girl Guides, Wolf Cubs and Boy Scouts. After some songs by the Guides and the Scouts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Medak Troops, Rev. Mr. Howett addressed the assembled Guides and Scouts in Telugu and narrated the circumstances under which the awards were won. Then the recipients were presented their awards by the Chairman. The first was Bollamalle Christudass on whose right breast Major Price pinned the highly coveted Medal of Merit. He also received the Certificate evidencing such award. As he received these, tremendous cheers were raised in his honour. Maddela Jacob, who was also awarded the Medal, was unavoidably prevented from being present to receive it. The Certificates of

Merit were then presented to the respective Scouts amid loud cheers. Of the thirteen who were granted these, one was absent. Another opportunity will be taken for the presentation of the awards to the said two Scouts.

After the presentations were over, the 1st and 3rd Medak Troops gave a number of very interesting Scout displays, which included Pyramid building, Fire and First Aid, Camp Loom, Rescuing the drowned, and Rope bridge, among other equally useful and instructive items. The same evening the 2nd Medak Troop and the Wolf Cub Pack gave more displays, the most interesting feature of which was the Camp sheds—six in number—which the various Patrols of the 2nd Troop had put up for competition. The District Commissioner who was kindly invited to be the judge, inspected them and awarded the 1st prize to the Foxes, the 2nd to the Lions and the 3rd to the Peacocks.

There are now over 200 Scouts and Cubs and about 170 Guides altogether at Medak, all well trained and efficient and great credit is due to the Mission authorities and the Scoutmasters and their Assistants for the excellent work they are doing, chief among them being Miss Pedlar, Miss Gullen and Miss Greenfield and Mr. Anandam. Good scouting to them all.

—*The Deccan Scout*.

CALCUTTA.—On Thursday, the 8th March, a new scheme was inaugurated as a result of the February Pow-Wow.

When discussing the question of training Scouters in Calcutta, it was suggested that the monthly Pow-Wows might be run more on the lines of Training Troops. This idea met with general approval. On the 8th March, about ten Scouters met at headquarters and a new Cat Patrol came into being as the result. These patrols meet independently for Patrol work on Friday evenings, and the new Troop will meet on the last Thursday of the month at 9.15 p.m.

The first meeting promises well for the future running and success of the Troop, but we need all available Scouters to join the Troop. Those who have recently joined, to come and learn a little more about the game of scouting for boys; those of more experience and specially those who have been through the Training Camp courses to assist in passing on their knowledge and experience, as in these camps it is the Scout spirit which we shall endeavour to inculcate as much as, or more

than, technical knowledge. There can be no doubt that these Troop and Patrol meetings will prove of the utmost value if Scouters will support the scheme, join the Troop and turn up regularly.

The Troop is not limited to Scouters and any one interested in the movement who would like to learn about Scout methods of training will be welcomed.

—The Scout Sign.

## A Trip to the Nilgiris

The Eversleigh Troop, Madras, has for four years gone for the vacation to the Nilgiris. This year it was done as two Patrols of Scouts, the Owls and Lapwings after the style of the Guindy training camp. The Scoutmaster was dropped overboard and became Patrol Leader, but one of the senior Scouts let him down with a big bump the first evening of the journey by the statement 'Oh I was just born when you came to India', as the Senior Scout was himself over twenty years it was a dreadful blow to one who was trying to be a boy of sixteen!!

The journey up was done as far as Bangalore by car and from there by car and cycle. The Patrols were divided into A and B-3 in each and while Owls A were in the car Owls B were allowed to hang on, if roads permitted, and all the Lapwings cycled. A halt was made about every 25 miles and the car party was responsible for the meal at the halting

place. After a rest the Lapwings would take to the car and the Owls to the cycles. The arrangement worked like clockwork and fifty miles a day was covered without any undue strain. So satisfactory was the Patrol division that when they reached Ooty the same arrangement was continued. The Owls known as Owls 'A' would be on cooking duty the whole of one day, Lapwings 'A' the next, Owls 'B' the next, so on. So that it was a case of one day on, and three off.

Seringapatam and Mysore were greatly enjoyed, also a visit to the elephant camp at Thippakadu, the doctor of which was discovered on the road in difficulties with his Harley-Davidson and the help accorded and hospitality shared was speedily repaid by a most interesting visit to his camp where six elephants had been captured only the day before. It was really amusing to watch them go down to the river for their bath and to

see them scrubbed with bricks! We wanted to see the actual pits in which they had been caught but the doctor asked to be excused from taking a party of 'Boy Scouts' to the scene where he had had to run for his life only a few days back, especially so soon after these baby elephants had been caught.

The weather in Ooty was ideal, the only rain we had, fell the day before we left and the day we left. Six of the party returned via the Segur ghat which proved a hair-raising

ride, a late departure from Ooty involving a six miles walk in pitch dark over dreadful roads through the very jungle where the elephants had been caught only two weeks previously.

To any Scouts wanting a delightful holiday, we can say we know of nothing much more enjoyable than a tour like this and distance lends added charm. All the unpleasantnesses and difficulties become trifles and the memories become an almost inexhaustible fund of delightful reminiscences.



KOTAGIRI ROAD. CYCLISTS COMING DOWN

## Notes from Everywhere

### Armenia

Here is a story brought to America from Armenia by an Armenian gentleman from Smyrna, whose name was on the list proscribed for death by the Turks. And why? For the sole and only reason that he was a Scout Leader, devoting his life to scouting. The story has been elsewhere told of how his life was spared because he happened to be out of Smyrna, when the city was burned last September, trying to get printed in Constantinople a Scout Handbook, which he had himself laboriously written by hand.

This story is one of Boy Scouts themselves. There were hundreds of them, little fellows, many of them half clad, half starving, marching down to the haven under the shadow of Mount Ararat, where the orphanages supported by the Near East are saving children's lives, as far as their resources permit. But when these lads got to the door of the orphanage it was to meet the staggering news that the homes were already over-filled, that not one more boy, let alone hundreds, could be taken in.

Through the bitter cold they had to march away again, striving as best they could to keep alive the Scout spirit within them in spite of the despair which gripped them. One day

the word went down the line that a little fellow had fallen, that he would lie there and freeze to death unless he was helped. What happened? These boys, exhausted, half frozen themselves, in turn carried the weaker lad on their own shoulders, mile after mile, warmed him with their own bodies, wrapping him in garments sadly needed for their own protection. The boy's life was saved. Another heroic story was added to Scout annals.

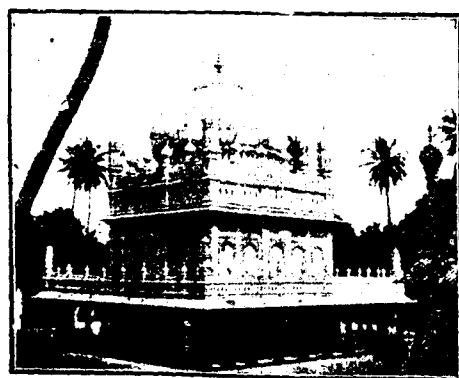
Are they worth helping? We'll say they are!

—Boy's Life.

### Scouts and Rhodes Scholars

AMERICA.—The Rhodes Scholarship is about the highest honour that can be bestowed upon an American College student. Oxford University in England gives an opportunity every year to thirty-two American boys to study there. Of course everyone is eager for the honour of being chosen and the Rhodes Scholars are selected from all over the country for their high character, their intelligence and all-round physical excellence. They are the kind of fellows America is most proud of, the kind that she can send over to England with the words, 'These are our best.'

Now we wrote to these thirty-two boys and asked, 'Have you been a Scout?' because they



TIPPU'S TOMB AT SERINGAPATAM



ELEPHANTS BATHING

are just the type scouting wants to develop. The results surprised us. Out of those replying, one-half said they had been Scouts. And the other half, with one exception, said they regretted deeply not having been able to join the movement. In almost every case this was because there was no Scout troop near home. All but two of the letters declared that scouting is of fundamental value in training boys.

—Boy's Life.

### Imperial Boy Scout Jamboree at Wembley, 1924

ENGLAND.—The Chief and Mr. Dymoke Green, General Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, visited Wembley in November last at the invitation of the management of the Empire Exhibition and reported to the Committee of the Council suggesting the holding of an Imperial Scout Jamboree in connection with the British Empire Exhibition. The Committee approved the Chief's suggestion, provided suitable arrangements can be made with the Exhibition authorities. The management of the Exhibition are anxious to encourage this and the Chief expects they would give all facilities and help. The High Commissioners in London for the Dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India, have all replied sympathetically when the Chief addressed them on the subject and they are referring the question to their respective Prime Ministers. The following is the suggested outline of programme:—

1. The Exhibition authorities have offered to place the Stadium at the disposal of the Boy Scouts Association during the first fortnight of August, 1924.

2. In addition to the Stadium, lakes are available in the Exhibition grounds for Sea Scout and swimming displays.

3. *Camping*.—The Exhibition authorities have offered to place at our disposal a camping site within the Exhibition grounds capable of accommodating 10,000 Scouts.

4. *Displays*.—These can be given in the arena both afternoon and evening as at the International Jamboree, 1920.

5. *Competitions*.—Team competitions, such as tug-of-war, reel dancing, obstacle races, climbing, relay races, etc., will be held; but there will be no pots, shields, or medals. Teams will compete solely in the sporting spirit for the honour of winning.

—The Scouter.

AT THE MYSORE RALLY. It is understood that certain Chittoor and Madras City Scouts figured in the picture at Chennapatna quite creditably. Why cannot we know something about it through the S. I. B. S.? Christian College friends please let us know a little about your 'great ride', it may lead others to do likewise next year.

### Scout Dinner

To meet the Provincial Commissioner the Scouters of the Madras city organized a dinner which was held at the Provincial Scout Headquarters on Saturday, 28th July, 1923, at 8 p.m. Komala Vilas Hotel acted as caterers. Covers were laid for fifty-eight guests. Most of the European and Indian Scouters of the city took part in the function which was immensely enjoyed by all those present. Mr. Zaccheus of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. K. M. Ramachandran, Scoutmaster of St. Gabriel's High School and an young Scout of the Y.M.C.A. Troop supplied Indian music. Gramophone records of the Chief Scout and Capt. Gidney's speeches, Scout yells and choruses were listened to with rapt attention. The Provincial Commissioner led some camp yells. After speeches by Mr. Sreenivasulu Chetty, Assistant Scoutmaster, Y.M.I.A. Troop Mr. K. Sanjeeva Kamath and the Provincial Commissioner and the singing of the Anthems the pleasant function came to a close at about 10.30 p.m.

### Low Visibility

Simpkins considered himself a humorist. He sent a selection of his original jokes to the Editor of a newspaper and confidently awaited a remittance. His excitement ran high when he received a letter, obviously from the newspaper office.

He opened it with feverish haste. There was no check, however, just a small note, as follows:

'Dear Sir: Your jokes received. Some we have seen before; some we have not seen yet.'

—Vancouver Province.

### Trying Hard

Occasional Contributor: Has the editor got my joke yet?

Office Boy: Not yet, but he's trying hard.

—Boy's Life.

## Smiles

### Wasteful

Little: 'Say, Uncle?'

Uncle: 'Well, what is it?'

Boy: 'Who loses all the fault our neighbors find?'

### Antennae

Tenderfoot (showing beetle to his Scoutmaster): Are these their feelers, sir?

Scoutmaster: Their antennae.

Tenderfoot: Oh, yes, there are, sir; they have got two each.

Scoutmaster: Well, didn't I say so?

Tenderfoot: No; you said 'There aren't any.'

—Boy's Life.

### Another Maxim Gone Wrong

Das: 'Two wrongs don't make a right, and to that rule there's no exception.'

Doson: 'Oh, I don't know. If your clock is an hour fast, it is wrong, and if you set it forward eleven hours more you of course make it wronger, but at the same time you make it right.'

### Fowl Play

An expedition was sent to one of the Southern States to observe an eclipse of the sun.

The day before the event one of its members said to an old negro belonging to the house where he was staying:

'Tom, if you will watch your chickens to-morrow morning, you'll find that they'll go to roost at 11 o'clock.'

Tom was sceptical, but, sure enough, at the time predicted, the sky darkened and the chickens retired to roost. The negro, amazed beyond measure, sought out the scientist.

## The Provincial Scoutcraft Exhibition

### PROSPECTUS

In connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Chief Scout for India, to Madras, and the Second Annual Meeting of the Madras Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association, a Provincial Scoutcraft Exhibition will be held at Madras about the first week of December which will last for three days. The Exhibition is being organized with a view to encouraging handicrafts and cultivation of hobbies among Boy Scouts. His

'Professor,' he asked, 'how long ago did you know dem chickens would go to roost?'

'About a year ago,' he replied with a smile. 'Well, if dat don't beat all! Why, professor, a year ago dem chickens wasn't even hatched.'

—Clarion.

### Few and Small

'I understand your butler has left.'

'Yes,' answered the housewife, who was taking account of broken china, 'but not much.'

### New Data on the North Pole.

Teacher: 'Johnny, what can you tell of the North Pole?'

Johnny: 'It is a pole sixteen feet high.'

Teacher: 'What about the climate?'

Johnny: 'The Eskimos climb it.'

—The Congregationalist.

### Just So

Teacher: 'What is the meaning of a false doctrine?'

Johnny: 'That's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to sick people.'

—The Medical Quip.

### Smart!

Scoutmaster! 'And you say this happened in the dark when you were several hundred feet away?'

Scout: 'Yes, Sir. I can see millions of miles at night.'

Scoutmaster: 'Millions of miles?'

Scout: 'Yes, Sir, take the stars for instance!'

Excellency the Viceroy is expected to open the Exhibition. The Scout Troops all over the Presidency are requested to contribute the following among other items to the Exhibition.

1. Drawings, portraits, models, sketches, paintings, etc.
2. Articles of handicraft.
3. Hobbies such as stamps and coin collections.
4. Any other item of interest.

*N. B.*—All the above items must be the unaided work of the Scouts themselves and bear a label signed by the Scoutmaster to that effect, otherwise they will not be exhibited.

The following are the tentative rules for contribution to, and holding of, the Exhibition:—

1. All applications should be made by the Scoutmasters in the name of their Troops through their District Commissioners to the Provincial Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Madras.

2. Applications should state the particulars of the items which each Troop is arranging to contribute with prices if desirous of selling the same.

3. All applications should reach the Provincial Secretary by the 31st October, 1923. No entrance fee will be charged.

4. All exhibits should reach the Provincial Secretary by 15th November, 1923.

5. Each contributing Troop may send one of its members to the Exhibition, to be present, at the same time to explain its exhibits; and funds permitting his lodging and boarding expenses during the period of the Exhibition will be met from the Exhibition funds.

6. The transit to and fro of the exhibits contributed by each Troop will be at its own cost and risk.

7. Certificates of Merit will be awarded to the Troops which have contributed the best collection of the exhibits.

In connection with the Exhibition a Scout Rally, Scout concert benefit performances, and Scout lectures will be held to which all the Scouts from all parts of the Presidency are cordially invited. The programme will cover a week which will be called 'The Scout Week' when all efforts will be made to popularize the movement and collect funds.

Bulletins will be published from time to time in the leading newspapers and magazines in the Presidency, giving details of the Exhibition for the information of all the Scouters and important bulletins will be sent separately to the District Commissioners.

All communications should be addressed to:—

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

Boy Scouts Association,

Post Box 1289,

Madras.

(6d.) K. SANJEEVA KAMATH,

Joint Provincial Secretary.

Dated July 30, 1923.

## Handicraft Suggestions

### WOODWORK

Brackets of all kinds.  
Music stands.  
Easy chairs.  
Cruet stands.  
Teapot stands.  
Key racks.  
Book-shelves.  
Trays of all kinds.  
Egg stands.  
Cup and saucer racks.  
Plate racks.  
Knife boxes.  
Boot racks.  
Ink stands.  
Blotters.  
Curtain rod brackets.  
Wooden spoons and ladles.

\* Much can be done in this sort of work by purchasing teak scantlings of all sizes, which are sold fairly cheaply in every teak market.

It is requested that carpentering models done in the manual training classes should not be submitted at all.

### CARDBOARD AND CALICO WORK

Blotting pads.  
Writing cases.  
Card trays.  
Wall pockets.  
Brush and comb bags.  
Collar boxes.  
Single and folding wallers.  
Ladies' work baskets.  
Desk stationery holders.  
Watch stands.  
Music folders.  
Files.  
Match-box holders.  
Electric light shades.  
Perpetual calendars.  
Models of all kinds.

### CANE WORK

Walking sticks.  
Waste paper baskets.  
Small stools.  
Stationery trays.

### NET-WORK

Small purses.  
Tennis ball bags.  
School bags.

Ping-pong nets.  
Hammocks.  
Cricket nets.  
Goal nets.

### THIN BAMBOO-WORK

Small chairs.  
Curtain poles.  
Hat pegs.  
Clothes racks.  
Boot racks.  
Pen holders.  
Clothes horses.  
Towel rails.  
Tie rails.  
Walking sticks.  
Flower pot stands.  
Wash hand stands.  
Small stools.  
Music stands.

### WIDE HOLLOW BAMBOO-WORK

Napkin rings.  
Pencil cases.  
Garden syringes.  
Stencilling on paper, silk or cloth is a very effective and simple process and table-centres, curtains and mats can be easily made.

## All-India Notices

### Headquarter Notice No. 19

Dated, the 22nd June, 1923.

1. **Rules.**—The Draft Scout Rules for India are under revision and will shortly be printed and available for distribution in their revised and final form. Provincial Commissioners will please intimate urgently to the undersigned the number of copies they require. The cost will roughly be 8 annas per copy.

2. **Scout Gour Prasad Saksena.**—His Excellency the Chief Scout for India desires publicly to announce his appreciation of the award of the 'Silver Cross' Medal for gallantry to Scout Gour Prasad Saksena of the United Provinces who by reason of his plucky rescue of a girl from a well into which she had fallen set a splendid example of devotion to Scout duty to the Scouts of India and Burma.

—G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

General Secretary,

All-India Boy Scouts Association  
India.

Statement of Boy Scouts Association, India, accounts as taken over from Messrs. Basu and Savi by Sir Geoffrey deMontmorency on his assuming charge of the General Secretaryship of the Association

| RECEIPTS                                                                                                   |        |      | EXPENDITURE                                                   |        |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
|                                                                                                            | RS     | A P  |                                                               | RS     | A P |
| 1. By cheque from Mr. D. N. Basu ...                                                                       | 336    | 14 6 | 1. Expenditure from 5th December 1922 to 31st March, 1923 ... | 165    | 0 0 |
| 2. By transfer from Mr. Savi, Treasurer of the Boy Scouts Association, India ...                           | 19,723 | 1 11 | 2. Balance at credit... ..                                    | 19,895 | 0 5 |
| 3. Total at credit of Fund on assumption of charge by Sir Geoffrey deMontmorency on 5th December, 1922 ... | 20,060 | 0 5  | Total ...                                                     | 20,060 | 0 5 |

Simla, the

April 1923.

General Secretary.

### Headquarter Notice No. 20

Dated 13th July, 1923

41. In the course of the revision of the Scout Rules the following suggestions were received on which before action is taken the opinions of Provincial Associations are desired:—

(a) That Rule 2 excluding married youths from the movement be amended to include them. (It is pointed out that the rule as in force at present is in accord with a fundamental principle of the Scout movement in England).

(b) That an improvement might be effected in the illustration of a Scout on the cover of the Scout Rules. (Specimens are invited from Provincial Associations. The figure may be made to

wear a shirt and the features and turban may be improved. In other respects the figure is similar to the illustration on the English Rules and should remain unchanged).

(c) That Rule 29 prescribing the age-limits of a Scout be changed to '11 to 18.'

The undersigned would be grateful for the early opinions of Provinces on the above three points.

42. Attention is invited to Rule 7 of the Draft Rules, 1922. Provincial Associations are requested to submit to the undersigned the names and addresses of their representatives on the General

Council for India for the year commencing October 1, 1923.

43. Copies of an instructive booklet and pad designed to encourage bird study compiled by the Organizing Scout Secretary of the Central Provinces have been received. Booklet and pad can be obtained post free for 12 anna from Mr. J. Ross, Organizing Scout Secretary, 200, Nerbudd Road, Jabulpore, Central Provinces. Scouts may well take advantage of this offer.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

General Secretary,

All-India Boy Scouts Association,  
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*All-India Boy Scouts Association*  
*India.*

Statement of Boy Scouts Association, India, accounts as taken over from Messrs. Basu and Savi by Sir Geoffrey deMontmorency on his assuming charge of the General Secretaryship of the Association

| RECEIPTS                                                                                                   |        |      | EXPENDITURE                                                   |        |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
|                                                                                                            | RS     | A P  |                                                               | RS     | A P |
| 1. By cheque from Mr. D. N. Basu ...                                                                       | 336    | 14 6 | 1. Expenditure from 5th December 1922 to 31st March, 1923 ... | 165    | 0 0 |
| 2. By transfer from Mr. Savi, Treasurer of the Boy Scouts Association, India ...                           | 19,723 | 1 11 | 2. Balance at credit... ..                                    | 19,895 | 0 5 |
| 3. Total at credit of Fund on assumption of charge by Sir Geoffrey deMontmorency on 5th December, 1922 ... | 20,060 | 0 5  | Total ...                                                     | 20,060 | 0 5 |

*Simla, the*

*April 1923.*

*General Secretary.*

### Headquarter Notice No. 20

*Dated 13th July, 1923*

41. In the course of the revision of the Scout Rules the following suggestions were received on which before action is taken the opinions of Provincial Associations are desired:—

(a) That Rule 2 excluding married youths from the movement be amended to include them. (It is pointed out that the rule as in force at present is in accord with a fundamental principle of the Scout movement in England).

(b) That an improvement might be effected in the illustration of a Scout on the cover of the Scout Rules. (Specimens are invited from Provincial Associations. The figure may be made to

wear a shirt and the features and turban may be improved. In other respects the figure is similar to the illustration on the English Rules and should remain unchanged).

(c) That Rule 29 prescribing the age-limits of a Scout be changed to '11 to 18.'

The undersigned would be grateful for the early opinions of Provinces on the above three points.

42. Attention is invited to Rule 7 of the Draft Rules, 1922. Provincial Associations are requested to submit to the undersigned the names and addresses of their representatives on the General

Council for India for the year commencing October 1, 1923.

43. Copies of an instructive booklet and pad designed to encourage bird study compiled by the Organizing Scout Secretary of the Central Provinces have been received. Booklet and pad can be obtained post free for 12 annas from Mr. J. Ross, Organizing Scout Secretary, 200, Nerbudda Road, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces. Scouts may well take advantage of this offer.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,  
*General Secretary,*  
*All-India Boy Scouts Association,*  
*India.*

## Provincial Notices

July, 1923

The following warrants have been issued:—

## Ganjam

District Commissioner—

D.C. 3 Zemindar of Kallikotta.

## South Kanara

District Commissioner—

D.C. 4 A. Balakrishna Chettiar.

## Madras

District Commissioner—

D.C. 5 V. S. Rathnasabapathi.

## Wood Badge

Certificates for the Wood Badge have been issued as follows from the Bombay Centre.

## Secunderabad

PARTS (1) and (2)

C. V. Streenivas.

## Madras

PART (1)

V. S. Ratnasabapathi.

The following warrants have been cancelled

## Ganjam

District Commissioner—

T. R. Rangonatha Rao.

## South Kanara

District Commissioner—

M. S. Madhava Rao.

Assistant District Commissioner—

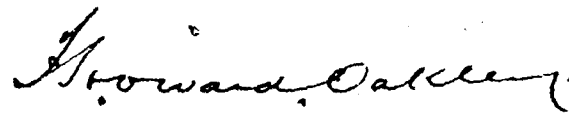
A. Balakrishna Chettiar.

## Madras

Assistant District Commissioners—

S. Ramachandra Ayyar.

T. R. Krishnaswamy.



Provincial Commissioner.

## 1st and 2nd Madras Training Troops

## Camps

As we go to press Grey Owl No. 9 hears the call of Blue Jays from all over the Presidency. Temporary nesting places are mentioned for September and October at Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and Chittoor while the newly affiliated association of Cochin proposes to have a little nest of its own at Trichur to be presided over by a Coppersmith of the 1st Madras Training Troop.

Why, when so near our first nesting place is there no gathering near or in Madras? A Refresher week-end or week—what does the scribe say?

## Scarves

When should we wear our special scarves is a question we have been asked several times.

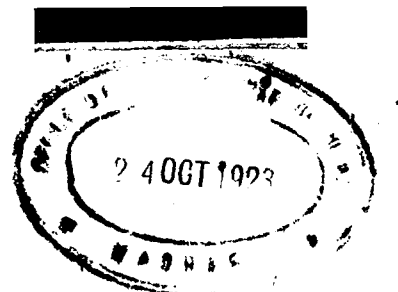
Our views are that when you are with your own troop you wear your troop scarf. When you meet with the members of the 1st or 2nd Madras Training Troops you wear that troop scarf—likewise when visiting a troop

outside your own area, unless of course in your capacity as Commissioner when the Commissioner's scarf should be worn. But when should the Gillwell scarf be worn. As far as we know no rules or regulations are formulated and we certainly do not propose to make any. We believe it is better left to the judgment of the individual Scouter. It would be interesting however if Blue Jays and Rattle Snakes would let the Editor know what their views are.

Members of both troops will be sorry to hear that our dear Old Blue Jay, the D.C.C., has been very ill since he reached home but we are glad to say he is better. He has taken a Cub course at Gilwell and takes a further Scout course. Dr. Gravely and Capt. Guthrie have both taken the Gilwell course so that next season we shall look for still better work from them.

Blue Jays who take camps are requested to see that the scribe gets a memo for his log book—perhaps the Editor will like a copy also.

'9'



## THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

Vol. III]

AUGUST, 1923

[No. 9

## The Grey Owl's Hoot

DEAR FELLOW SCOUTERS,

You will be receiving, or have received by the time this reaches you, copies of the census forms and I sincerely trust that the Honorary Secretaries will not be given the abnormal trouble that was given last year in obtaining these returns duly filled in. I hope the various Districts will rival one another in their efforts to get their returns in first. Last year we understand that to obtain the returns in some cases two or three letters had to be written before they were furnished and in others, as will be seen from the census, no returns were forthcoming at all! This is disgraceful scouting and it is sincerely trusted that being a year older in this most excellent movement, we shall have made such progress along the line of realizing our responsibilities that it will not be necessary to issue complaints on this matter again.

The forms are being sent to the District Secretaries who in their turn will send them to the respective Scoutmasters and if any Scoutmaster has not received the forms for his troop, it is hoped he will immediately get into touch with the Secretary in the matter.

We have now received notice that the Boy Scouts are to be given an opportunity of welcoming the Chief Scout for India in Madras, at a Government House Rally on the 12th of December and it is hoped that we shall have a huge Rally with many visitors from up-country if this is possible.

We hear that our late editor, Dr. Gravely, who has gone home on leave has taken the Gillwell course successfully, as also has Captain Guthrie, whose connection with scouting in Madras is of many years standing. On their return to Madras we expect greater things in the future even than we have had in the past.

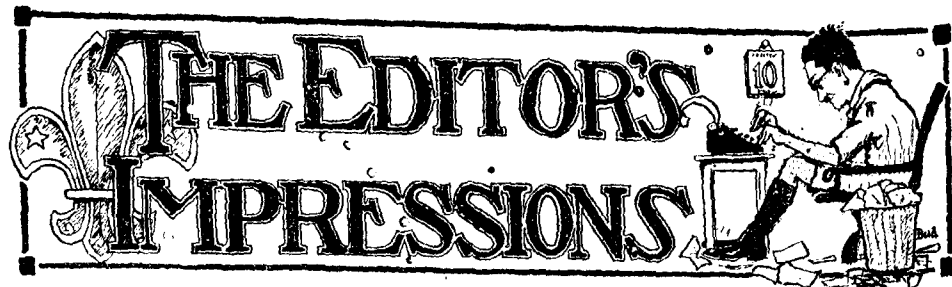
While on holiday we had the real pleasure of meeting the Ooty Rovers and the still greater pleasure of hearing from others of the good work they were doing. It was no little pleasure, too, as we passed through a small village in Mysore to be greeted by an Indian with our Scout sign and to find an exceedingly friendly brother Scout just bent on doing us a good turn if possible. A spirit of service such as this, permeating to our villages suggests tremendous possibilities. He welcomed us as a few Madras Boy Scouts passing through Mysore territory, and it was a very real pleasure to me as Patrol Leader of the Owls to be thus helped by a Scoutmaster of the Mysore organization.

It will be seen from the Editor's Impressions that he is hoping to make the magazine exceedingly attractive and we sincerely trust that his call for help from contributors will receive a noble response. One District has written to us to suggest that they would like a certain number of the pages of the magazine reserved for them only, on guaranteeing a certain number of subscribers, this in lieu of publishing a local magazine. It seems to us quite an excellent idea and capable of considerable development. It would be ideal to have every District represented by its own pages. But I am afraid from past experience that the Editor might find himself compelled to devote a great number of pages to paper the only printing on which would be 'Contributions not yet received.'

I hope all Scouters are keeping the matter of the Scout Exhibition before their Scouts.

Ever your friend,

GREY OWL.



### Our Magazine

The last two issues of the magazine have been late in reaching you. A change of printers and a number of other complications in the managing of the magazine caused the unavoidable delays. We hope that you did not tire of waiting, and promise you that such delays will not occur in the future.

We are doing our best to build up a magazine that will be far more interesting than our issues have been in the past. We trust you have noticed our attempts at improvement. We are now in the midst of a good many plans, but all of them will mean that we must depend upon the co-operation of the Scouts and Scouters of the Presidency. This magazine is not meant to be something that is put out by an Editor and Printer for their own sake. The Printer at present loses money on the magazine and the Editor isn't holding the position for his health's sake. Both are at your service. They are eager to give you what you want, but have in turn to take what they can get from you. The magazine ought to be a means of communication between the Scouts and Scouters of the Presidency. All Scouts are interested in what the others are doing and have no other means of finding out. If your Troop has been out on an interesting camp, if you have tried some

new way of learning or teaching things that Scouts want to know, if some member of your Troop has done something that others would be interested in hearing about, by all means, you ought to write about it for the magazine. We are all so made that, when we read about some deed of valour, we are eager to prove ourselves more brave; when we read of some deed of kindness it makes us eager to be more kind; when we read of a wonderful camping trip some troop has made, it makes us get busy and plan a trip for our troop. If your troop has done something, tell the rest of us about it so that we may all get new enthusiasm for Scouting because of your enthusiasm.

### ADVENTURERS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

He risked for much, and risking, knew  
What failure meant.  
His all into the game he threw,  
And as it went,  
He stood prepared to pay the cost  
And not to whimper when he lost.  
  
He knew defeat would sweep away  
His ventured gold,  
Knew he must face the winter day  
And brave the cold . . .  
Failing, he said: 'The thing is done.  
'Twould have been splendid, had I won.'

Would you be safe, then never dare  
For greater things—  
Quit not the beaten thoroughfare,  
Nor try your wings;  
But when the path of chance you choose,  
Still play the man, although you lose.

This is the pledge men make with Fate:  
'Here is our all!  
Either we'll stand among the great,  
Or broken, fall.  
Splendid the goal we hope to gain;  
But failing, we shall not complain.'

Reprinted from *The Red Book*.

to get the habit of Debt when they were boys. That's the reason Scouts are thrifty. They don't want to get a bad start in life and kill all their future enjoyment by the eternal presence of debt. Longfellow, in his poem about the village blacksmith, pays him a

### Thrift

I have been interested in the number of articles one can find in current magazines on the subject of thrift. And it is by no means a subject that is unimportant. Debt, the result of lack of thrift, according to one writer on the subject, is the most unpleasant thing that can happen to a man. And how many men are always in debt. The trouble is that they began

high compliment, when he says of him that 'he looks the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man.' Debt is a thing that makes us cowards. We prefer to avoid the eye of him to whom we owe money. We don't dare look him in the face. We ought to be very careful to be real Scouts and get the habit of thrift so that we don't have to get into debt.

### Ambition

The other day I saw a fine example of the wrong kind of ambition. We were having a set of tennis and one of the players who was ambitious to win the game let his ambition outgrow his sense of fairness and sportsmanship. I happened to be playing with him, and when our opponents were serving, he called several balls out that were quite inside the court. The other men were real sports and refused to dispute his word, and they were the real winners. What a man gains in points in a game, through such trifling dishonest actions, he certainly loses in self-respect and in the respect of those who know he is dishonest. A Scout is trustworthy and wouldn't stoop to a thing like that. It's too bad; this man has never been a Scout; for if he does a thing like that in tennis, he must be willing to do worse than that in business, and those who see his actions in tennis, will certainly be careful when they have anything to do with him in other matters. He who is faithful in little things, proves himself worthy of greater responsibility, and he who is dishonest in little things, deserves no confidence at all in the bigger things.

### Adventurers

Every Scout is really an adventurer. He loves to get out and live through the adventures of camp. Life is to him an adventure, and he is willing to take the hard knocks of life and even his failures with a smile. I like the poem by Edgar Guest we are printing here. He gets into it the spirit of the Scout, who is willing to try things and does not run around with a sour look because the thing is not a success the first time he gives it half a trial. The man who takes a defeat with a smile is really a winner, because he has won in the battle against self-pity, which is a battle-field where many men lose. The man who never runs the risk of losing certainly never has the chance of victory. And he who has been willing to take the chance and face the work, may win; but even if he loses, he still gains much more than the man who hasn't even tried. Why then should he complain? He is far ahead of the man who never had the ambition even to try. I once knew a Scout who went out for signalling. He wanted to get into a contest in the big Scout Tournament. When he started he was rather slow in both sending and receiving. Finally the contest came and he failed to get any of the prizes that were given, but he took his defeat in the spirit of the poem that Edgar Guest wrote. He said that he was sorry he had lost first prize but he was more than glad he had tried because as a result he was much faster at signalling than he had ever expected he could be.

'Splendid the goal we hope to gain;  
But failing, we shall not complain.'

## Manhood's Morning

A paper intended for the International Conference at Paris by the late Colonel Ulick de Burgh, Commissioner for Rovers (Great Britain)

A movement or system which has proved so signally useful in helping to steady and interest children (whom we call Wolf Cubs) and boys (who are Scouts) should at least not fail to try to exert the same steadying influence on the maturing men who, as Rover Scouts, would be the completion of a beneficent human work.

I have to introduce to your notice this subject, which is of great importance in relation to both the Scoutmaster and his

charge. It has been suggested to me to discuss it in these terms:—

1. The problem of the older (that is, the physically adolescent lad);
2. Its solution; and
3. The application thereto of the Rover Scout movement.

1. In endeavouring to meet the suggestion, I am bound to remember that we who are gathered here are representatives of many nations whose physical, psychological and

climatic conditions of life are very diverse, and that these conditions have a marked influence on the precise age at which the all-important physical changes occur. I also assume that, being Scouts, there must be in us all the desire that the nation to which each belongs should attain to the highest possible standard in physical health, efficient usefulness, national development, and moral rectitude in the persons of its young citizens who are entering upon racial, social and governing responsibility for their fatherland to which they are called and cannot evade.

I must assume, too, that we are not unmindful of the urgent need for closer brotherly affinity between races: such brotherliness as the only basis on which complete peace and progress of humanity can subsist, under a divine economy which has made all nations on earth of one blood, however diverse they may be in colour, history, advancement, or present knowledge and attainment. To attain this high standard postulates a human brotherhood, and to reach that ideal demands that the social, educational and religious leaders, and therefore Scoutmasters (who are given a rare opportunity) should, possess such an enthusiasm for humanity that they will try to reach each individual, not at one stage alone, but right through childhood and boyhood into manhood.

2. I am not much enamoured of the commonly used term, 'the problem of the boy.' I think that the Scoutmaster who approaches his boys as 'problems' won't get much out of them. Boy is boy—a human being, just the same as you and I. He is not an abstract 'problem' to be worked out, but a person, each with widely differing characteristics to be understood, to be cared for, and to be guided, not pushed, and that, if possible, without his discovering that he is being so guided. If we forget that, I am inclined to think that we shall make a sorry mess and shall lose him altogether for the ideal we have in view.

We can only deal to-day with the general aspect of the question.

3. We consider the average boy, who starts in the sheltered environment of the normally decent home. I know there are abnormal homes, of which we Scouts have experience, at either end—the bad and vicious, on one side, and the frivolous and luxurious on the other. The product of the latter type does not always compare favourably in right living, unselfishness and decent citizenship with the former, despite the limitations of advantages in leisure,

comfort, education and environment of the poorer home.

This shelter extends through the years of childhood, which we call the Cub age, in a lesser degree through the Scout age, and then gradually, as the change of adolescence supervenes, the protection afforded by the best home becomes less possible, and the boy is perforce thrown more and more on his own resources to find his own level, to meet his own temptations, and to work out his own destiny. This law is one which we must neither resent nor regret, for it is only through the gradual emancipation from control that a human being can learn to be a man. It is at this critical moment—the Rover age—that artificial shelter becomes rapidly and increasingly impossible; it is then that childhood and boyhood are passing away, and the boy is being changed, for good or evil, into the responsible man.

4. My appeal to Scoutmasters is not to desert him at this most difficult time. The adolescent goes very gradually through the stages to full bodily and mental maturity until, let us say 25 years; but *all the time* he is a man in physical power, though maturing far more slowly in the will power, which makes the complete man. The average age of adolescence and maturity varies much in different lands and climates, while even in the same lands, and even families, individuals vary in physical precocity, which is the governing factor in the admission of a Rover.

I cannot here do more than allude to the tremendous need in which an adolescent stands for sympathy and help, when, as is often the case, physical precocity is sudden and rapid, while mental growth remains slow.

5. Those who have seen groups of these Scouts who are on the borderland between boyhood and adolescence may well wonder at the keenness, alertness and trust shown by those lads. It would seem that they are ready to follow anywhere a man *whom they trust*; that is, one in whom the elements of influence and affection are present. They markedly show that quality which theologians call faith, even if it be only faith in a man. If one sees that to be the attitude of the boy, is this a time to fail him? Is it not incumbent on the Scoutmaster to lead him on so long as he will follow, into the years of manhood, helping him to show the same spirit, and to apply it to the life of the world around him? Is it not worth while to carry on this Scout spirit, so operative in boyhood, into the professional life and home of the

adult? Of course it is, and the attempt has already not been altogether fruitless.

The same promise, law, ideals and mode of living are adaptable by commonsense to all stages of growth, but they have to be applied in a different degree of seriousness to the obviously different circumstances of each individual, inasmuch as the responsibilities and instincts of a young man are widely different from those of a young boy.

6. And yet, when every influence, within and without, seems to urge the adolescent, emerging from the stage of irresponsible but delightful vagabondage of boyhood, to an enlarged career of independence, emulation, adventure and even recklessness, there are pessimists who think nothing can be done to help him.

Because then does he begin actually to show these qualities (often in a pronounced and inconvenient form), which should be expected from him, men are found who will leave him to find his own level without even an attempt to guide, and to maintain the influence already acquired as Scoutmasters, on the ground that 'they have done what they could during impressionable years and can take no responsibility further.' They can only 'hope that the influence during boyhood will to some extent prevail now to keep the youngsters from drifting with the stream.'

Surely such an attitude can only come from cowardice because a difficult problem has arisen, or from indolence which excludes all interest, love and sympathy.

7. I would urge Scoutmasters to remember how much their steady help is needed, if only by reason of the fearful and additional outward strain put on growing lads by the rapidity at which things move in these days, through the bustle of life; telephones, newspapers, travel, rumours and contradictions, hurry, noise and excitement—all these have a far-reaching and may have a bad influence on boy-mind, especially when coincident with rapid physical development.

I venture to assert that the problem is not insoluble; that given the right leaders, it may even be easy; that what is wanted is study and knowledge of ordinary boy nature with a determination to sympathise, not to judge, to allow for all tendencies, good or bad, and to meet them with tact, sympathy and encouragement, to be capable of showing determination as well as an easy camaraderie, courage without flabbiness, sentiment without sentimentality, hopefulness and never-failing cheerfulness, strength based on experience.

If there be a problem, it is to be found in the 'character' of the Scoutmaster, and that also seems to me to be the solution. I admit at once that 'personality' is at the bottom of all that is most important in leadership. Few men can deal equally successfully with the child, the boy, the adolescent, and of all qualities in leadership required those which appeal to and can control the adolescent are the most rare. Young men, in the mass, are quite good judges of character, but have not yet learned to balance merits and advantages. If a leader fails to reach their ideals in one point, it may undermine his whole influence, especially if he is afraid of them or lacks the ability to put himself in the other's place—by pretending that in that in which the lad has failed he, the leader, has not oftentimes failed, too. There is deep wisdom in the ancient script, 'Be not righteous over much; why shouldst thou condemn thyself.'

8. Now in the Rover organization (which is open both to Scouts and to young men who have hitherto been non-Scouts) a far-reaching solution is ready to our hand. We want to produce, and the world needs, good citizens. The power of the world is, in the long run, in the hands of young men. We want to help youth to use its powers wisely. The training undergone by the young man who is a Rover-Scout is that which tends to make a good leader of men, given precisely at the age when he begins to influence others to any great extent. It is then that Rovers ought to use that influence in order to spread the movement by forming the best training ground for Scoutmasters of the future, while Rovers themselves are learning to instruct and to lead they are just at the age when they can exert the greatest influence with their not-very-much-younger brothers in carrying out essentially the principle of scouting, which is 'Government of boys by boys', leaving to older men the general and financial direction of the movement.

9. The moment comes when, as a boy, he leaves the more sheltered life, in which he has followed and obeyed. He is much at sea as to many things; for instance, as to the choice of a career. He becomes conscious that life has many problems for him and that there are pitfalls ready for him to tumble into. A friend at hand is needed to say that if he has acquired freedom he must learn self-control; that enjoyment must be tempered by moderation; that one cannot enjoy 'play' unless it is earned by 'work'; that the companionship in which he may find himself

may be frivolous, idle, or vicious; that he will find it easy to float with the stream of his environment, but must learn that any dead dog can do that. To swim against the stream requires life and courage. He must learn to choose his company, and when chosen, to stick to it.

All those seem to be the merest platitudes, but they are the very points on which young men are puzzled and pathetically seeking guidance every day from elders whom they know and trust. All I am contending for is that an immense field lies open to an experienced Scoutmaster of Rovers to guide young lives in regard to conduct and morals.

10. There are plenty of young men who, as non-Scouts, have had no such friendly help. But the Scout, if trained by a good Scoutmaster, is well placed to face this crisis. He has doubtless escaped the grosser forms of evil citizenship such as lying, idleness, trickery, theft, meanness, through the influence of his training in a code of honour. So far, so good. He is on his way to become a good citizen. However, outward adherence only to a code won't produce the right result. Any ordinary non-Scout may have all that. But the Scout is presumed to have more inner character than the outward veneer which will enable him to pass muster in ordinary decency. Conduct is not everything. The inspiring motive is essential, thus, a rude man may be taught 'politeness' though 'manners' can arise only from the motive power of the mind. And so a good Scout has imbibed a code which will, if pursued, make a man of him as a Rover. Therefore, don't let the Scoutmaster abandon him at this critical stage, but still help him by trying to retain him in the brotherhood so that he may influence his society on the same original lines of scouting. That is why we should make a supreme effort to *retain* our Scouts as Rovers, and why we should also endeavour to influence those who, through circumstances, have not had the chance of becoming Scouts during early boyhood, to enter the brotherhood in adolescence.

11. We do not pretend that scoutcraft is the only way to attain excellence, but we do say that it is an attractive means ready to our hand to rescue lads from a useless and may be pernicious mode of life by implanting or maintaining a high ideal of self-control and service to others at a peculiarly malleable age, when, be it said, the lad is more than willing to follow a good lead. I say this much, as it seems so often to be assumed

that these adolescents *will* take their own line, which may be the wrong one, and cannot be held to higher ideals.

The fact is that for the majority it is easier to do this than many are inclined to admit, if taken at the right time, which is the Rover age. The 'problem' is that the lad is exposed to the influences of natural and God-given growth and consequent change; that these influences are partly spiritual, partly intellectual, partly bodily and sexual, and partly of worldly environment; that he is just as ready, perhaps more ready, at this stage to use his will to follow the right than the wrong course; that his faults and failures are due mainly to bad example, natural inclination towards animalism (as it is easier to fall than to rise), to ignorance, and want of manly sympathy, even to a spurious idea of 'good fellowship,' which can spoil a man's life. And so the Scoutmaster's solution is to be a friend to the *individual*; to put him in a gang of like-minded men; to give him an ideal, and to give him programme. That is what Rovering means.

12. You will see what and how much is required of the leader who would undertake this. Before and above all, success is dependent on the *personality* of the leader, such as will attract the younger brother to follow the Scout ideal rather than something lower and more frivolous. Let us ask ourselves if we are able to do this, and if so, are we using all our ability in that direction—every quality of influence, manner and strength, example and forethought and experience? Nor must we shrink before the high demand, for every humble gift, if sincere and unselfish, will contribute *something* towards the great end, even though much may be left unfulfilled.

13. Presuming that we have all read whatever has been published on the subject of Rovers, I would only add a few words as to the programme to be adopted. It is far more difficult to lay down rules for Rovers than for Scouts, because the former have encroachments on their time (in education, profession, etc.) which are absent regarding younger boys. Therefore, much has necessarily to be left to local individual conditions and to the initiative and wisdom of the leader. But while I would retain a keen Rover for his own sake, even when he could hardly give any time at all to Scout work, we must carefully guard against the moral and practical ideal of Rovering degenerating into mere club life, of an amusing character. Social life is

very important where opportunities are given for young men and women to meet, but it is not all, or even the most important part. Corporate games are necessary, too, and *individual* progress and, finally, proficiency, must be encouraged where possible in such personal activities as axemanship, boatmanship, horsemanship, use of the lariat, etc., as well as in other arts and hobbies prescribed for Scouts. It is an axiom too often forgotten that to keep young men interested you must provide for *manual work*, which, so far from hindering, actively *helps* intellectual interests.

The open-air life of camping and trekking is the life and soul of Rover work, because it brings into play all the powers of invention, endurance, adaptability and good temper, which, together with good health, are essential to a fair start in life.

Service in the troop, and, generally, to others, in little things, according as opportunity offers day by day, and not only in great matters, should be advocated by example as well as by precept, and Rovers are easily captivated by this form of unselfishness. The perfect success of scouting as a principle of *service* will be attained when every Rover will find out and care for even only one less favourably situated lad, than he himself is, in a year.

14. A wise Scoutmaster will never fail to encourage attention by word and pen, by lectures—by himself and other men competent to deal with any one subject (the best men he can get are needed for Rovers)—to matters connected with trade and industry, art and science. He will continue to face fearlessly to the measure of his attainment, every subject of morals, of religion, of social betterment, of the relations of his Rovers to men and to women, which are deep-seated and indeed of preponderant even though unuttered weight in young men's minds, and which the Scout Promise and Law are intended to govern. But politics should be omitted in Scout circles for the reason that we want to show that, while retaining individual liberty, men of all shades of political conviction, of all trades and professions, of every degree of attainment and social position, of wealth or poverty, can live together as brothers under the Rover organization, influenced only by the same promise and law, the effect of which can only tend towards the happiness of scouting and the service of humanity.

15. Finally, I may be asked again, as I have been before now by representatives of other nations, whether I (as head of the Rovers) have any certain knowledge that the

principles and methods advocated above and in our literature (designedly sketchy as these are, with the intent of leaving scope for thought and initiative in leaders) have borne any real fruit in the lives of young men with whom we deal? I answer specifically: Yes abundantly. From all sorts and conditions of men and from many spheres of action. Particularly am I concerned with what we call 'Lone Rovers', i.e. with those who have by necessity been removed far afield from their troops (though remaining on the roll, and constantly kept in touch by correspondence). These, having themselves benefited from their connection, endeavour still to extend the brotherhood in quiet, unpretentious ways. Some are soldiers, some sailors, cowboys in the West, in forests, mines, in trade. To live the Rover life among a cheery and strenuous body of companions at home is one thing: to retain a useful, clean, glorious manhood when away from many influences for good is another. That such lives are being led is a sign of real life. Sometimes a letter comes after a year or two of silence saying what Rover scouting has done for some lone Rover, and above all I rejoice when I hear of one who may have made many mistakes, and has sunk rather low in his own self-respect, but whom the true Rover spirit of some Scoutmaster has welcomed into his troop, so that he might return to a moral ideal which was once thought physically unattainable, and who, having now succeeded, sees the value of right living, of sympathy and service to others.

This is worth trying? and I respectfully commend it to those who will listen to spare no effort, not only to *retain*, but also to *induce* to join the brotherhood every young man who is honestly willing to do his best to carry its principles into his own daily life. But we must remember that the spirit of the Scout training must be applied to every side of the man's life, and not only to one. To think we can produce the best sort of man by attending to his amusements and his physical side alone is to court disaster.

### Deceptive

*Young Wife*: 'If this is an all-wool rug, "why is it labelled cotton"?'  
*Shop Assistant* (confidentially): 'That, madam, is to deceive the moths!'

—London Mail.

## Grasshoppers

BY HALLAM HAWKSWORTH

There is a story that's been going the rounds for a good while—a couple of thousand years at least—about a certain grasshopper that went to an ant for something to eat. She was hungry—oh, so hungry—and fairly shaking with the cold. (She had nothing on, mind you, but her green summer dancing-gown and that thin cloak the grasshopper people all wear, and this was a dreadful, raw day, with winter setting in.)

Just a few mouthfuls—a grain of wheat or so—that was all she asked. You've heard about it, I'm sure; and how the ant asked what she'd been doing all summer that she hadn't put anything up. And when the lady in green said she'd been singing,

'Well, then', says the ant, 'now you can dance!'

Just that sarcastic! And she wouldn't give her a bite!

Well, some friends of both parties have been looking up the facts and there's nothing in the story at all; absolutely made out of whole cloth, as the saying goes.

### The Grasshoppers and Their Ways

First of all nobody has ever been able to find out who the grasshopper of the story was; whether she was what we call a grasshopper or whether she was the big creature of the blazing midsummer whose song sounds like an alarm clock going off. We call it the 'harvest fly' or 'dog-day cicada'; and the kind that come every seventeen years, the 'seventeen-year locust,' although it isn't really a locust at all, the locust being one of the grasshopper folks.

You see, the deeper we get into this thing the more the plot thickens, as they say in the story books. As another instance, take the fact that the singer, whether it was a grasshopper or a cicada, would have been a male and not a female. The Greeks, who were fond of the cicada's song and even wrote poetry about it, had this line in one of their verses:

*'The cicadas all have voiceless wives.'*

### When the Winter Days Come

It was among the Greeks that the story of the ant and the grasshopper started and it was passed on by Æsop. As a fable it is all right

and teaches, among other useful lessons, that it is much safer to be an ant than a grasshopper when the cold comes; for, while the ants are snug and well fed in their winter homes, the grasshoppers all die of having nothing to eat and no place to go.

And that's another reason why the story can't be true—there are no grasshoppers in winter, and if there were they wouldn't find either Mrs. Ant or any of the Miss Ants at their front doors. The ants would, by then, have gone south with all the rest of the family—that is to say, to the bottom of the nest below the frost line.

Furthermore, neither a grasshopper nor a cicada would ever be so modest as to ask for a single bite of wheat or a single bite of anything! For of all hearty eaters—and the insect peoples have marvellous appetites—the grasshoppers are among the most so. One reason is that baby grasshoppers, instead of wrapping themselves up in baby blankets after their first meals and taking a good long nap as most species of insects do, begin eating from the time they are born and keep it up all their lives. They don't pass through a worm and cocoon stage, but are born small, just as we are, and grow up. A baby grasshopper is as much like a grown-up grasshopper as a baby chicken is like a grown-up chicken.

### The Hoppers that Plagued the Pharaoh

There are two main branches of the grasshopper family, the ones with long feelers, such as the meadow grasshoppers and the katydids, and the ones with short feelers. The short-feeler folks are often called 'locusts.' The locusts, you remember, were one of the plagues that fell on Egypt. They have been plaguing the world ever since. Wherever their flying fleets descend they 'cover the face of the earth' and strip the leaves of 'every tree that groweth out of the field,' just as they did in Pharaoh's day.

In the central and western parts of the United States, where they used to eat up the crops, they do so no longer because, thanks to irrigation and dry farming, the land is kept plowed up where their ancestors laid their eggs. But they still devour the fruits of the farmers' toil in the countries of the Orient and in Africa; and, as in Bible days, 'the land is

darkened' by their unnumbered hosts. A column has been seen in India, for example, several hundred miles long and dense enough, in parts of it, to hide the sun. These raiders are much larger than the ordinary grasshoppers of our fields and the air is filled with the roaring of their wings. People actually have to shout to make themselves heard. The big Rocky Mountain grasshopper belongs to this tribe.

These big destroying locusts, like the robber Arabs, make their home in desert places and their livings by swooping down on other people's cultivated lands. Like the Arab wanderers also, they feel that there is no place like home—the home of their ancestors in the endless wastes of burning sand; actually sentimental about it! Not only do the locust hordes come out of the desert in the first place—as did the locusts of Pharaoh's day—but when swarms are bred in farming regions where the parents have stopped to eat, the children return to the desert, riding on the wind.

### 'How's the Wind?' says Mr. Hopper

And, as the girl scouts among the bees go out to look for new quarters for the swarm, the locusts, before starting, make trial flights to learn the direction of the wind, the currents of the upper air. If the wind isn't right, they come down and wait for a change. They want a wind that will take them over the regular grasshopper line, back to the desert. They will patronize no other.

'The locusts have no king,' says Solomon, 'yet go they forth all of them, by bands.'

It was an east wind (which must, therefore, have come over the Arabian desert) that brought the locust plague on Egypt. And a west wind carried it away. Unfortunately—from a locust standpoint—these west-bound passengers, you remember, were all cast into the Red Sea. The wind must have suddenly died, for swarms are sometimes carried for 1,000 miles and more and have been known to settle on ships 1,200 miles from shore.

If the Red Sea were not so wide, these Arabs might even have crossed it on foot, for the travelling tribes do cross streams on foot. For instance, in describing the movements of these locust hosts in Africa, one writer says: 'When a river bars the way the front ranks fearlessly cast themselves upon the water, clinging together, pile upon pile, until a bridge of living insects forms and the rear ranks march over them.'

## The Hooper-Pontoon Bridges

\* But why don't they fly across? \*  
\* Their wings aren't yet ready for business. One of the most striking things about this way of crossing streams this writer has neglected to mention; and that is that in all such cases these bold adventurers aren't grown grasshoppers, but babies; no, not quite babies, but what you might call youngsters—about the sixth-grade age; half-grown hoppers whose wings are not yet long enough for flying.

They do this sort of thing when obeying the powerful and mysterious impulse that moves the birds at migration times. The young locusts are on their way back to the home of their fathers in some dry and dreary region in the central tablelands of the great African continent. Born from the eggs of the swarms that came just before them, they set their faces toward the motherland and, having eaten everything in sight, move on. Of those that don't walk across on the pontoon bridges made by the bodies of their comrades, many are floated by the current and cast ashore on the opposite bank; many are downed, to be sure, but as there is no roll-call, so far as I can learn, and there are millions of them, they are probably never missed.

It seems likely that such little Arabs—and the big Arabs, their parents—would never leave their desert home at all, they're so fond of it, if it wasn't that they just have to, in hard times, to get something to eat. They lay their eggs not by millions, but by billions. For instance, in the island of Cyprus, where an army of occupation stopped in 1883, 5,076,000,000 egg cases were collected in the attempt to get rid of them; egg cases, mind you, each containing not one, but a number of eggs.

### How They Counted 5,000,000,000 Hoppers

'Did they count them?' Oh, of course not—one by one. They weighed them. If so many locusts make one pound, then, in so many tons, there would be so many million locusts. You know.

'So many locusts make one pound.' Sounds as if we were talking of a meat market, or something, doesn't it? And, sure enough, locusts are eaten in the Far East where they are so common, and in Africa: baked, ground into flour and made into a kind of bread; or just plain baked. Locusts were among the things which, according to the laws of Moses, the children of Israel were permitted to eat.

'Ye may eat of every flying, creeping thing that goeth upon all four, which have legs above their feet, to leap withal upon the earth; the locust after his kind and the bald locust after his kind and the beetle after his kind and the grasshopper after his kind.'

And you know that John, the Mighty Voice crying in the Wilderness, had for his meat (i.e., his food) locusts and wild-honey. The 'beetle' referred to is what we call a cricket; for he 'has legs above his feet to leap withal upon the earth' and he is a cousin of the grasshopper folks.

### That Funny Mouth of Theirs

Speaking of grasshoppers eating, hasn't a grasshopper a funny mouth? It seems to open the wrong way—right and left, instead of up and down. But, when he works it, doesn't it remind you something of a rabbit's mouth; when the hopper is nibbling a grass blade, say, or 'spitting molasses'? Look for his teeth and you will find he hasn't any, but his lower jaws are toothed on the edges, something like the bill of a goose. His upper lip is best seen from in front. Behind it are the jaws (best seen from the side).

The things in the inside of the mouth take the place of fingers in poking food into it.

These fingers the grasshopper finds useful also, in making its toilet. To clean its feelers it passes its forearm over its head, crooking the elbow about the end of the feeler nearest to the face and drawing it within reach of the mouth fingers and then pulling it through the mouth. As the feelers are being drawn back into place the grasshopper steps on them. This seems a queer thing to do until you know that the hopper has pads on his feet, for sticking to places as a fly does, and these pads wipe the feelers, after this mouth washing, as you draw a freshly washed knife through a towel.

His neck and the underside of his body the hopper washes much as a cat washes its breast and stomach; its head bent down and under its body.

'What about the molasses?' did you say? 'What is it for?' Oh, yes, I meant to speak of that. It's for people who don't like molasses—at least that kind. It gets smeared on the feelers of insect enemies who attack Mr. Hopper. It's sticky and smells bad and while they are getting it off Mr. Hopper gets away; that is if everything works out right; which, of course, it doesn't always.

—Boys' Life.

## 'Play up! Play up! and Play the Game.'

BY BRIG.-GEN. THE HON. C. G. BRUCE, C.B. (LEADER OF THE MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION, 1922)

*Here is a real 'yarn' to tell your Scouts round the camp or clubroom fire*

The true basis of the great power of British sports, as trainers of character, is *Team Work*.

The great British sports, such as football, cricket, and rowing, depend much more for their success on team work—every member playing up for his team—than they do on any particular person.

And it is acknowledged that for this very reason nothing has been so fine for the development of British character as the great games or sports which have grown up with our Public Schools.

And there is no pursuit which requires more sinking of personality—playing up to the leader and to one's team—than exploratory mountaineering.

All mountaineering, under expert guidance,

even when beginners are first entered to it, comes under this heading. In its higher flights the 'playing up' to each other of every member of a party is essential for success. The results of an expedition like the Mount Everest Expeditions of 1921-22, without good team work, would be poor, and especially so when attempts on the great mountain have to be made. And this great Public School spirit must be spread through all ranks alike, from the actual leader down to even the cooks. I know of no expedition carried out on anything like the scale of our present one in which this spirit has been more highly developed, for every individual on this expedition formed a link in the chain. The climbers, the transport officers, the doctors, the interpreters, cooks and porters, all had

their separate rôles to fill, and all—from start to finish of the Expedition—played up to being as helpful one to the other as they could. Without this willing co-operation and pleasant rivalry, each in his own sphere, it would have been impossible to have succeeded, even as far as we did succeed in the short time at our disposal.

Let us take an incident in the first attempt on Everest without oxygen. I do not think there was any member of the Expedition who was so immensely keen to reach the summit as Major Morshead. This desire seemed to fill his whole being.

On May 20, after spending a night at 23,000 feet, he was, if anything, fresher and fitter than any member of the party. During that day, however, he got a severe chill, and suffered from cold in the feet and hands, but the extent of his injuries from frostbite was not, as is often the case, fully recognized by himself or his companions at the time.

On the morning of 21st (after camping at 23,000 feet) he started, feeling better, with his party, but very shortly stopped and said, 'I shall be a hindrance to you if I go on, I shall return.'

Now, I have often known men ashamed, shall we say, or afraid, under the same conditions, or who were determined not to be beaten—men of like pluck to Major Morshead, but without his consideration—who would have gone on, and in consequence risked their team's success, and very possibly, the lives of their party. In other words, he eliminated himself and played up to his team. This 'playing-up' to one another is the whole essential of successful mountaineering in the great mountains.

With the porters of the Expedition to Mount Everest this spirit was equally strong. Every man, of course, has occasional 'off' days, and even the Sherpas were not free from this,

but it was often noticed how if one of them was tired and could not get on, another was always forthcoming to carry the sick man's load besides his own. This does not sound much written in London, but it means a great deal at 20,000 feet above the sea.

For the first time in mountaineering oxygen was employed to counteract the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity from the air. Above 18,000 feet, the pressure of the air stands at but half an atmosphere; at 25,000 feet at about a third. The great enemy then is want of oxygen.

The party, consisting of Captain Finch and Captain Geoffrey Bruce and the Gurkha Tejbir, employed oxygen throughout their attempt. After two appalling nights at 25,500 feet the greatest height at which human beings have ever passed a night—they still had pluck and 'go' enough to make an attempt.

Before leaving England, they had been warned by the greatest authorities on this subject that if, by any chance, they were suddenly deprived, when at a great altitude, of oxygen, they could expect to become unconscious, and would probably die almost immediately.

It was rather as if the forwards in a Rugby team were told to play in braces outside their jerseys, but that if the braces broke or the buttons gave they might die themselves. I think that such a possibility would rather cramp their style of play.

Captain Bruce damaged his apparatus at about 27,000 feet but no catastrophe occurred, and the skill of Captain Finch soon set matters right. Under the circumstances of our Expedition, the risk taken was a justifiable one. Always remember the old British mottoes; 'It's dogged as does it,' and 'Holdfast is a good dog.'

Reprinted from *The Scouter*.

## Things Worth Knowing

### Selecting and Adjusting a Bicycle

BY CHARLES OLIVE

The popularity of the bicycle is on the increase. The reason is that during recent years, the roads, almost everywhere in the country, have been greatly improved. Many stretches of highways are being built here and there, and excellent graded and gravelled roads are found in all parts of the country. A bicycle

does not cost much nowadays, and bicycling is healthful exercise.

Riding a bicycle will be more enjoyable if the wheel is rightly selected. In the selection of a bicycle, whether you are choosing one for the first time, or have had several wheels, you should be very careful to make

sure that the bicycle you finally select is fitted in every way to your individual physical requirements.

The bicycle should not be geared too high, the frame should not be too high or too low for the rider's stature, the saddle or the handle-bars should not be badly adjusted; any one of these things will cause an awkward and uncomfortable posture, which will detract from the perfect pleasure of bicycling. One must keep in mind that the only motive power used for propelling a bicycle is that developed by the legs and feet; this power should be conserved and made to produce maximum results with minimum efforts.

To obtain the proper height, the rider should stand beside his wheel and adjust the saddle on a level with his hips. Then, sitting up in the saddle, and having the crank hanger at its lowest point, he should be able to touch the pedal with his heel, while the leg is bent slightly at the knee. The front end or nose of the saddle should be on a line directly with the cranks when they are in a perpendicular position. Never should the saddle be more than an inch back of this line. For a natural and comfortable riding position the handlebars should be adjusted practically on a level with the saddle, and should not spread wider than the shoulders of the rider. If the saddle is far back of the centre of the crank hanger, and the handlebars are higher than they should be, riding becomes laborious and difficult, and no progress can be made, especially against a strong wind or over hilly roads.

The bicycle rider should not get into the habit of assuming the more or less crouched posture of the motor cyclist, for then hill climbing will involve great exertion, and long distance riding will become practically a physical impossibility. The rider should sit in the saddle as straight as he can leaning forward a little only when going against a strong wind.

Whether the bicycle is to be used for pleasure or for utility, the most practical gear is  $24 \times 9$ , 74, or  $25 \times 9$ , 77. A wheel that is geared too high runs hard, and requires undue foot and leg pressure to propel it. When the gear is right, and the handlebars, saddle and seat post are properly adjusted, the most essential features of a graceful, easy position is attained, and effortless propulsion is acquired. There are other adjustments, but they are of minor importance.

### Cycling Hints

1. Never ride until at least half an hour after a meal.

2. Do not ride up hills until you become exhausted and so are forced to dismount. You will find it much the wiser plan to get off directly you feel a strain, and the journey will not take you very much longer.

3. All clothing round the stomach, chest, and neck should be loose, and nothing worn which affects the breathing.

4. Don't drink too much of any liquid while riding. A rinse of the mouth with cold water is very refreshing and has no bad effect.

5. The handle-bars and saddle should be so adjusted that the body is well balanced, and a bent back avoided.

—Boys' Life.

### Animal Weather Forecasters

Most animals have a curious instinct which enables them to foretell the weather. Doubtless it comes from living in the open, just as men who live out of doors, as a rule, know much more about the weather than the city man. It is believed that animals usually give some sign of a change in the weather, if we are observing enough to see it. A flock of sheep, for instance, will change their pasture ground or at least their position just before a heavy gale sets in. It has been observed that swallows fly low before stormy weather and rise to great heights in the air if the weather is to be fine. The scream of the peacock is thought to give warning of a change in the weather. When a cat washes over its ears some believe one should prepare for rain. The bees will make for home when rain threatens, and some claim that the braying of a donkey is another storm warning. There are innumerable signs given by animals on the approach of a hard winter. The field mice, for instance, are supposed to have mysterious warning far ahead of time and to cover up their holes in the fields for protection. Anyone who closely observes animals is likely to have observed similar signs.

—Boys' Life.

### Fear-Thought

BY ERNEST F. ROBINSON, M.D.

We are coming more and more to realize that a man's thoughts have a great deal more to do with his general condition than we formerly believed.

Fears, called phobias by physicians, are almost innumerable. Probably nearly every

one has some pet fear, large or small. Fear of lightning, called astraphobia, is very common. I suppose that there is hardly a thing in the world that is not feared by some person or persons.

A great many fear anything that is new. Germ-fear may be classed in this way, perhaps; and it is really wonderful how much some persons are afraid of germs. However, there is some reason to fear germs, and no reason at all for many of the other fears.

Fears are due largely, if not wholly, to auto-suggestion. We have heard a good deal about the subject of late, but few persons seem to realize that it can do exactly as much harm as good. If we can think that we are getting better and better each day, we can also think that we are getting worse and worse each day; and a great many persons do exactly this.

It is impossible to say that one may be born with a certain fear. This has been stated frequently, but is doubtful. The real basis of the fear is hidden in the subconscious mind; but it could be dug up, so to speak, and this would probably help to get rid of it. For example, fear of dogs which is quite common, would probably be traced to fright caused by a dog when the patient was a baby. Scaring by the way, ought almost to be classed as a crime. Scaring children, even for their own supposed good, may wreck the entire life, not only of such a child, but of all he or she may be intimate with in the future.

Fear is the cause of more deaths than the disease in some epidemics. Fear also weakens the individual's resisting power towards such diseases.

Fear is the cause of hate. We never hate any one, for example, who is so weak that fear of him would be an absurdity. Fear as much as any one thing, was the cause of the late war.

The worst thing about fear-thought is that, the more you suppress it, the worse it acts. If you really succeed in suppressing it so that it gets into the subconscious mind, then trouble is sure to begin. Never try to suppress a fear by denying it; fight it out unless you can fully realize that it has no real cause.

—C. E. World.

### A Good Way to Take Castor Oil

Squeeze some limejuice into a medicine glass or a cup; then after warming the oil, so that it will run easily, pour the desired

amount into the lime-juice. Add a pinch of soda, and stir well. The oil will be tasteless.

—C. E. World.

### The Mechanics of a Honey Bee's Sting

The sting of the honey bee is situated in the sting cavity at the end of the abdomen, from which it can be quickly protruded, whenever occasion demands. This cavity, the sting chamber, is the reduced and changed eighth, ninth and tenth segments of the abdomen, and is enfolded into the seventh chamber. Thus, if one may use a 'bull,' the inside of that end of the bee is really the outside, in the sense that it is not a part of the true interior of the body or body cavity, but is simply a sunken and enclosed portion of the exterior, in the same sense that the oven of the stove is not a part of the real inside of the stove, but a sunken part of the outside. Thus, mechanically speaking, the sting is not from the inside of the honey bee, but from the outside. At the sides of the sting are appendages called the sting palpi, which probably contain sense organs, by means of which the bee can tell when the end of the abdomen is in contact with the object on which she desires to use her weapon. The sting is a complicated affair over which there have been many discussions. It is not a simple, solid, tapering and spear-like rod, but a hollow organ comprised of three pieces surrounding a central canal. Connected with the sting is a poison sack and glands, some of which are known to secrete the poison. It is this poison which causes the pain and inflammation in the wound. The whole apparatus is really a kind of force pump, in which the lobes on the lancets alternately act as piston and as valves. The end of the sting is barbed, evidently a good device for holding the organ firmly placed in the wound.

### Do Plants See?

Although many plants have remarkable eyes in great numbers, it is a mistake to say that they see in the sense that animals do. In some plants the eyes, as we call them, or lenses are wonderfully developed so that photographs may be taken through them. These lenses will focus the light much the same as the lens of a camera, but there is no nervous organization back of them to enable the plant to see, as the retina of the human

eye is equipped. Instead, the eye or lens of the plant merely serves to direct the light into the body of the plant, thus magnifying its power. The light concentrated in this way assists the plant in developing chlorophyll, which is so important in the growth of the plant. These 'eyes' or lenses are found, millions of them, in the leaves of plants which are spread out to catch the sun's rays. The action of these tiny lenses has been compared to a large group of cameras in a shop window all pointed at someone looking in. Although the image of the person outside is reproduced on many ground glasses no picture is taken.

### Bottles Drift Long Distances

Interesting tests have been made by throwing hundreds of bottles into the sea and long afterwards noting the points to which they have drifted. In one instance 400 bottles were thrown into the Bay of Fundy to test the direction of the flow of the Gulf Stream. In each bottle a post-card was enclosed offering a reward to anyone who would fill out the blank lines and mail. The information desired was the place at which they had been found, the time they were picked up, and by whom found. Some seventy-three bottles were picked up on this side of the Atlantic. Four bottles were picked up in European waters after having crossed the Atlantic so to speak under their own power. These bottles floated from 2,000 to 3,000 miles in periods varying from twelve to twenty-three months. Their rate of travel was on the average more than five miles a day. It is planned to make much more elaborate tests employing a far greater number of bottles. The only expense connected with the experiment is in supplying the bottles, post-cards and the reward, since the ocean furnishes the transportation.

### Echoes Measure Ocean Depths

The 'bottomless' holes of the oceans are at last to be measured and charted. There is a region in the Pacific which has defied all attempts, although a cable 25,000 fathoms in length has been used in it. The new plan of measuring these depths is to send out sound waves which will reach to the floor of the ocean and echo back. The speed at which sound travels through the water is of course known, and the depth can thus be estimated with considerable accuracy. An apparatus for making this test has been installed upon two United States destroyers. An attempt

will be made to ascertain the depth of Neros Hole in the South Pacific which has so far defied all attempts to measure it. It is believed by some scientists to be the opening of a tunnel which connects the Pacific with the Indian Ocean. The tests will make it possible for the first time to chart the floor of the Pacific.

### Substitutes for Paper

At the present rate of destruction the forests will soon be unable to supply the pulp necessary for making paper. Scientists are searching the world over for substitutes. So far the best substitute discovered is bamboo. Although the possibility of turning bamboo into paper has long been realized, there has not until recently been a process which would do the work cheaply enough to make it valuable. There are to-day at least two methods, however, which can be used on a commercial basis. There is enough bamboo in India to supply the world with paper indefinitely. Experiments are being made in the United States to raise bamboo for this purpose. Another material is a by-product of cotton. After the cotton has been removed from the seed the pulp obtained may be used for paper making. Still another material is jack pine, which to-day goes to waste. It has been found that excellent paper can be made from papyrus, but the supply, mainly from Africa, is limited. There is little danger even in the absence of wood pulp that we shall ever suffer a paper famine.

—Boys' Life.

### An Inanimate Show

Tommy came home from an afternoon at the Natural History Museum.

'Where have you been?' said his grandpa, who saw that he was in uncommonly good spirits.

'Oh, we've had a splendid time. We've been to a dead circus.'

—Boys' Life.

### Blind

Peon: 'The Collector says he cannot see anyone to-day.'

Caller: 'I hope the blindness is only temporary.'



MY DEAR FELLOW CUBBERS,

I have just been asking myself the questions:—'Why am I giving my time and strength to Cubbing?' 'Is it worth while?' 'What do I expect as a result of my labours?' And it is, what I believe to be the true answers to these questions, that I want to pass on to you in this number.

*Why am I giving my time and strength to Cubbing?*

First, because with all my heart I believe in it. I may fail in the carrying out of its ideals but the movement is a sound one, based on our Chief's wonderful knowledge of the make-up of the boy. The more I have to do with Cubs the more convinced I am that he is right every time.

Secondly, I love the work. To see the boys, brimful of energy and fun, entering into games with whole-hearted enjoyment, and then with equal zeal struggling with the intricacies of knot tying or the mysteries of the semaphore alphabet with a set determination to master them, is a real joy to any child-lover.

*Is it worth while?*

Yes, it most certainly is. But on the other hand, I am sure that the worth got out of Cubbing is in direct proportion to the worth put in. In this, as in so many other ways, the words of Christ: 'He that saveth his life shall lose it' are found to be unmistakably true. If we give ourselves to the work grudgingly, what we give will be of little value; but if we throw ourselves whole heartedly into it we shall find we have gained by the giving.

*What do I expect as a result of my labours?*

I hope that 'Cubbing' will have brought a little more sunshine and laughter into the boys' lives, and that their lives will be a little bit happier and brighter in consequence. This will be the more immediate result, but I know, that, being a member of the pack,

will be a very large factor in the building up of each Cub's character, and, if, as a result he become even a little more truthful, a little more loyal, a little more appreciative of the beauties of nature and a little more thankful to the Giver of every good gift the labour will not have been wholly in vain. I have written down these thoughts in hope that they may come as a help to any who are feeling disheartened and who are tempted to give up. Many times I have been on the verge of throwing the whole thing up but I am glad I did not do so. It is worth while, so stick to it and Dyb! dyb! dyb!

Plans for a camp are once more engaging our thoughts: happy anticipations for the twelve who have been chosen, and, I fear, regrets on the part of those who cannot go. But may be their turn will come later on. Next time I hope to be able to tell you something about our doings there, that is if there is anything worth telling, which there surely will be. One can hardly imagine, that, five days in camp with twelve lively young Cubs could possibly be lacking in interesting incidents! Wishing you all every success.

Yours in the great Brotherhood,

L. M. B.

### A Large Order

Customer: 'Do you make life-size enlargements from photographs?'

Photographer: 'Yes, sir; that's one of our very special lines.'

Customer: 'Well, do one of this for me. It's a snap I took of a whale.'

—Bulletin (Sydney).

### Impossible

Doctor: 'Put out your tongue—more than that—all of it.'

Child: 'But, doctor, I can't. It's fastened at the other end!'

—Le Rire (Paris).

## Smiles

### Sad Recollections

'My husband won't stand for any of this rattan furniture around the house,' said Mrs. Jones.

'Why not, pray?' asked Mrs. Brown.

'He says the mere mention of rattan brings back too many sad memories of his school days.'

—American Boy.

### Quite a Feat

Bobby (looking up from book): 'Mother, was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat?'

'I don't know, dear. Why?'

'Well, it says here that after he had finished his day's work he sat down on his chest.'

—Boys' Life.

### Not So Dense

'I think that children are not as observing as they should be,' said the inspector to the teacher.

'I hadn't noticed it,' replied the teacher.

'Well, I'll prove it to you'; and turning to the class the inspector said:

'Some one give me a number.'

'Thirty-seven,' said a little boy eagerly.

The inspector wrote seventy-three on the board, and nothing was said.

'Will some one else give me a number?'

'Fifty-two,' said another lad.

The inspector wrote down twenty-five on the board, and smiled at the teacher. He called for another number, and young Jack called out:

'Seventy-seven; now see if you can change that.'

—Public Opinion (London).

### Smiles

'Sing a song of laughter,

Pocket full of smiles,

What the world is after

Beats all other wiles;

Life's too short for grumpiness,

Spend your little while

Looking for the beautiful—

Wearing of a smile.'

—American Boy.

### Not Strange

*First Scout:* 'I say, Mr. Howler must be very ill. The doctor has actually ordered him to give up singing. Strange, isn't it?'

*Second Scout:* 'Not so very strange when you come to think. You see, the doctor happens to live next door!'

—Boys' Life.

### Nearing the End

'I am not going to talk long this evening,' said the speaker. 'I've been cured of that. The other night I was making a speech when a man entered the hall and took a seat right in the front row. I had not been talking an hour when I noticed he was becoming fidgety. Finally he arose and asked:

"Shay, how long you been lecturin'?"

"About four years, my friend," I replied.

"Well," he remarked, as he sat down, "I'll stick around; you must be near through."

—Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).

### Pity the Lion

It was a rather small circus and carried but one lion, one tiger, one elephant and so on down the list.

After the trainer had put the lion through his paces, an elderly lady appeared at the cage door and remarked:

'Aren't you afraid that this ferocious beast will attempt to make a meal of you some day?'

'To tell you the truth, ma'am,' confided the man in the dazzling uniform, 'if business doesn't get any better, I'm afraid I'll have to make a meal of this ferocious beast.'

—American Legion Weekly.

### Truthful

'Tell me,' said the lady to the old soldier, 'were you cool in battle?'

'Cool?' said the truthful veteran, 'why I fairly shivered.'

—American Boy.

## All-India Notices

### Headquarter Notice No. 21

Dated the 6th August, 1923

44. Provincial Commissioners are reminded that the Annual Census should be taken for the year ending 30th September; Form K. (India), when completed, to be forwarded as early as possible to General Headquarters.

45. It is notified for general information that Provincial Associations have been created in the following areas:—

Delhi.

Administered Areas of Central India. Rajputana.

46. It is notified for general information that the Cochin State Scout Association has been affiliated to the Boy Scouts Association, India.

47. The following Warrants have been issued:—

CENTRAL INDIA

Major D. St. J. Baxter Provincial Commissioner.

ASSAM

Mr. A. W. Botham, C.I.E., } Provincial Commissioner.  
I.C.S. }  
Mr. W. J. H. Ballantine } Assistant Provincial Commissioner.  
and }  
Maulavi Ataur Rahman }

COCHIN STATE

Karimpatta Achyutha } State Commissioner.  
Menon, B.A., B.L. }  
V. K. Krishna Menon, B.A. Deputy State Commissioner.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

General Secretary,

All-India Boy Scouts Association.

### Headquarter Notice No. 22

Dated the 27th August, 1923

48. Annual Census.—The attention of Provincial Commissioners is drawn to Headquarter Notice No. 21. Provincial Commissioners are requested to send their returns to General Headquarters, India, by the end of October. A few copies of All-India Census for 1922 are still available and can be obtained on application.

49. Warrants.—Warrants of officers which have been rendered invalid on account of transfer, resignation or other reasons should be returned, through the Local Association, to All-India Headquarters, for cancellation.

50. The following Warrants have been issued:—

MADRAS

Mr. F. Howard Oakley... Provincial Commissioner.  
Rev. W. Evans... Assistant Provincial Commissioner.  
Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran. Do.  
„ Manjeri Rama Ayyar. Do.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

General Secretary,

All-India Boy Scouts Association.

## Census

It is requested that all Scouters should realize of unnecessary labour on the part of Headquarters and are exceedingly bad Scouting on the part of those responsible for the delay. and discharge their obligations in the above matter. Delayed returns cause a great deal

*Howard Oakley*

Provincial Commissioner.

## Provincial Notices

August, 1923

The following warrants have been issued :—

| MALABAR                            |            |                          |  |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--|
| Scoutmasters—                      | No. Troop. | Name.                    |  |
| 130. P. R. Subramania Iyer         | ...        | First Chowghat.          |  |
| 131. Immanuel A. Heri              | ...        | Gokhali.                 |  |
| Cubmaster—                         |            |                          |  |
| 11. K. Jacob                       | ...        | Second Tellicherry.      |  |
| VIZAGAPATAM                        |            |                          |  |
| Scoutmasters—                      |            |                          |  |
| 132. Narasimham Nishtala           | 23/10      | First Vizagapatam.       |  |
| 133. Gundu Bhaskarudu              | 23/5       | Arjuna.                  |  |
| 134. Bhagavatula Venkata Ramanayya | 23/6       | Lions of Narasapatam.    |  |
| 135. Kottum Venkata Ramanayya      | 23/7       | Venugopaul.              |  |
| 136. Kottum Annappa                | 23/8       | Seetha Rama.             |  |
| 137. Ramadas Kavali                | 23/9       | First Vizagapatam.       |  |
| 138. A. Subba Rao                  | 23/10      | Razam M. School.         |  |
| 139. Abdul Jabbar                  | 23/11      | Gajapathi.               |  |
| 140. M. Rama Dikshitulu            | 23/12      | First Bimlipatam.        |  |
| 141. Thamada Ramamurti             | 23/3       | Rasam.                   |  |
| Cubmasters—                        |            |                          |  |
| 12. A. Subba Rao                   | 23/2/P     | Razam.                   |  |
| 13. M. K. Rama Dikshitulu          | 23/1/P     | First Bimlipatam.        |  |
| 14. Thamada Ramamurti              | 23/2/P     | Razam.                   |  |
| MADRAS                             |            |                          |  |
| Scoutmasters—                      |            |                          |  |
| 142. V. S. Rathnasabhapathy        | 14/5       | Krishna Rajuna, Y.M.I.A. |  |
| 143. V. T. Abraham                 | 14/20      | St. Paul's 3rd, Vepery.  |  |
| Cubmaster—                         |            |                          |  |
| 15. Gerald C. Browne               | 24/10/P    | 4th Vepery, Eversleigh.  |  |
| SECUNDERABAD                       |            |                          |  |
| Scoutmasters—                      |            |                          |  |
| 144. N. Chithambaram               | 24/1       | 1st Secunderabad.        |  |
| 145. Anthony Elias                 | 24/2       | 3rd                      |  |
| 146. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar         | 24/4       | 5th                      |  |
| 147. A. V. Pattabiram              | 24/5       | 6th                      |  |
| 148. A. J. Veeraswami              | 24/6       | 7th                      |  |
| 149. P. Venkatesulu                | 24/7       | 8th                      |  |
| Cubmasters—                        |            |                          |  |
| 16. N. Natarajan                   | 24/1/P     | 1st Secunderabad.        |  |
| 17. P. N. Pataleson                | 24/2/P     | 2nd                      |  |
| Assistant Scout Master—            |            |                          |  |
| 52. P. V. Jaya Rao                 | 24/1       | 1st Secunderabad.        |  |

The following warrants have been cancelled :—

| MADRAS                  |     |                   |  |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------|--|
| Scoutmaster—            |     |                   |  |
| 91. George C. D'Cruz    | ... | St. Bede's.       |  |
| Assistant Scoutmasters— |     |                   |  |
| 37. Frank X. Paul       | ... | St. Bede's.       |  |
| 38. Francis M. Theobald | ... | ...               |  |
| SECUNDERABAD            |     |                   |  |
| Scoutmasters—           |     |                   |  |
| 34. C. V. Streenivas    | ... | 1st Secunderabad. |  |
| P. Jagadeswar           | ... | Brotherhood.      |  |
| Assistant Scoutmaster—  |     |                   |  |
| Anthony Elias           | ... | 1st Secunderabad. |  |
| Assistant Cubmaster—    |     |                   |  |
| N. Natarajan            | ... | 1st Secunderabad. |  |

The following new Troops and Packs have been registered :—

| SECUNDERABAD           |        |                     |  |
|------------------------|--------|---------------------|--|
| 24/4. 5th Secunderabad | ...    | Mahboob College.    |  |
| 24/5. 6th              | ...    | Hindu Boys' Hostel. |  |
| 24/6. 7th              | ...    | ...                 |  |
| 24/7. 8th              | ...    | ...                 |  |
| 24/2p. 2nd             | (Pack) | 1st Tirumulgherry.  |  |
|                        |        | Hindu Boys' Hostel. |  |

## Principal Scout Officers for the Presidency

## PROVINCIAL

## Provincial Chief Scout and President—

H. E. Lord Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., G.B.E.

## Vice-Presidents—

Raja of Parlakimedi.

Zamindar of Sivaganga.

Mr. J. F. Richards, I.C.S.

## Provincial Commissioner—

Mr. F. Howard Oakley.

## Assistant Provincial Commissioners—

Rev. W. Evans, S.P.G., Tinnevely.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A., Madras.

Mr. Manjeri Ramier, B.A., L.T. Calicut.

## Joint Honorary Secretaries—

Mr. K. Satjiva Kamath, B.A., B.L., Madras.

Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.L.C., Madras.

## Honorary Badge Secretary—

Kehn Bahadur Muhammed Sadulla Badsha Sahib Bahadur, 'Thaxted', Randal's Road, Vepery, Madras.

## Honorary Treasurer—

Capt. T. W. Barnard, Government X-Ray Institute, General Hospital Madras.

## Honorary Editor, S.I.B.S.—

Mr. M. deWolf, High School, Tindivanam.

## DISTRICT

| Anantapur                                                               | Coimbatore                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Commissioner—                                                           | Commissioner—                                                                                                      |
| Mr. C. Obi Reddi Garu, B.A., B.L., First Grade Pleader.                 | Mr. T. B. Bashyacharyar, Vakil, 'Daisy Lodge', Coimbatore.                                                         |
| Assistant Commissioner—                                                 | President, District Council—                                                                                       |
| Mr. Y. V. Appaji Rao, First Grade Pleader.                              | Rai Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Coimbatore.                          |
| President, District Council—                                            | Honorary Secretaries—                                                                                              |
| Mr. A. R. Appaji Rao, First Grade Pleader.                              | (1) Rao Sahib C. S. Rathnasabhapathi Mudaliar, President, Taluk Board and Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore. |
| Honorary Secretary—                                                     | (2) Mr. K. S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Principal, Government College, Coimbatore.                            |
| Mr. Srinivasulu, B.A., B.L.                                             |                                                                                                                    |
| North Arcot                                                             | Cuddapah                                                                                                           |
| Commissioner—                                                           | Commissioner—                                                                                                      |
| Mr. L. Hekhuis, Principal, Voorhees' College, Vellore.                  | Mr. P. Sitaramayya, Board High School, Nandalur.                                                                   |
| President, District Council—                                            | President, District Council—                                                                                       |
| Mr. W. Vijayaragava Mudaliar, M.L.C.                                    | Mr. A. Upendrapai, B.A., Collector of Cuddapah.                                                                    |
| Honorary Secretary—                                                     | Honorary Secretary—                                                                                                |
| Mr. Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T.                                           | Mr. S. Sarvothama Rao Garu, B.A., L.T.                                                                             |
| South Arcot                                                             | Ganjam                                                                                                             |
| Commissioner—                                                           | Commissioner—                                                                                                      |
| Mr. M. G. Parthasarathi, President, Taluk Board, Vridhachalam.          | Zemindar of Kallikota, President of District Board, Ganjam.                                                        |
| President, District Council—                                            |                                                                                                                    |
| Mr. R. Sitarama Reddiyar, President, District Board, South Arcot.       |                                                                                                                    |
| Honorary Secretary—                                                     |                                                                                                                    |
| M.R.Ry. R. K. Venugopal Nayudu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore. |                                                                                                                    |
| Bellary                                                                 | Godavari                                                                                                           |
| Commissioner—                                                           | District Commissioner—                                                                                             |
| Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M.L.C.                                      | Vacant.                                                                                                            |
| President, District Council—                                            | Guntur                                                                                                             |
| Mr. C. Balaji Rao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Bellary.               | District Commissioner—                                                                                             |
| Hon. Secretary, Local Association, Bellary Town—                        | Not yet appointed.                                                                                                 |
| Mr. S. Narasimulu, B.A., Pleader, Bellary.                              | South Kanara                                                                                                       |
| Honorary Secretary—                                                     | District Commissioner—                                                                                             |
| Mr. K. Brahma Sastry, Bellary.                                          | Mr. Balakrishna Chettiar.                                                                                          |
| Chittoor                                                                | Assistant District Commissioners—                                                                                  |
| Commissioner—                                                           | (1) Mr. De Colaco, Secretary, Health and Welfare Association.                                                      |
| Mr. Chris de Jonge, Principal, Hope High School, Madanapalle.           | (2) Mr. Padmanabha Kamath, Karkal.                                                                                 |
| President, District Council—                                            | (3) Mr. K. Ananta Rao, Board High School, Udupi.                                                                   |
| Mr. T. V. Runga Achariyar.                                              | President, District Council—                                                                                       |
| Honorary Secretary—                                                     | Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.                                                                                          |
| Mr. A. Devaraja Mudaliar, Chittoor.                                     | Honorary Secretary—                                                                                                |
| Honorary Assistant Secretary—                                           | Mr. G. Somashekara Rao, B.A., B.L.                                                                                 |
| Mr. P. Tuljaram Rao Garu.                                               | Kistna                                                                                                             |
|                                                                         | A. KISTNA, EAST                                                                                                    |
|                                                                         | Commissioner—                                                                                                      |
|                                                                         | Mr. A. Jayarama Rao, Narsapur.                                                                                     |

**Assistant Commissioners—**

- (1) Mr. Toleti Sundararamaiya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Narsapur.  
 (2) Mr. V. N. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T., Tanuku.  
**Honorary Secretary (Provisional)—**  
 Mr. S. V. Ross Pillai, Headmaster, Noble College, Masulipatam.

**B. KISTNA, WEST****Commissioner—**

- Mr. D. I. Arputham, B.A., L.T., C.M.S., High School, Ellore.

**Assistant Commissioners—**

- (1) Mr. V. Narayanaamurti, B.A., L.T., Noble College, Masulipatam.  
 (2) Mr. T. Venkataramayya, B.A., B.L., Hindu High School, Masulipatam.

**Kurnool****Commissioner—**

- Mr. R. Venkata Rao, High Court Vakil, Nandyal.  
**President, District Council—**  
 Mr. F. W. Steward, I.C.S.  
**Honorary Secretary—**  
 Mr. R. Venkata Rao.

**Madras and Chingleput****Commissioners—**

- (1) Mr. A. J. Leech, 'The Palms', Nungambakam, Madras.  
 (2) Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, Pursewalkam High Road, Vepery, Madras.

**Assistant Commissioners—**

- (1) Mr. M. Nathar, Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Georgetown, Madras.  
 (2) Mr. P. S. Narayanaswami Ayyangar, C.R.C. High School, Pursewalkam, Madras.  
 (3) Mr. V. S. Rathna Sabapathi, Y.M.I.A., Madras.

**President, District Council—**

- Rao Sahib M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar, M.L.C.  
**Honorary Secretary—**  
 Mr. Candeth, Presidency College, Madras.

**Madura****Commissioners—**

- (1) Mr. L. L. Lorbeer, Training School, Madura.  
 (2) Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar, High Court Vakil, Madura.

**Assistant Commissioner—**

- Rev R. A. Dudley, Tirumangalam.

**President, District Council—**

- Mr. J. M. Darairaja, Pudukottah.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Mr. Chinnaswami, M.A., L.T., Madura College.

**Malabar****Commissioner—**

- Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus, Officer for Adult Education, Malabar District Board, Calicut.

**President, District Council—**

- Raja Vasudeva Valiya Raja of Kollengode, C.I.E.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Mr. J. F. Thaddaeus, Office of the S. I. U. C., Calicut.

**Nellore****Commissioner—**

- Mr. K. Venkatasivudu Garu, M.A., L.T., Principal, Venkatagiri Raja's College, Nellore.

**The Nilgiris****Commissioner—**

- Mr. H. T. Wills, M.A., B.Sc., 'Selbourne', Ootacamund.

**President, District Council—**

- Mr. W. G. McFarland, I.C.S.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Mr. A. Aaron, B.A., Y.M.C.A., Ootacamund.

**Salem****Commissioner—**

Vacant.

**President, District Council—**

- Mr. G. F. F. Foulkes, President, District Board, Salem.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Mr. Sivasankara Mudaliar, Mittadar, Kannanurichi, Salem.

**Secunderabad****Commissioner—**

- Mr. T. Streenivas, Curator, Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad.

**President, District Council—**

- Lt.-Col. W. M. Fenning, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Mr. P. V. Jaya Rao.

**Tanjore****Commissioner—**

- Mr. P. Rajagopala Ayyar, Principal, Kumbakonam College.

**President, District Council—**

- Mr. H. G. Gharpurey, I.C.S.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Mr. V. Guruswami Sastry.

**Tinnevely****Commissioner—**

- Rev. G. T. Selwyn, M.A., Palamcottah.

**Assistant District Commissioners—**

- (1) Mr. K. Krishna Ayyar, Tirupapathi High School, Ambasamudram.

- (2) Mr. T. V. Nilakantam, B.A., B.L., Hindu College, Tinnevely.

- (3) Rev. W. E. Evans, S.P.G., Tuticorin.

**President, District Council—**

- Mr. A. E. Davies, I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevely.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Mr. T. V. Nilakantam, B.A., B.L., Tinnevely.

**Trichinopoly****Commissioner—**

- Mr. F. G. Natesan, Ambralaya, Worur P.O.

**President, District Council and Local Association, Trichinopoly Town—**

- Dewan Bahadur T. Desikachariyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, District Board, Trichinopoly.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Mr. Swami Desikachari, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

**Honorary Secretary, Local Association, Trichinopoly Town—**

- Mr. S. K. Devasikamani, B.A., L.T., High Court Vakil.

**Vizagapatam****Commissioner—**

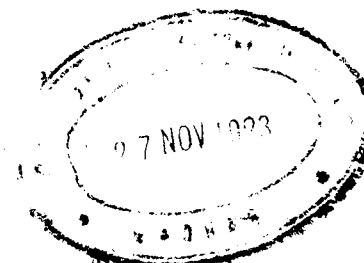
- Mr. Ch. Narasimha Rao, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

**President, District Council—**

- Mr. G. R. Huggins, I.C.S.

**Honorary Secretary—**

- Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, M.L.C.



# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

Vol. III]

SEPTEMBER, 1923

[No. 10

## The Grey Owl's Hoot

DEAR FELLOW SCOUTERS,

The 30th of September has passed and we hope in a few days to know the result of our Census. We are afraid that in many cases we shall find there has not been much progress while in others we have even gone back. I would make my special appeal to Scouters who are discouraged by lack of interest on the part of seniors, to carry on to the best of their ability in remembering it that we are playing a game that is well worth while and that everyone of us in the movement should be in it for the interests of the boy, placing those first every time. We would draw your special attention to the remarks made by President Harding to the boys he invested with their Medal of Honour referred to in our 'Notes from Everywhere' under the head 'America.'

We are also very interested in the article 'Heroes or Cowards' and would like to emphasize that the War has really made the 'world a place fit for heroes to live in', seeing that it has introduced so many new and tremendous difficulties which are the very stuff out of which heroes are made. A saying I commend to you is 'jumpers are developed by setting hurdles' to which one can fittingly add that 'slackers by shirking them when set'. Remember the difficulties in your troop are not to be treated as discouragements but as notes of emphasis upon the great necessity for your work. What I feel when the work has gone all wrong and I have been disappointed in those I am working among, is that every disappointment is but a voice crying to me 'all the greater necessity for the work'. I would ask every Scouter to really seriously search his own heart as to why he is in the movement, as it is very important that we should recognize that it is not a movement for the advancement of men but for the

development of character in boys. Also we must remember that it is not a movement that we Scouters may legitimately use as a means for personal advancement. If we attempt this we are really abusing it. The reason I say this is that I have seen at times a tendency to so regard it, as evidenced by applications for letters of recommendation simply on the ground that they are Scouters or Scouts. Now I would like to make my view very clear. I feel that a Scoutmaster is perfectly justified in giving a Scout a letter of commendation in accordance with his personal knowledge of a Scout. Such a help is what every Scout has a right to expect from every Scoutmaster and every Scoutmaster can legitimately give, but I know of a case where a Scout called on his Scouter with a verbal request for a certificate on the grounds that his Assistant District Commissioner had sent him, and that he was a King's Scout. Seeing that the Scouter in question had no personal knowledge of the Scout he of course could give no letter, but only point out that the Assistant District Commissioner was the man to do so. However I commend you to my letter on this subject in our Pow-wow corner this month.

I am very interested to see that our Scout friends in Mysore recently had a Conference and as the result their association is likely to amalgamate with the Parent Association. I have already quoted in a previous issue how delightful it was to realize that the spirit of Scout Brotherhood was existent in the villages of Mysore and it is indeed a pleasure to feel that differences which have kept senior ranks of this movement apart from the Parent body are likely to be soon overcome. This is a big step towards 'Scouting for Boys'.

Yours as ever,

GREY OWL.



### This Issue

We have put together in this issue things that we thought would be of interest and value to all of the Scouts and Scouters in the Presidency. We would like to remark especially about the matter of contributions from Scouts and Scouters in the Magazine. You won't need a microscope to find that the contributions are still few in number. We are glad that one Scout has taken up our idea of a page in which the Scouts might have their own 'Pow-Wow'. We surely hope that other Scouts will feel free to send in contributions to that page and will give us not only their ideas about Scouting but perhaps suggestions about how we may improve the Magazine. We are also glad to get the article on Birds. The list that Mr. Foulkes, the President of the Salem Council, gives us is printed in part in this issue. The rest of the list will be printed later. We are sure that Scouters and Scouts will find the list a fine thing to carry with them so that they are able to find out the names of the birds they see so often and do not recognize by name. The article on Heroes is one that ought to interest all of our readers. It will help us play the game of scouting as heroes.

### Good Turns

We read the other day a remark that was meant to be funny. Some man said that few Scouts get dizzy from doing too many good

turns. We believe there is something to his joke. When a person is not accustomed to turning he usually gets dizzy if he tries it. We remember the day when we first became a Scout. We were walking home from the meeting with our Tenderfoot badge on our coat and we came to a little hill on the street where we were then living. There was a horse and wagon standing on the hill and the driver had left the horse while he went into a shop. The horse was finding difficulty in holding the wagon from backing down the hill with the load. Suddenly we felt that here was our chance for our first good turn and we hunted up a stone that was large enough to put under the wagon wheel, so that it would hold the wagon from backing down the hill, thereby giving the horse a chance to relax and rest his tired legs. We remember that it made us quite dizzy to do that good turn. We felt our head swim with pride in ourself for being so thoughtful and helpful to poor animals. That was one example of a Scout who became dizzy from doing a good turn.

### OLD MISTER LAUGHTER EDGAR GUEST

Old Mister Laughter

Comes a-grinnin' down the way,  
Singin': 'Never mind your troubles,  
For they'll surely pass away.'  
Singin': 'Now the sun is shinin',  
And there's roses everywhere;  
To-morrow will be soon enough  
To fret about your care.'

Old Mister Laughter

Comes a-grinnin' at my door,  
Singin': 'Don't go after money  
When you've got enough and more.'  
Singin': 'Laugh with me this mornin',  
And be happy while you may.  
What's the use of riches  
If they never let you play?'

Old Mister Laughter

Comes a-grinnin' all the time,  
Singin' happy songs o' gladness  
In a good old-fashioned rhyme.  
Singin': 'Keep the smiles a-goin',  
Till they write your epitaph,  
And don't let fame or fortune  
Ever steal away your laugh.'

seems to be beyond explanation. As we looked at them we felt that if we should try to do the same 'Stunts' that they did we would be too dizzy to walk. It almost makes one dizzy to watch them take so many

turns and hand-springs. Well, that's the way with Scouts and good turns. *If we do good turns only periodically, and not every day, we are sure to become dizzy from the few we do.* We suppose if we do good turns every day we will become as accustomed to doing our Scout good turns as the circus performers get in the habit of doing theirs. We won't become dizzy, no matter how many we do.

### Keep Smiling

We are printing on this page another poem by Edgar Guest. He calls it 'Old Mister Laughter' and it is as full of cheer as many of his other poems are. It is one of his collection of poems called, 'When Day is Done'. He certainly is a Scout in spirit, for the same note of cheerfulness runs through

all of his works. After all, we do consider him great, if he was able to inject a few smiles into the ordinary duties of the day. We have heard so many times that 'the boy with the smile wins.' All of us are eager to see the funny side of even our troubles, but we often go blind to the humour of a situation that proves uncomfortable to us. We can usually laugh when some one else has something happen to him. If we laugh in the right way there is no hard feeling, but if we laugh in a mean way we are sure to hurt the other person's feelings. *It's the boy with the smile that comes from a desire to be happy who wins.* A real laugh of good spirit and happiness is certainly contagious, and we love the person who is able to give us a chance to laugh. Read the poem, and if you want something to give at your next camp fire, learn it.

## Heroes and Cowards

BY MAJOR-GENERAL L. C. DUNSTERVILLE, C.B.

Among the many misleading oratorical 'tags' used during the war by politicians anxious to stir the people into the fighting mood, the best known and most fallacious one was that which promised the lukewarm patriot that if he would only join up Germany would inevitably be defeated and the world henceforth would become a 'world fit for heroes to live in.'

Since the Armistice one has heard many sorrowful inquiries as to when we are to answer this description.

From which we gather several things: firstly, that England as she now is, is not a land fit for heroes to live in; secondly, that men who joined up under considerable pressure regard themselves as 'heroes'; and thirdly, that the man in the street is easily hypnotized by a well-turned but quite meaningless phrase.

For who can possibly define a 'hero' and having achieved that definition, how would you define the 'fitness' of a land for this individual to dwell in? The only really useful contribution to the discussion has been the witty one that England since the Armistice is certainly a land fit for heroes to dwell in, as only a hero could survive under such conditions—which is a delightful piece of humour, but quite untruthful, as, however bad the conditions in England may have been and still are, they are enormously favourable

compared with those prevailing in any other part of the world, not excluding America.

In thirty-five years of a soldier's life I have spent much time in a vain endeavour to achieve a definition for the two terms 'hero' and 'coward,' and I must admit complete failure. I have known many men whom I have considered heroes and very few I would dub cowards, but the knowledge of special cases does not help one at all towards a comprehensive definition.

Whatever the definition may be, it is certainly very far removed from that that may be in the mind of the man in the street when, for instance, he uses the term 'hero' in connection with any man who merely did his duty during the war. The performance of duty may lead one into a heroic position, but can never be anything but the performance of duty and must never be confused with heroism.

There is always a touch of melodrama about a hero—not in the very least in the man himself, but in our false conception of him—whereas 'duty' is a dull and sombre word.

Nearly every lad longs to be a hero, and it is not natural for the youthful mind to realize that a duty continuously and faithfully performed is far more ennobling and far more helpful to the general progress of humanity than any flash of heroism. It is here that the Scout's training has its finest material for

character-building, in guiding the young mind to the highest of all ideals—'Duty.'

But I can no more escape from my love and admiration for heroes and heroism (though I cannot define them!) than the young lad in his 'teens. The deeds of heroes are undoubtedly ennobling, and it is right and good that lads should long for opportunities of displaying heroism, but it is even more right and better that a lad should understand that every twenty-four hours ended with a sense that during that space of time all duties have been conscientiously fulfilled and none overlooked or skimmed, is a solid step forward to a much higher ideal than that of heroism.

Now if we admit, as indeed we must, the impossibility of definition, we can, at any rate, say that we know in our own minds what we mean by these terms, and we can get much interesting study by the contemplation of actual cases. It is obvious that with thirty-five years' service in the Army I have had many opportunities for reflection on this point.

I was much struck, for instance, in the Boxer War in North China in 1900, by the Chinese soldier. On many occasions he fought with great valour, entitling him to be regarded as a brave man or even a hero; on another occasion the same type ran away from the battlefield as soon as the firing began. From this one may gather that the coward of one day may be the hero of another, and *vice versa*. But must one even assume that he *was* a coward even on the day when he fled without fighting? I don't feel certain about this. If one admits this assumption, one would have to go further and say, 'A coward is a man who doesn't like fighting,' or conversely, 'A brave man is a man who likes fighting.' But this I feel to be wrong, and its wrongness seems to put me on to the right line, which is that real heroism is the performance of some outstandingly brave action by a person whose natural instincts are on the side of fear and timidity.

So here we have Duty coming in again and helping us to be heroes.

The performance of a bare duty does not make me a hero, but the highest conception of duty may lead me, a naturally timid and shrinking individual, into a position that is truly heroic.

Here again one finds numerous examples among one's recollections.

A small garrison in an outpost on the North-West Frontier of India, closely besieged by a fierce and determined enemy. A neighbouring detachment of Indian troops commanded by a solitary British officer. The latter is of the type of which I am speaking. By nature shrinking from all danger and suffering, yet forced by his parents into a career for which he was temperamentally unsuited. Wisely trained in early years to hold up 'Duty' as the highest ideal and failure in 'Duty' as the greatest evil, the unforgivable sin.

This young officer who is, so to speak, frightened out of his wits, receives instructions from his headquarters of that indefinite kind which should not be, but frequently are, issued:—

'There seems no hope for X., and your detachment too small to effect relief, but you on the spot know best, and if you think otherwise do what you can.'

For one hour the Devil triumphs. Natural instinct says: 'Stay where you are. Poor old X., he'll have to go anyway. No earthly use to him if you go too. You couldn't get through if you tried. And the C.O. doesn't want you to go. Stay where you are.' Then comes the wonderful guidance of Duty, instilled in those early years and refusing to be ousted by the lame excuse of 'natural instinct.'

Duty says: 'Go ahead. You cannot leave X. without this one effort for relief. If you do not move to his relief the whole of your life will be haunted by your failure. Death would be better. Go and die.'

In the result the forward move was taken, and the relief of the beleaguered garrison achieved. The tribesmen said they had never seen anything to equal the bravery or fury of this fierce white man; and they said it of a man who was by nature a coward (if that means anything) and a hater of strife.

Here you have an example of the highest heroism based on the truest and most solid foundation—the only foundation for true heroism—devotion to duty.

—The Scout.

## CAN WE ALL BE HEROES?

Read this talk about heroism by a man who served in the Army for thirty-five years in Egypt, China, and Persia, but mostly on the North-West Frontier of India. He says the only foundation for true heroism is devotion to duty. He proves that we are all potential heroes.

—The Editor

## Nature Study

### BIRDS

This list has been drawn up entirely with the aid of Dewar's book *Commoner Birds of India* and it is in fact merely a development of the list he has given in the commencement of that book.

Some of the birds mentioned in the accompanying list may not perhaps be very common but birds are often more common in one locality and more rare in another. Besides, it is better to include too many names than too few.

By using the means of the identification adopted in the list, it is quite unnecessary to kill or injure any birds. For, with patience and practice, it is seldom very difficult to get quite close up to most birds.

Every Cub and Scout who takes interest in birds and their ways, should try to obtain Mr. Dewar's book. In order that those who are able to do so, may quickly find the bird in the book, the figure in brackets in the accompanying list, is the same number as that given by Mr. Dewar in his book.

The list is by no means complete or perfect and it will be interesting to many Cubs and Scouts to make their own additions and corrections.

F. FOULKES.

SALEM.

### Distinguishing Features of the Commoner Birds of the Madras Presidency

#### THE HEAD

##### Head Black

Madras Red Vented Bulbul. 15  
Velvet Fronted Nuthatch. 24  
Black Headed Cuckoo Shrike. 42  
Black Headed Oriole. 45  
Common Myna. 52  
Indian Red-Start. 65  
The Shama. 69  
Black Headed Bunting. 84  
Pied-Crested Cuckoo. 129  
Red-Wattled Lapwing. 183  
Indian River Tern. 203  
The Little Tern. 205  
The Black Ibis. 218  
The Night Heron. 225  
Southern Red Wiskered Bulbul. 21  
Indian Scarlet Minivet. 39  
Rose Colored Starling. 48  
Black Headed Brahmany Myna. 51  
Paradise Flycatcher. 57  
Magpie Robin. 68  
Black Headed Munia. 74  
Crow Pheasant. 181  
Bronze-Winged Jacana. 181  
Bull-Billed Tern. 202  
Black-Bellied Tern. 204  
The White Ibis. 212  
Black-Necked Stork. 218

##### Head Grey

House Crow. 3  
Hay Backed Shrike. 35

Grey Headed Fly-Catcher. 56  
The Kestrel. 162  
White Headed Babbler. 8  
Grey Headed Myna. 50  
Common House Sparrow. 82

##### Head Red

Indian Red Munia. Red Waxbill or Amadavat. 79  
Western Blossom-Headed Parroquet. 184  
White Breasted Kingfisher. 120  
Black or Pondicherry Vulture. 141  
Red-Headed Merlin. 161  
Sarus. 178

##### Head White

Osprey. 140  
Large White Scavenger Vulture or The Egyptian Vulture. 145  
Brahmany Kite. 151  
Smaller White Scavenger Vulture or Pharaoh's Chicken or Hawk. 144  
White Bellied Sea Eagle. 149  
Pheasant-Tailed Jacana. 182

##### Head Yellow

The Baya, or Common Weaver Bird or Bottle Bird. 70  
Indian Pitta. 109

##### Head Blue

Common Kingfisher. 119



## A Letter

MY DEAR FELLOW-CUBBERS,

This time I am glad to be able to tell you that our long-talked of Camp has really become an accomplished fact: a never-to-be-forgotten first Camp for six happy little Cubs.

We set off on September 3rd to meet the 'bus that was to carry us to the land of our dreams of the past few weeks. The Cubs who were able, carried their own kit; others were helped on their way by their bigger brothers, the Scouts. Of course the 'bus was late! and when it came it seemed nearly full. Was it possible that after all we should not be able to get away! But passengers were kindly and Cubs can squeeze into small corners. The last Cub was tucked in and away we went. Lovely sunshine and masses of golden mimosa blossom covered the hills with glory as we sped along. A friend on the 'bus taught us to sing the chorus

God's love is like the sunshine,  
It shines on land and sea,  
It fills my heart with gladness  
For I know that God loves me.

And we sang it with heart and voice for it just seemed to express our feelings.

After two and a half hours run, including a change of 'bus which made us feel even more like 'sardines' than we did before, we arrived at the dear little cottage that was to be our home for the next four days. The rest of the day was spent in 'settling in.' The sacks we had brought had to be filled with straw (and excellent mattresses they made too), then there were stores to be bought and carried back to camp, and a fire to be lighted and a meal to be cooked. But finally it was all done, the meal was despatched, and after a little talk and Prayers, we all settled down for the night.

I will not weary you with details of each day's doings, but should like to say, that we made a point of having a Nature-Study talk each day: either on the wonderful human body, or on flowers or birds. Then at evening Prayers we endeavoured to read something

that referred directly to the Nature-Study topic for the day. Then each morning the boys had their exercises. The rest of the day was spent in excursions, games and story-telling.

The weather was kind and almost all meals were taken in the open. One day we set out to visit a waterfall about five or six miles from camp. It was downhill all the way there and we were told of a wonderful short cut that was to considerably shorten our journey. But, alas, it proved as great a delusion as short cuts often do, for whether (for want of a proper guide) we lost our way or not, I cannot say, but certain it was that the short cut down took us as long to do as the long way up, and they were ten very weary little Cubs that crawled back to camp that evening, but they were cheerful and game to the last. One little fellow, who looked as if he hardly knew how to put one foot before the other, actually wanted to carry my coat for me!

The next day we had planned an all-day picnic in a shola. We arrived there without mishap and spent the morning wandering about and amusing ourselves in various ways; peering at times through the thick trees and thrilling at the thought of possible tigers or panthers lurking in the shadows! Just as we were beginning to feel it was lunch time, and were assured by the cook that it would be 'ready in ten minutes', down came the rain in torrents. In half an hour the path was a river, the fire was out and we were very wet and hungry but still cheerful. There was nothing to be done but to set off for camp as fast as we could go. It was nearly 3.30 p.m. before we got our lunch that day, but never a murmur was heard. I said to them, 'Aren't you terribly hungry?' 'Yes,' said one of the Cubs, 'but we don't mind waiting.' This was to give us time to change our wet clothes, for the Cubs had reached camp long before the Old Wolves and I wanted them to start lunch without waiting for us. When, however, they *did* start, they finished up lunch

and tea at one sitting and nearly cleared the camp of all provisions!

The next day found us packing up to go home again. There were many regrets and much pleading to be allowed to stay 'one more day,' but alas, it could not be! Another 'bus ride brought us all back home again with many stories to tell of the good times we had had.

The boys showed a splendid spirit throughout. Giant Disobedience tried to show his ugly face occasionally but he had to be shown that a Cub Camp was no place for him!

Wishing you all every success,

I remain,

Yours in the Great Brotherhood,

L. M. B.

## A Dog's Life

A Play for Wolf Cubs

BY H. I. WILSON

Cast:

GRANPA,  
PETER, THE BOY.  
A WOMAN.  
A LITTLE GIRL.  
A BULLY.  
DAME NIGHTMARE.

SCENE: *An Ordinary Interior.*

GRANPA is lying asleep with a handkerchief over face, and snoring.

*Enter PETER to the sound of a howling dog. Peter throws a stone out of the window. Renewed howling.*

PETER: That will teach you to growl at me, you mongrel.

GRANPA snores and Peter turns. He is amused and snores back, like an echo, for a while; then he gets a bit of hay and tickles the old man's face, and buzzes like a fly.

GRANPA (*growls as he awakens*): Drat that fly (*sits up*). Drat that boy. Why can't you leave an old man alone, eh? You're always bothering and teasing, you are, and if it isn't a poor dumb animal it's me—but I can tell you what I think of you, I can—and I—

PETER (*lightly*): Oh, I don't care. (*He picks up a kettle and an empty tin, and after a moment's thought begins tying them together.*

GRANPA (*glaring*): You'll come to a bad end, you will—perhaps one day you'll try to bully a crocodile, and then you'll learn what's what.

PETER (*has caught a fly and is pulling it to pieces*): I don't care.

GRANPA: That's all you think about—if you was that poor little fly, you'd care. Look at

your brother Billy, now; you never catch him being cruel to anything—man or beast.

PETER: Oh, Billie's a milksop.

GRANPA: He's a Wolf Cub; I believe that's where the difference lies.

PETER: Here he comes. Hulloo, Milksop!

(*Enter BILLY in Cub uniform*): Hulloo, kid. Look here, I found a dog down the road howling like anything, with a bad place on his foot as though a stone had hit him. Is that your doing?

PETER: No, of course not. Besides, he growled at me.

BILLY: Oh, so you did do it? You're going to start lying now, as well as bullying, are you? I bet you had done something to make him growl.

## A DOG'S LIFE

The Editor is taking the privilege of reprinting in the 'Cubs' Corner' a little play that he found in 'The Scouter'. As the author says, the play is a bare outline. A Cubber with a little imagination can help the Cubs to enlarge upon it and make it as elaborate as he chooses. Wide-awake Scouters could use the idea as a basis for a play for Scouts. A good play would be fine for the next exhibition your Troop gives.

—The Editor.

PETER: It was only a game. A dog must have the sense to know what's a game.

BILLY: You're a bully, and I'll thrash you for it one day.

PETER: You're a stuckup BEAST.

BILLY: Why don't you join the Cubs?

PETER: Because I hate them, and you.

BILLY (*picking up kettle, etc.*): What is this for?

PETER: Shan't tell you.

BILLY: Then, I'll guess—you were going to fasten it on to Jock's tail, I suppose.

PETER: I am. Jock is so silly; he must learn to be friendly.

BILLY: Then teach him by being kind to him. This would hurt.

PETER: I don't care.

BILLY: I do. Give it to me.

PETER: Won't.

BILLY: Buck up.

**Head Dull Red**

Indian Roller or Blue Jay. 115

**Head Chocolate Brown**

White-Breasted Kingfisher. 120

**THE EYE****Black Band through the Eye**

Velvet Fronted Blue Nuthatch. Indian Grey Shrike. 34

Bay-Backed Shrike. 35

Indian Pitta. 109

Blue Tailed Bee Eater. 117

Whiskered Tern or Small Marsh Tern. 200

Ashy Crowned Finch Lark. 105

Common Indian Bee Eater. 116

Osprey. 140

**White Eyebrow**

White Browed Bulbul. 22

Brown Shrike. 37

White Browed Fantailed Flycatcher. 58

Large Pied Wagtail. 92

Bronze Winged Jacana. 181

Red Wattled Lapwing. 183

Kentish Plover. 185

Sykes' Tree Warbler. 29

Common Wood Shrike. 38

White Throated Fantailed Flycatcher. 59

White Spotted Fantailed Flycatcher. 60

Indian Pitta. 109

Pheasant Tailed Jacana. 182

Yellow Wattled Lapwing. 184

Little Ringed Plover. 186

**Eye Red**

Indian Oriole. 44

Indian Red Munia, Red Waxbill or Amadavat. 79

Black Headed Oriole. 15

Indian Koel. 130

Night Heron. 225

**THE CHEEKS****White**

Bengal Red Whiskered Bulbul. 20

White Browed Bulbul. 22

Common House Sparrow. 32

Golden Backed Woodpecker. 111

Demoiselle Crane. 179

Black Bellied Tern. 204

Night Heron. 225

Southern Red Whiskered Bulbul. 21

Brown Shrike. 37

Ashy Crowned Finch Lark. 105

White Breasted Water Hen. 174

Indian River Tern. 203

Little Tern. 205

**Yellow**

Black Headed Bunting. 84

Yellow Wattled Lapwing. 184

Crimson Breasted Barbet or Coppersmith. 114

**Black**

Common Green Bulbul. 14

Alexandrine or Large Indian Paroquet. 132

**Crimson**

Red Wattled Lapwing or Did-he-do-it. 183

**Chestnut Stripe**

Red Headed Merlin. 161

**CREST****Black**

Madras Red Vonted Bulbul. 15

Larger Racket Tailed Drongo. 27

Black Headed Brahmany Myna. 51

Malabar Crested Lark. 103

Indian Hoopoe (black tipped). 123

Common Heron. 222

Southern Red Whiskered Bulbul. 21

Rose Colored Starling. 48

Paradise Flycatcher. 57

Indian Pied Kingfisher. 118

Pied Crested Cuckoo. 129

**White**

Demoiselle Crane. 179

Night Heron. 225

Spoonbill (in breeding season). 215

**Red**

Yellow Fronted Pied Woodpecker. 110

Golden Backed Woodpecker. 111

**Yellow**

Cattle Egret (in breeding season). 223

**PATCH ON HEAD****Black**

Velvet Fronted Blue Nuthatch.

Bay Backed Shrike. 35, 24

Brown Shrike. 87

White Spotted Fantail Flycatcher. 60

Whiskered Tern or Small Marsh Tern (nape of neck). 200

Indian Grey Shrike. 34

Rufus-Backed Shrike. 36

White Throated Fantail Flycatcher. 59

Golden Backed Woodpecker. 111

Caspian Tern. 201

Bull Billed Tern. 202

**White**

Pallas Fishing Eagle. 148

Kentish Plover. 185

Whimbrell. 190

Little Tern. 205

Common Heron. 222

Coot. 176

Little Ringed Plover. 186

Little Stint. 195

Indian Skimmer or Scissors Bill. 206

Night Heron. 225

**Crimson**

Crimson Breasted Barbet or Coppersmith. 114

Purple Moorhen or Purple Coot. 175

Black Ibis (red warts). 213

**Yellow**

Yellow Fronted Woodpecker. 110

Pheasant-tailed Jacana (back of neck). 182

Common Green Bulbul. 14

Painted Stork. 220

**Chestnut Red**

Common Swallow. 88

Common Crane. 177

**The Scout Sense**

BY RALPH FROST

I am not a Boy Scout. This sounds like the statement of the most elegantly dressed Member of Parliament who said, 'I am not a farm labourer.' The only reason that I am not a Boy Scout is because I happen to be outside the age limit.

In my young days there were no Scouts. Can you imagine it? A Scoutless world seems beyond comprehension, doesn't it? We had no discipline nor friendly instruction in those days, and you know what is said about Satan supplying work for those with nothing to do and all the time to do it in. That we ever grew up at all is a wonder to me, but verily there is a great deal in the saying that there is a special Providence watching over naughty boys and drunken men: the first part is true, anyway.

I remember when I was about the age of a full-blown Wolf Cub, I clubbed together with four other ruffians and purchased a large canister of gunpowder, which we placed on the ground, minus its lid, and proceeded to dance round in Dervish fashion, at the same time letting off fireworks. A spark set the powder alight; there was a terrific flash and then darkness. In a few moments we regained our sight and took stock of the damage done. Barring the loss of our eyebrows and all the hair not covered by our caps, we escaped scot-free—which was more than we deserved.

Then again, I remember my brother when a small boy going shooting with a friend, who, like himself, scarcely knew the difference between a gun and a ploughshare. They arranged to walk on opposite sides of a hedge

and to call out if either of them saw anything worth shooting. Presently, 'Look out!' shouted the friend, and promptly received a shower of shot from my brother's gun. Again not much harm was done, except that the lad got such a peppering that he may still be picking out small shot from his person for aught I know to the contrary.

Now I am quite sure that there is no Scout living who would be guilty of making such stupid mistakes. They will agree with me that the man who sat smoking on a powder barrel and was blown so high that his master stopped his wages for lost time deserved all he got.

Common sense is the key-note of the Scout Movement, and boys are showing the world how to apply it to the common things of life. Good luck to you!

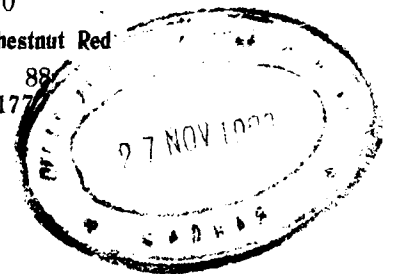
—The Scouter.

*A Silent Partner.*—Two men who were 'something in the city' were lunching at their club one day. 'Oh,' said one, 'my partner formerly used always to oppose my views, but now he agrees with me in everything.'

'How do you account for it?' asked the other.

'Don't know,' said the first. 'I'm not sure whether I convince him, or only make him tired.'

—The Tattler (London).



## Ants

BY HALLAM HAWKSWORTH

### The Ants and Their Summer Boarders

What a contradictory lot human beings are; beg pardon, I mean ants!

While on the one hand, the members of an ant community will do almost anything for each other—actually pick up and carry a weary worker from the field, for instance, share their last drop of honey and all that—the members of two different communities are as bad in the way they act towards one another as were the Montagues and the Capulets that made all that trouble between poor Juliet and Romeo. The members of rival villages can hardly meet but what there's a fight; especially if there's anything of a gang on both sides and their numbers fairly equal. And when they go to war, when the reds for example, raid a colony of the blacks, they are something terrible!

### The Throb of the War Drums!

Actually, to read of the attack of an army of the reds on their neighbours you'd think you were reading the life of some great military hero like Napoleon—not mere *natural* history but real, high-class history! The fighting, the attacks and retreats, rear guard actions, pursuit and picking off of weary or wounded stragglers, desperate last stands, as at Waterloo, slaughtering, maiming, wreckage of homes, children carried away into slavery.

And all with the pomp and circumstance of war in the most picturesque times of our human history; as in the days of the Greeks, say, and the siege of Troy, or of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table that you begin to read about in the fifth and sixth grades in school. And yet they are right up-to-date too, these pigmy warriors, for they use a kind of poison gas by squirting jets of formic acid in each other's faces, and it stings like anything! This acid is secreted by other insects, also for fighting purposes. It's what makes the bee's sting, sting so—and it's the sting of the stinging nettle.

There are consultations of the warriors before the battle 'crossing their antennae and striking each other sharply on the forehead,' the gathering at the city walls, the issue from the city gates, the marching and counter-marching. 'They move back and forth and round and round in a sort of maze as though engaged in preliminary evolutions,' says Dr. McCook. And, through it all, is the throb of the war drums as the six-legged Hector and Achilles gather for battle.

### The Mysterious Order to Advance

The excitement grows as the numbers increase. At last the invaders are all assembled. 'Forward! March!'

Who spoke just then? Who gave the command? Since Solomon's time the science people have been trying to find out and they don't know yet! What the first wise man said, that the ants act together as if at one command but have 'no guide, overseer or leader' is true; and that's all the wise men since his time have been able to learn about it. You've heard the funny story about the army in which all the soldiers were brigadier-generals. Well, the ant armies are like that; only these soldiers really fight; they don't just strut around and tell somebody *else* to fight, the way the funny generals did in the story. And they all move together, as if in response to one

will and command, just as their cousins the bees do in their daily work and at swarming time. Maeterlinck calls this mysterious supreme command, in the case of the bees, 'the spirit of the hive.' It's a good name but it doesn't explain anything.

It's always the reds, or some other species of professional slave dealers, that do the attacking, and the poor blacks who are the attacked. But if the blacks have a large and flourishing city they don't just throw up their hands. They at once take measures to defend their little Troy. Sentinels are placed at every gate and while the nurses gather the young

## ANTS

Those of you who read the article in last month's issue on grasshoppers will be eager to find out a little more about the ants. Most of us are interested in ants, and intend some day to watch them long enough to find out something about them. We usually watch for about five minutes. Read this interesting article by a man whose powers of observation have more endurance. It's as interesting as a tale of adventure.

—The Editor.

in the interior rooms, the workers hastily barricade the entrances to the hallways. Then comes the tug-of-war. With their toothed jaws wide open they rush at one another and while their jaws are locked their abdomens are curved up and out come the streams of formic acid.

If the blacks are too numerous and they put up too stiff a fight the invaders retreat but if the colony is small the inhabitants flee at the first attack, some carrying the family treasures—eggs, larvæ and pupæ—others climbing nearby stems of grass and weeds from which they look down on the destruction of their homes!

Then you'll see the invaders coming out of the gates of the pillaged city carrying the young—*i.e.*, the eggs, the little white baby worms and the cocoons—and take the home trail, not in ordered ranks, this time, but in the go-as-you-please route step of marching soldiers.

### Hail, the Conquering Heroes Come

Now comes the strangest part of all this strange, eventful history. The victors are welcomed back by the blacks at home with every mark of admiration and affection. You'd think they were singing 'Hail, the conquering heroes come!' And they often do pick up the victorious warriors and carry them into the nest, much as college boys carry a victor on their shoulders at the end of a football game.

And who do you suppose these blacks are? Captives taken in a prior raid, and the captives in the present raid may be their own brothers and sisters!

What is more, these slaves, although they are allowed to go wherever they please, never try to run away. They remain in the homes of their masters happy and contented. The secret of it is this: The captured babies are cared for and petted just like the other members of the big family and grow up without ever knowing any other home. They seem perfectly satisfied to do the housework while the soldiers do the fighting and when a war is on they go about their daily duties as unconcerned as you please!

One trouble is, though, that among certain species the warriors not only don't do a thing about the house but they have to be waited on so much that they get so they can't even feed themselves. If left in a nest with plenty to eat all around them but without their butlers and their waiters, they'll starve before

they'll stir a hand! But put some blacks among them and the servants immediately begin feeding the lords.

### Such People to Entertain!

The fact is that ants as a class, are natural-born housekeepers and love to entertain company. There are more than 1,500 guests in an ant house—1,500 different *kinds*, I mean. Goodness knows how many in numbers! One of these guests is that little ant that lives in a private suite in the larger ants' apartments and that won't allow its hosts to come into its rooms—the saucy thing! Think of calling on guests in your own place, guest that you had provided with nice rooms; guests you had received, not only for a week-end but for no end of week-ends—for all summer, in fact—and then have them not merely show you the door but take you by the nose, by one of your antennae, and lead you out!

To put up with a thing like that takes self-restraint; and self-restraint, when other people are so provoking is the very essence of good breeding.

And yet—would you believe it?—these ungrateful visitors never even help with the marketing, never go out to get a thing but wait for the ladies of the house to bring it in to them. Whenever their hosts return from the milking, along come their little guests and get all the honey-dew milk they want, the dairymaids giving it to them drop by drop from their own mouths. Oh, yes, they're very nice to their kind hosts, these saucy little guests are, when they want honey, stroking them with their feelers, licking their faces and all!

Other guests in the ant households have wheedling ways also. One lodger, an insect with a queer name which I've forgotten, not only strokes the backs of its hosts with its feelers, as the beetle boarders do, but strokes their cheeks with its forefeet, just as ants do to one another. This particular boarder isn't satisfied with *one* ant family to board with—to *live* on, I call it! In the spring it stops with one kind of ant and leaves its babies for the ant to raise and then, in the summer, goes to the home of another kind of ant and stays there all winter!

—Boys' Life.

••

Student.—'I want the life of Julius Cæsar.'  
Librarian.—'You're too late. Brutus took it a long time ago.'

—Boys' Life.

PETER: WON'T.

BILLY: Then I must take it. *(He does with a bit of a fight.)*

PETER *(has lost his temper, and howls)*: Oh, you beast! Leave me alone. Jock is my dog; why shouldn't I do what I like with him? I will. Go away. Oh, Billy, I hate you.

*(Finally he collapses sobbing, into a chair, and quietens down.)*

GRANPA: Good boy, Billy.

BILLY *(is cutting up the string and putting kettle back)*: He is a beastly bully, and nothing will stop him. He only says 'I don't care.'

GRANPA: Ssh! He's dropped asleep now. We'll leave him as he can't get into mischief for a few moments.

*(Exit G. and B.)*

*(Silence for a moment, then enters Dame Nightmare, who floats up and touches Peter and takes up a place in a corner of the room. Peter slowly awakens, stretches and tumbles on to floor. He has a sort of a brown tail appearing from underneath his coat, and he pulls at this and finds it seems to be part of himself. He is puzzled, and when he tries to walk across the room, finds it easier to drop on all fours.)*

PETER: Funny, I do feel queer. I've never wanted to walk on my hands before, and I don't remember this funny thing. *(He pulls the tail.)* Ow! that hurts. My word, I'm hungry and thirsty. I could lap a bucket—*drink*, I mean, why ever should I want to lap. I think I'll call though, and get somebody to bring me a drink. *(He tries to call and can only bark. He is getting very puzzled, when the door opens and a lady comes in, with a little girl of about five or six.)*

WOMAN: Oh, there you are, Jock! Go and lie down like a good dog.

PETER *(sitting on the floor and staring)*: Like a good what? A good what? What did you say?

WOMAN: Don't start all that whining now, Jock; go and lie down or I shall have to whip you. *(She slaps him and settles down in the corner with a book and some chocolates.)*

PETER *(watches, and then creeps up and asks politely)*: I say, do you mind if I have a chocolate? I'm awfully hungry.

WOMAN *(aims a kick at him and repeats)*: Stop your whining.

PETER: Oh, you beast. *(He goes and sits down as far away as possible, and thinks and looks at his tail.)* Do you know, I believe she's right, after all, I think I must be a dog.

*The LITTLE GIRL sees him, slips down from chair, runs to him and clutches him round the neck.*

LITTLE GIRL: Oh pwitty Bow-Wow.

PETER: How disgusting.

*(She mauls him about and finally lugs him across the room by his tail. He snarls and snaps at her. She screams. The woman jumps up, catches little girl, and hugs and kisses her and slaps and kicks Peter. Peter bites whenever he can. The woman fetches a huge muzzle and fastens over his head, and sticks up a notice—'Beware. He bites.' Woman and child exit.)*

*Pause*

A Boy comes in. Sees Peter, and laughs. Peter growls. The boy gets a basin of water and pushes it toward Peter, who can't get at it through his muzzle. The Boy offers him food, which he can't get at, and tickles him with a straw, and finally fastens the kettle on to his tail.

Enter BILLY: Leave that dog alone! You're hurting him!

Boy: 'I don't care.

BILLY: Why, you're as bad as Peter. Here, get out, or I'll kick you out.

Boy: It's only a game!

*(The Boy goes with Billy in attendance. Billy clears up, and cuts off the kettle and the muzzle, talking quietly to Peter.)*

BILLY: Poor old boy, then—poor Jock, did he have a rotten time with the beastly boys.

PETER: Yes, they are beasts.

BILLY: Here, you mustn't go on growling now, you know, Jock. Good dog, then.

PETER: Please give me some water, some water. Water.

BILLY: What are you whining about now, I wonder?

PETER: Water—oh, please can't I have some water.

BILLY: Yes, I know he's such a good dog.

PETER: That doesn't help, it's water I want. Oh, I know. *(He hangs out his tongue and pants.)*

BILLY: I wonder if you'd like some water?

PETER: YES.

*(Billy gets it, and Peter simply drops his face in. Billy goes out.)*

PETER: Why wasn't I a Wolf Cub when I was a boy? *(He curls up on the floor.)* This is a dog's life. I wish I could be a Wolf Cub. I wish—a Wolf Cub. *(He gets drowsy and drops asleep.)*

DAME NIGHTMARE moves up to him and cuts off his tail and exits.

PETER wakes—starts up—feels for his tail. Oh, it was a dream! Billy! Billy! *(Billy runs in.)* I'm not a dog, am I?

BILLY: Of course not, silly.

PETER: Well, I want to be a Wolf Cub. Can I?

BILLY: Ra-ther. You can come with me, now.

*Exeunt.*

[Note.—The above is a 'potted' version of the original. Only the bare outline is given; it could be extended in many ways at the option of the Cubmaster].

—The Scouter.

## Scouts' Pow-Wows

DEAR BROTHER SCOUTS,

Rally round 'Thrifty Lion' and let us all give a huge 'thank you' to the splendid Editor who has been getting together such fine numbers of the *South India Boy Scout* for us. The special 'Camp Issue' reached us some time ago and we read it through from beginning to end. I am glad to note that our Editor is quite willing to set apart a separate page for us and to call it the 'Scouts' Own Pow-wow.' I take this opportunity to express our thanks to him.

The purpose of my letter, Brother Scouts, is to speak about a Ceremonial Initiation for Patrol Leaders. Some time ago Mr. D. C. Dollery wrote thus in the Headquarters Gazette. 'Dear Sir,—Why not introduce into our Scout Brotherhood a Ceremonial Initiation for Patrol Leaders'?

The Chief has constantly referred to the average boy's love of play-acting, and in passing we may well shed a tear because many Scout Masters fail to make the Tenderfoot investiture sufficiently impressive. The 'Red Indian' party in our movements—so ably led by men like Mr. John Hargrave—has realized the wonderful power over boys that can be exercised by appeals to imagination; hence their camp-fire ritual. To be a Patrol Leader of the Boy Scouts is a high honour and a privilege—a sign of Scoutcraft proven and not found wanting. We do not make enough of its importance—and hence I suggest that when a Scout is judged worthy to attain to such eminence, we should have an appropriate ceremony and invest him in his new dignity. We have been told that Scouting is Freemasonry for boys—then let us borrow a leaf out of the book of that great Brotherhood and help our officers and brothers to realize far more than they have done what a responsible office that of Patrol Leader should be, and how as high a conception as possible

should be placed upon it. This would make us think far more of such a ceremony than of simply hearing the promotion announced.

C. S. COOMARASAWMY,

'Thrifty Lion.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

As Scouters are often much perplexed about the matter of letters of recommendation, I venture to drop you a few lines on this vexed matter.

A few days ago I received a letter from a lady which is very typical of letters I have been receiving for several years. It was to tell me that I knew her sister very well about ten years ago, and had met her also about the same time, since then she had married and her husband was in need of a job, would I kindly give him a letter of recommendation. I was of course brutal enough to decline emphatically. Why—do you ask? Why not help a poor fellow when you can. It only means a little trouble and a small piece of paper? Well the same is true of drawing of a cheque and they are somewhat akin. I will however take a leaf out of the Chief Scout's book—I see in *Rovering to Success* he commends that very wise book *Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son*—he also quotes from it some very wise remarks on marriage. The remarks which however have remained with me from the time I first read the book are those on the matter of letters of recommendation, which he says are blank cheques on our bank of discretion. Now as a business man I know that it is a very great honour to anyone to be trusted with a blank cheque to be filled in, with the knowledge that whatever amount it is made out for by the person to whom it is given, that giver will have to pay that amount. A letter of recom-

commendation looked at like this is a grave responsibility. If you recommend someone and he does not justify it by his subsequent actions, it is your cheque that is dishonoured and marked 'Refer to drawer' or 'No effects'. This is a great disgrace. You are by that letter stamped as a man of poor judgement and discernment. Possibly soft-hearted but—well your cheques will not be worth much hereafter. I will just tell you how I used the advice of the self-made merchant. It is about ten years ago when an Anglo-Indian lad I had never seen called on me for a letter of recommendation. A few days later I had yet another application and I thought I would try and stop the flow. This time he was a patriarchal Mahomedan and when ushered into my office, he began to tell me about the wonderful things he had heard about my kindness and interest in that community. Much of this was quite news to me and I wondered where it was going to end. It soon transpired that the whole object of his interview was to ask me for a letter of recommendation. I asked him immediately if I ever had the pleasure of meeting him before, and he said 'No'. 'You have never met me but I have heard of you'. So I assured him I would be very pleased to give him a letter. I modelled it on the merchant's letter, and it ran as follows:

'Mr. . . . has asked me for a letter of commendation. He assures me that this is the first time I have met him. I have therefore much pleasure in giving him this letter to state that I greatly admire his courage.'

Whether he used the letter or not I do not know. I think it would be wise for Scouters to make it a rule never to give a letter recommending anybody that they do not know *personally* and regarding whom they have not the utmost confidence that they will substantiate and live up to all that is said in the letter.

Yours truly

GREY OWL.

TO THE EDITOR,

S. I. Boy Scout

DEAR SIR,

I find that an error has crept into my article on Bugs in your issue for June and July, which I could not correct in the proof as I was in England when this was prepared. Fig. C

is an adult Lac Insect (magnified), not a Cicada's egg as stated.

Yours faithfully,

F. H. GRAVELY.

#### Shirts *versus* Coats

DEAR MR. EDITOR.

I have seen some little of Scouting in other lands but it has remained for India to teach me that a Scout may wear a coat when in uniform. I find no such permission in our Rules and Regulations however, and do not think it is in order. Seeing that in colder countries Scouts are proud to be seen in their uniform and to counteract the cold by an extra cinglet or vest underneath their shirt, I really do not see why this should not be done in India. Can you imagine a soldier wearing a coat over his tunic? The only circumstance under which I can imagine do so is when such an one wishes to conceal or hide the fact that he is a soldier! I wonder whether it is because Scouts fail to realize that a shirt is an important *part of the uniform* and answers to the tunic or coat of other services. Scouts are boys, with their 'coats off' to help other people at all time. My views are that we should live with our 'coats off' for such service, it means real hard work if we are taking it seriously and coats well—we can put them on only when we have done the job, and I think parents will rejoice at this, as I see very few coats being worn out by their Scout sons who are treating Scouting as it should be treated. Then also Scouts are are little 'backwoods men'. Coats are for men about the town and dandys, not for backwoods men. I would commend to Imperial Head-quarters this 'coats off' idea as an inducement to abandon Coated Commissioners. We want Scouts, Scouters, including Commissioners, as *Coat less* beings coat less, because they are so busy at their job. What about the buttonhole badge too? I do not see this often in India. Why? The Chief wears one. Not a gold badge emblazoned with 'Chief Scout of the World' but a simple little tenderfoot badge, personally I like it much better than the Scouter's badges it brings us nearer the boys somehow, and this is what we are after is it not? Well I must say Au Revoir and 'Coats off' for our job.

Yours verily,

'COATS OFF.'

## Notes from Everywhere

### America

At present in the Yosemite Valley near Camp Curry is to be found one of the most elaborate exhibits of Boy Scout campcraft to be found anywhere throughout the country. It takes on the appearance of a model camp, and was established here by the American Scouts Executives of Region Twelve, which includes California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah, during their third biennial convention which was held here recently. Its construction was under the direct supervision of L. L. McDonald, National Director of Boy Scout Campcraft.

It is planned to have this exhibit increase from time to time by having each Scout troop which visits the Yosemite add something to it. Also the Boy Scouts will be able to learn better how to construct essential camp units by seeing this exhibit.

The exhibit consists of a model camp, with camp units such as bridges, tables, chairs, small shelter cabin, flagpole, well-derrick, and other things all constructed from pick-up timber. It is to be a permanent institution at Camp Curry.

A small shelter cabin built of logs is one of the most attractive features. How various types of fires used in camp cooking, such as reflector, barbecue and ordinary cooking fires should be laid is also shown. A model fifteen foot bridge built of logs is also well worth notice, as are all the other units of the exhibit.

—Boys' Life.

### The Oversea Commissioner in Australia

Sir Alfred Pickford's tour continues with unabated vigour. After visiting South Australia Sir Alfred returned to Victoria. At Melbourne he was given the opportunity of speaking to his fellow Rotarians at their weekly luncheon and appealing for more active support, since our Movement is a preventive rather than a curative one. A typical two days was then spent at Bendigo and included an address to the local Scouts and their parents and friends followed by a banquet provided by the 'Stradbroke's Own' Troop and another speech; a civic reception at the Town Hall (address); a reception at the Y.M.C.A.; a Scout inspection; a Scout film show and address; a conference with State school teachers; and an inspection of the new Red, White and Blue mine, Bendigo's chief gold producer.

On his return to Melbourne, Sir Alfred visited, amongst other places, the Deaf and Dumb Institute which possesses some enthusiastic Scouts; his address to them was interpreted into 'finger conversation' by the headmaster.

—The Scouter.

A RALLY ALSO IN CEYLON.—As far as possible the whole strength of the Movement here turned out on the occasion of the opening of the new training camp at Mutwal by His Excellency the Governor, and this is expected to mark a new era in the history of the Movement in Ceylon. The general public were present in large numbers and seemed deeply interested in the various displays and specimens of Scoutcraft on view in the huts. The latter included a 'messa' or chair made of jungle wood with a cocoanut thatch, models of the various types of cooking fires to be seen in all parts of the world, primitive water-carriers, slippers, knife-sheaths and hatchets manufactured out of the bark of a palm-tree and cups and saucers, spoons and forks, salt carriers and drinking mugs turned out of discarded cocoanut shells.

An amusing turn was provided by a railway accident which befell a mock train on which a number of Scouts and Cubs were travellers: the train turned turtle and the usual rescues and first aid followed.

In his address His Excellency remarked on the considerable improvement and advance in Scouting which he noticed in the Association each year, and he said that what he had seen that day had more than confirmed his opinion that Scouting was one of the most useful and excellent institutions there could be for the boys of that or any other country.

GIBRALTAR.—The fourth Troop has been paying a visit to Marbella, where they saw the historic ceremony of hoisting the banner of King Ferdinand. The banner was carried before that monarch throughout his campaign against the Moorish conquerors of Andalusia and was presented by him to Marbella in 1485. Excursions were made to the iron mines and to the sugar refinery at San Pedro Alcantara, and the Troop was invited to take part in the Annual Procession to the spot where the Moorish Governor surrendered the keys of the fortress to Ferdinand and Isabella. In their turn the Troop gave various displays and its band played on more than one occasion.

### America

Butte, Mont., 'the copper capital of creation,' heard one of the finest tributes ever paid to Boy Scout heroism, when the late Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, and Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, pinned a medal of honor upon the breast of each of the five youthful heroes who distinguished themselves last summer by their courage and skill in aiding their wounded comrades when the party was caught in a terrific lightning storm and suffered from 'lightning shock' on the peak of a neighbouring mountain. The President personally congratulated each lad upon his courage and presence of mind.

'Scouts,' said the President, 'I do not know of anything that has occurred on our western journey that has afforded me greater pleasure. The greatest thing in life is to be of service, and if there is any greater thing than being of service, it is the superlatively great thing of being of service in an hour of need. I know how a great trial appeals to the latent manhood of every one of us. I know how somewhere inherent in the nature of every one of us is the strength to respond to a call in a moment of urgent need, and I rejoice to look upon you as fine examples of young American manhood who have made such response and who have performed such distinguished service.'

'It is a fine index of the part you will play in the life before you. I am proud of you as commander-in-chief of the Boy Scout organization; I am proud of you as President of the Republic, because you are a fine example and a fine inspiration to the young manhood of the Republic.'

—Boys' Life.

### Fiji

The Movement is extending rapidly here and there are already three Troops in Suva. The first Rally took place recently in the grounds of Government House, and the first camp on an island in the vicinity at Nukulan, where visitors were surprised to find the Scouts doing their own cooking without paid Fijian or Indian assistants. It is hoped that the Movement will shortly extend beyond Suva and ultimately to all the Fijian and Indian boys of the Colony. —The Scouter.

### Scout Exhibition

It is hoped that all Scouters have sent a big list of exhibits for the forthcoming Exhibition and that the Scout Week which is being pre-

pared for in Madras from 5th to 12th December is going to be a huge success and that the Scout of Madras will have a busy time showing the up-country Scouts the sights of Madras during that week.

You can if you will make at least three things for Exhibition and if you are not doing this please get a piece of paper and write out three times over so that you won't forget it 'I AM A SLACKER.'

### The Blue Jays

As mentioned in our last issue we heard the call of the Blue Jays in the Presidency very loudly, and we sincerely trust that the Editor's wail that he has no news from the Presidency will not occur again. (Will the scribe please note) It has been suggested that a possible explanation of the lack of any communications is the Editor's extreme bashfulness in letting his whereabouts be known. To overcome such possibilities you will now find his address among the Officers of the Association in the last page in case you are anxious to communicate any of your great doings.

### Madras Scout Week

From all we hear it will not be the fault of Madras Scouters if this week does not prove to be one of the biggest Scout events of the year. It is hoped that Madras Scouts will be in uniform the whole time, and doing double duty on their good turns to make up for lost time. It has been suggested that every Scout should aim at three exhibits a head as a minimum for the Scout Exhibition, and why not extend this to three good turns per day also for a week? We feel sure that the pleasure it will give will be worth while and you will find it such a jolly game that you will want to stick at it. Now then Scouts wake up, and send a list of 'Good turn' stunts to the Editor for next issue so that we may share your brain waves.

### Visitors for Scout Week

#### ENTERTAINER'S BADGE

We hear rumours of visitors coming from Mysore, Hyderabad and Chittoor, and it will be great, if the Madras Scouts are able to qualify for the Entertainer's badge in the fullest sense! Now then Moffusilites, give Madras Scouts an opportunity to work off some of their good turns on you. What a pity it is not a week later but this is beyond our control, and so we must DOB DOB DOB even under the most unfavourable circumstances.

## Smiles

*Just so.*—Well, I came down with flying colours, anyhow, remarked the painter who had just fallen off the scaffolding with a pot of paint in each hand.

—California Cub.

*Something Like That.*—They had been having a little quarrel and she turned to him with tears in her eyes.

'Well, John, even tho' I have been extravagant, I got a bargain to-day.'

'Yes, I'll bet it was a bargain! You have no idea of the value of money. I suppose you got something for nothing.'

'Well, I got a birthday present for you.'

—The Continent.

'I'm ashamed of this composition, Charley,' said a teacher one morning. 'I shall send for your father and show him how badly you are doing.'

'Send for him I don't care,' said Charley. 'My father wrote it, anyway.'

—New York Sun.

*Mild but Suggestive.*—

The more than usual lack of intelligence among the students that morning had got under the professor's skin.

'Class is dismissed,' he said, exasperatedly. 'Please don't flap your ears as you pass out.'

—Froth.

*Veterans.*—(After the accident)—'It was all your fault. I've been driving carefully. I've had two years' experience.'

Old Man (picking himself up)—'But I've always walked carefully. I've had sixty-eight years' experience.'

*The Time Element.*—When James A. Garfield was President of Hiram College, a man brought up his son to be entered as a student. He wanted the boy to take a course shorter than the regular one.

'My son can never take all those studies,' said the father. 'He wants to get through more quickly. Can't you arrange it for him?'

'Oh, yes,' said Mr. Garfield. 'He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak, He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash.'

The Christian Register.

'Well, Bill,' said Uncle George, 'how do you stand in school these days?'

'In the corner mostly,' answered Bill.

*Troop Bugler.*—I learned to play the bugle when I was six years old.

*Tenderfoot.*—How old were you when you forgot?'

—Boys' Life.

*Late Caller.*—'I'm sorry to drag you so far out in the country on such a bad night, Doctor.'

—The Editor.

*Doctor.*—'Oh, that's all right, I have another patient near there, and I might just as well kill two birds with one stone.'

*Intelligencer.*—*Cause and Effect.*—Ancient Mariner—'Once I was shipwrecked on an island where there were only mad women with no tongues.'

*Seaside Visitor.*—'Wonderful! And couldn't they speak?'

*Ancient Mariner.*—'No; that's what made them mad.'

—Reynolds Newspaper (London).

## It's the Truth

On pages 197 and 198 we have again given you some interesting news of Scouting in other parts of the world. We have gleaned the items from other magazines. It's the truth. We didn't get a thing about Scouting in Madras. The Editor still has hopes of building up a news section with items sent in to him from Scouts and Scouters in the Presidency. He still receives mail at Tindivanam, South Arcot, and he still expects to receive some write-ups about activities in Madras Presidency. It's the truth.

—The Editor.

**All-India Notices****Headquarter Notice No. 23***Dated Simla, 24th September, 1923*

51. It is notified for information that Scouts Association, Imperial Headquarters, Imperial Headquarters, London, have sanctioned the use in India of the new badges for the tests of—Potter, Herbalist, Silver-smith, Helper.

The badges themselves can be obtained from the Equipment Department of the Boy

Scouts Association, Imperial Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1. through local Headquarters.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,  
General Secretary,  
All-India Boy Scouts Association.

**Provincial Notices****September, 1923**

The following warrants have been issued :—

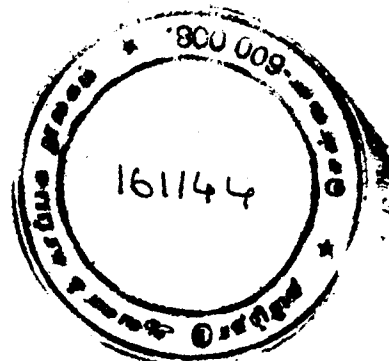
| NILGIRIS             |     |     |                                            |
|----------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>Scoutmasters—</i> |     |     |                                            |
| 150. W. M. Lummis    | ... | ... | 18/4 Wellington Garrison Troop, Wellington |
| MADRAS               |     |     |                                            |
| 151. M. Chinnaswamy  | ... | ... | 14/43 3rd Mylapore, Madras.                |
| 152. T. Kuppuswamy   | ... | ... | 14/44 4th Mylapore                         |
| 153. Y. A. Stephen   | ... | ... | 14/45 3rd Chindradripeta, Madras.          |
| <i>Cubmasters—</i>   |     |     |                                            |
| 18. Peter Rathman    | ... | ... | 14/5/P 1st Adyar, Madras.                  |
| 19. C. Narainaswamy  | ... | ... | 14/7/P 3rd Mylapore, Madras.               |

The following new troops have been registered :—

| NILGIRIS                          |     |     |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| 18/4. Garrison School Troop       | ... | ... | Wellington. |
| MADRAS                            |     |     |             |
| 14/5P. 1st Adyar Olecott Pack     | ... | ... | Madras.     |
| 14/43. 3rd Mylapore Damodar Troop | ... | ... | ...         |
| 14/44. 4th do. Arundale Troop     | ... | ... | ...         |
| 14/15. 2nd Chingleput Troop       | ... | ... | ...         |

*Howard Oakley*

Provincial Commissioner.



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