

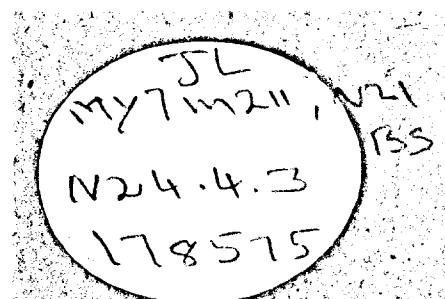
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The
South India Boy
Scout

VOL - IV



Jan. 1924



416/24

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

Vol. IV]

JANUARY, 1924

[No. 3

Grey Owl's Hoot

It will be seen from this issue that the Blue Jays of Guindy have again been at work this time holding a camp in Tinnevely which seems to have been quite a success in spite of much to hinder. Special certificates have

சிறப்பவர் பெயர்

(சென்னை)

விருந்தினர் எடுத்தல்

நாளைப்பாட்டி நாள் 1993

சென்னை

விட்டு முடித்த நாள் 1993

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SCOUTING FOR BOYS

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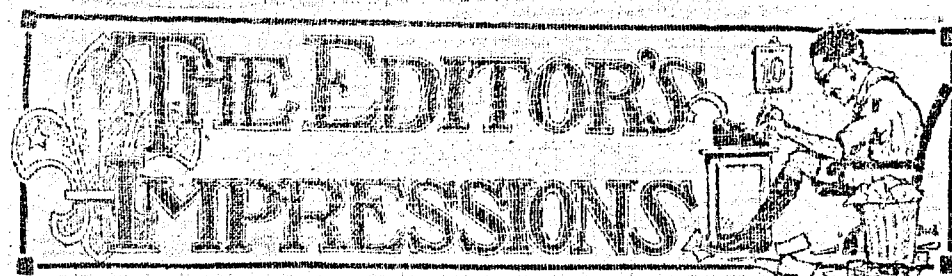
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Scout Time Activities by Gillaft, i.e.
by Skipper Gidney, and George Moore,
both of which I strongly recommend every
Scoutmaster to get a copy of. With regard
to the former several chapters have been
added or adapted especially for India, but the
difficulty of adapting some of the chapters so
as to suit 'all' India conditions is very con-
siderable. We notice, however, that very
useful suggestions of books suitable for
specialization are given. Altogether it is a
book that every Scoutmaster should have and
read. We have to remember that though
written by Sir Robert, the founder of the
movement, he has told us that he himself
finds it necessary to read it once a year, and
we are sure that scouting would receive a
very great impetus if all our Scouters only
followed his lead in this. We entirely agree
with Sir Alfred Pickford's remark in January,
'Scouter' that the Chief deserves thanks for
the trouble he has taken over it. We know
that he and those who have helped him have
spent many precious hours of thought and
work over this. The value of the work is
great, the spirit that led him to do it we
value still more highly, a grateful hoot, howl
or cry from every Indian Scout is yours our
beloved Chief!

The Grey Owl will be interested to hear
if any of our Indian Scouts or Scouters are
likely to be at home for the great Jamboree
which is to be the biggest thing of its kind
we have yet attempted and although the
Association cannot afford to send a contingent
it is hoped that there will be a great number
of Scouts from South India in England then,
and if our readers know of any such the
Provincial Commissioner would be very glad
to receive their names and addresses as early
as possible. This applies equally to Indian
or Ang!

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To wish brother scouts everywhere a scouty New Year is the Editor's very pleasant duty. Note what a splendid substitute we have for the usual 'happy' for if the year is really 'scouty' it will be happy enough won't it?

I hope, scouts, that this year will bring better things for our magazine; the magazine is not intended to set forth the wonders of the Editor's genius, nor of the genius of a chosen few from amongst the learned in the Presidency. Send in your difficulties and how you solved them, your camp expedients, little tips you found out by experience, tales and yarns: you have often been asked for these, let me remind you about them again.

And when you have let us presume, sat up half the night with pencil and paper and sent in the fruit of your toil, I know it will be most disheartening to find now at in the next issue of the magazine. But what is it? yes eighth law, and try again. The Editor does his best to select what is of general interest, so if your first article disappears in the boundless depths of the editorial waste paper basket, try again and again.

Our good friend 'Cinder' who conducts the 'Round the Camp Fire' page has a stiff neck through stretching it out so long looking for those little folk-lore tales that he expected from readers, the fables like those of India of which India has its own store handed from father to son, and told to you when quite a cub. Can none of our readers send him anecdotes of the great men of bygone days like Shivaji, concerning whom there must be innumerable tales, knocking around? If any come your way don't forget—Cinder waits.

Scout Week you will remember was celebrated by doing at least three good things a day. I wonder how many scouts have taken up this idea? It is a most healthy idea.

And then I have a further suggestion. And that is that we have a question box for the S.I.B.S. Not questions such as 'how much rice can a small boy eat in safety?' Of course, but scout questions that you can find none to answer, or that you think interesting that other scouts would like know the answer. Of course it is understood that the editor is not an encyclopaedia, but he will do his best. Of course there must be heaps of questions amongst our readers who will be glad to help.

As we go to press the British Submarine 24 still lies unraised on the ocean floor, tomb to so many brave men. You will remember how she went down in a collision and if ever she is raised, the world's record of brave deeds are sure to be enriched, if records have been left of the last hours those who came face to face with death in grim fashion. A submarine at best is a gruesome home, and a weapon of war could gladly dispense with it only the Scout Law permeated the world, the better the scouts that we are, the better the militarists that we shall be. There are still some folk here and there who look at scouting as a training for soldering. Why is it true that a scout makes a good soldier? he is trained to fight, yet surely nothing he is further from the truth; though naturally there are still some soldiers and there who help create this fiction by imitating the military. 'Form two deep, and Form Four by the Right.' Look to your right, shouted out in best sergeant's voice, am still trying to form of the scout brass band performance fortunate enough to hear it some years ago. But on the whole there has been a steady movement in the direction of which the scouting movement is a most healthy indication. Let us also hope, that the Scout Band is about to follow.

The Man who watched through the Storm

When rain and hurricane swept the streets of Arecibo, Porto Rico, clean of every human being, the town folk looking from their seaward windows, used to see one man sitting on a rock in the midst of the boiling surf. And their hearts would lighten at the sight, and they would say, 'No lives will be lost to-night. The Providence of the Shipwrecked is watching'.

The solitary man who gave the townsfolk this wonderful feeling of trust was Victor Rojas, a negro, born in the West Indian island of Porto Rico in 1832. He got a poor living as a fisherman, but his chief business, his overwhelming passion was the saving of life.

Arecibo has an open roadstead and treacherous rocks. Nothing breaks the storm, and when hurricanes come hurling from north and north-west the anchors of ships are torn up and ships are smashed to pieces like egg shells.

When Victor Rojas saw a ship breaking up he would run to the nearest part of the shore and drive a heavy iron bar into the ground. A long rope was attached to it, and the other end made fast to his belt. Then he would wade into the breakers, and swim where no boat could ever possibly be rowed.

He was not a tall man but his powers must have been astonishing. He had to contend with seas that cracked wood and steel as a stone cracks glass and china. He had to bear the long drag of the rope. People watching him from deck and shore would lose sight of him and lose hope for him again and again. But at last he would clamber on to the deck. Without resting he would make the rope fast

and then tell the sailors to escape that way. But no sailor would trust himself, even with the rope, in those mountainous waves, and then Rojas would grip one man in his strong arms and drop into the sea. The sailor in his terror would cling to him, and Rojas would pull himself to shore, hand over hand along the rope. He would return again and again till every man from the wreck was saved. Then very often he would tumble exhausted on the sand, and it would be hard work to revive his strength.

This was the negro's profession, almost his regular employment. But he would never take the smallest gifts, either from individuals or Governments, for the lives he had saved. He was poor and went about in a coarse calico shirt and shorts. Once a year, however, at the time of the religious processions, Rojas who was a pious Catholic, would appear in his best clothes. On this occasion he would wear shoes, and a sailor's trousers and jacket while his breast glittered with decorations. They had come from England, France, Germany, Spain, and the United States, with the gratitude of kings and peoples. And this was the man who, to the lasting shame of the police, was arrested one day on the most trivial of trivial charges, and sent to prison for two months. The experience cost him the loss of his reason, and he left the prison infirmary for an asylum where he died. But to-day there stands in Arecibo a monument to him erected by many nations. It is inscribed

Victor Rojas, savior of 200 lives.

Adapted from *My Magazine*.

Beetles, I

How many different kinds of beetle do you know? Not very many perhaps. Yet there are an immense number of different kinds living all around us; and some are useful, because they feed upon other insects which are destructive, while others are themselves destructive of things we value.

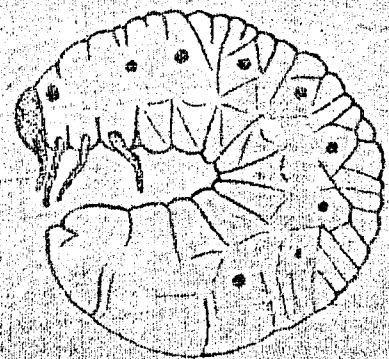
One of the best known destructive beetles of India is the Rhinoceros Beetle, so called from the single horn which the male bears on its nose, just like the rhinoceros of the jungle,

which you must all have seen in pictures, if not alive in some zoological garden. It is a large dark brown or blackish beetle about two inches long, which bores into the crowns of palm trees, damaging the leaves while they are still in the bud, and sometimes destroying the growing point and thus killing the tree. The eggs are laid among decaying leaves, etc., sometimes on the ground, sometimes at the base of an old palm leaf. They hatch out into soft white grubs which feed upon the

decaying substances they find around them and thus grow into great fat soft unwieldy whitish creatures. Their permanently curved posture and pale colour combined with the elish with which birds take to them as food earn them their Tamil name of *Kakai Varai Param*.

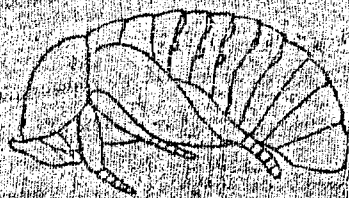
and flies away to find food suited to its freshly acquired tastes in the crown of a neighbouring palm.

All beetles have this type of life-history—from the egg hatches the wingless grub; when full-grown this changes into the mouthless chrysalis; and from this comes out the



LARVA OR GRUB

These grubs are utterly unlike the beetle into which they are destined to develop. Before the wonderful change can take place they need a period of rest so complete that even eating must for the time come to an end. Each, therefore, makes for itself a small oval chamber, in which it changes into the chrysalis, or pupa stage as it is called, which



PUPA OR CHRYSALIS

is neither mouth to eat with, nor legs to walk with. It remains thus for several weeks during which time the necessary changes take place; then the fully developed beetle breaks through the skin of the chrysalis, works its way through the material amongst which its earlier life has been spent



ADULT BEETLE

LARVA OF INSECT-EATING WATER BEETLE

winged beetle. In this they differ from cockroaches and bugs, insects with which they are often confused. When wings are present, beetles may also be distinguished from cockroaches and bugs by the fact that in them the front pair, which covers the others when at rest, is folded so as to meet down the middle of the back without overlapping, whereas in cockroaches and bugs they overlap behind. And beetles further differ from bugs, but resemble cockroaches, in having the mouth provided with a pair of jaws for biting, instead of a slender jointed proboscis for piercing and sucking.

Beetle grubs vary greatly in form according to the kind of life they are destined to lead. Those which feed upon decaying or other vegetable substances are usually soft fleshy creatures like the grub of the Rhinoceros Beetle; some, however, have harder skins of a darker colour, the best known of these being probably the Wireworm grub of the "Skipjack" beetles. This is a very slender creature, cylindrical in section, of which some kinds do great damage by eating the roots of

plants, while others feed on rotten wood or decaying leaves. Other beetle larvae feed upon insects or such other small creatures as they can catch. These usually need to be very active in order to catch their prey. Some live on land and some in water. Many of the latter have their legs fringed with hair to increase the surface for swimming purposes, just as the foot of a duck has its

surface increased by the web between the toes. All have their jaws long and sharply pointed to enable them to seize their prey; and for the same reason they are so built as to be able to run or swim about more actively than the vegetable feeders.

F. H. GRAVELIN.

(To be continued)

Earthquakes

BY ARMSTRONG PERRY

What Causes Them?

The causes of earthquakes are not definitely known. Some of the smaller ones may be due to volcanoes and to the collapse of vast caves far underground. The larger ones are usually ascribed to what geologists call "faults"—great cracks in the earth broken by titanic strain. An old and well-known fault in California shifted horizontally from 7 to 21 feet and vertically from 1 to 3 feet at the time of the earthquake of 1906. The movement was traced for 270 miles.

Nearly all of the greater earthquakes have occurred in regions where there are volcanoes. Some scientists believe that the explosion of steam from overheated subterranean rocks, sometimes caused by water leaking through the ocean bed, has been responsible for both. Most earthquakes are located where high mountains and great ocean depths are near together, as on the coast of the Americas where the mountains are more than three miles high and the ocean five miles deep, and it seems probable that the quakes may be caused by the slipping and breaking of strata disturbed when the mountains were raised. Young mountains ranges—mountains still in the making—have harder quakes than old ridges like the Appalachians. There are as many quakes in the geologically old Atlantic coast region as along the newer Pacific mountain chains, but they are so feeble that they are seldom felt except by the seismograph.

An English seismologist, named Milne, traced a relationship between earthquakes and the wanderings of the North Pole, which were

described in our article on the United States Naval Observatory. Quakes occur oftener in winter than in summer, taking the average for the whole world, but Japan has more on the east coast in summer and on the west coast in winter, so neither season can be blamed for causing them. Some scientists say that the seismic disorders are connected with the movements of the moon and with electrical phenomena such as the aurora borealis, but others deny this. Compasses are sometimes disturbed by earthquakes but this is believed to be due to the displacement of magnetic material by the quake.

Most scientists agree that the earth is shrinking and that this causes its crust to wrinkle and crack. In stone quarries, when heavy masses of earth and rocks have been removed from deeper layers, there has sometimes been a buckling upward that showed a tremendous sideward pressure. Heavy traffic sags the surface in great cities and a heavy rain will depress the floor of a valley by its weight of water. The "molten interior" of the earth, with which the geographers frightened a past generation, has been "junked" by science, although the temperature of the earth does grow hotter the further the miners dig, because our globe has been weighed by several methods and is found to be twice as dense in the interior as at the surface. Heat expands matter, so if the interior were white hot it should be less dense than the surface.

The earth's crust averages as stiff as steel, yet the pull of the moon causes earth tides, like ocean tides but very small, and a surface load bends the crust in and pushes up a

EARTHQUAKES

We found this very interesting article in the "American Boy". It explains many of the puzzling facts concerning a subject that has been forced upon us by the recent disaster in Japan. It ought to prove very interesting to all Scouts who are interested in the way nature works.

—The Editor.

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corresponding hump near-by, just as a stone under a fire makes the sides bulge. When shrinkage causes a wrinkle, layers of material deposited in the beds of oceans have been pushed way up until they became the tops of high mountains, which explains why boys find sea-shells in the rocks of many a peak.

Falling Buildings, Fire and Flood are Fatal

The loss of life in earthquakes is due almost entirely to the shaking down of buildings or to tidal waves that follow the shocks. It was the sea that destroyed Lisbon. The

waves there and in other cities inundated by quakes ran from thirty to sixty feet high. In last year's shock off the coast of Chile the water was first sucked away from the shore and then thrown back with a force and volume that carried large ships a mile inland. When buildings are thrown down, fire usually follows. A large proportion of the victims of the recent disaster in Japan were burned. Japan has made more progress than any other country in adapting buildings, bridges and other structures to the conditions of an earthquake zone, but absolute safety requires fireproof buildings.

Animals and the Bath

The habit of washing is almost confined to man and birds, and generally speaking the dry cleaning process is much more popular than the wet in the wild. Cats, hares and the like might justly be described as cleanly beasts, but their manner of attending to their toilets is so well known as to require no description. That a cat's foot provides a wonderfully effective cleaning brush, stage artists are aware, while the tongue of a cat must be uniquely efficient in this direction, possessing a surface which will flay the skin.

In addition to washing in the ordinary way, birds, of course, have their dust baths, but these, I think, serve rather a different purpose, their object being to absorb the parasites to which all birds are to some extent subject. The real use of the dust bath is, however, difficult to ascertain, as if this be their sole purpose, they often defeat their aim in that they collect parasites from one another in using the same bath. This is a serious expenditure as apt to infect all the other partridges in its vicinity by depositing the parasites in the dusting place which the rest use. Unlike the duck, however, the quack and kestrel of the feathered world do not resort to dusting alone, but will dust himself several times a day, and will, in fact, have almost incessant dusting after a shower, which latter is a new shade of bathing, as appears more than evident in the picture. It may be here that the bird is really getting rid of the parasites.

The fact that the quack and kestrel are so often provided with a saturated edge to their feathers, and that they are so often seen to be soiled by the

bird for the purpose of combing out its monstache—the monstache consisting of a fringe of stiff feathers about the birds' mouth which assist it in catching insects when on the wing. Since, however, the night jar has no legs to speak of, the feat of combing out his monstache would be, so far as we can judge, a well-nigh impossible one.

The reputation of the badger, and the many unkind suggestions current since time immemorial regarding his uncleanness of person are entirely without foundation, as the badger is, far and away the cleanest animal we have. Compared with him the fox and the rabbit are slatterns, and some years ago a reward of £100 was offered to the holder of a badger skin. In a wild state badgers keep themselves quite clear of vermin by dragging great quantities of bedding into their burrows and changing it regularly, and so, as a race, they escape the dangerous diseases which take such an immense toll of foxes, rabbits, rats and the like. A verminous badger in a wild state is as rare as an unvarmished fox, and that they guard in their own special ways against trouble of this kind is proved by the fact that, if taken into captivity and so deprived of its natural facilities, a badger will at once become verminous, and may then die.

Monkeys are often to be seen searching in each other's coats in a very suggestive manner, and are vulgarly supposed to be picking each other of unwelcome guests. This, however, is quite an error, as in reality they are merely searching for morsels of vegetable matter.

Cattle not only lick themselves, but they

lick each other, and in the days when the buffalo millions roamed the prairies, a buffalo robe which was specially valued by the Indians was one in which the 'wool' was short, silken, and curly. These skins were rarely come upon, and were considered 'great medicine.' In truth they were those of the very old cows, who being grandmothers, and great-grandmothers of their clan—for the buffaloes lived in families—were ever being licked and carressed by their numerous children, so that their coats acquired a lustre not shared by the younger generations.

Wild cattle have in addition their mud wallows, which they frequent in order to soothe their skins from the persistent irritation of flies and from the fret of such burrowing seeds as the wild oat.

One would imagine that so thick skinned a customer as the elephant would at least be immune from insect attention, but this is by no means the case. An elephant in the wild state is much troubled by a species of jungle tick, which cause the animal great discomfort, and in order to rid himself of these pests, Jumbo resorts to an effective if primitive expedient. Seeking out the muddiest hole in the muddiest swamp, he rolls and wallows till he becomes entirely encrusted in mud, whereupon he stands in the hot sun till he has acquired a suit of mud armour. One good shake then and the bristly ticks fly in all directions, carrying the ticks, firmly entombed, with them.

—H. Mortimer Batten in 'The Captain.'

A Blind Troop

AT THE

School for the Blind, Palamcottah

The title of this short article might well surprise your readers. At first sight it may appear to be impossible to give scouting to the sightless; but my friend the head master of the Schools for the Blind at Palamcottah, Mr. Jonathan David, has really achieved a great deal in this line. He has an excellent Boy Scout Troop in his charge, and it would do considerable good to any Scoutmaster to pay a visit to it and watch its work.

It was in June 1921 that he formed his troop. At the time it looked a somewhat doubtful experiment, and many of us who were working in 'sighted' troops didn't think very much of Mr. Jonathan's venture. But he was very enthusiastic over it and gave his best attention to it, and in the course of a few months announced its First Investiture, which took place on November 25th, 1921, and was attended by all the local troops. But we hardly thought even then that the Fifth Palamcottah Troop was destined to make any further progress towards efficiency than the barest minimum required for the enrolment of its scouts.

I was therefore very pleasantly surprised when Mr. Jonathan invited me a few weeks ago to inspect his troop and see if they were fit to receive the Second Class Badge.

The results of the examination reflected considerable credit on the scouts and indirectly on their Scoutmaster. There was

nothing wonderful about the 'one month's service' of course, nor any about the 'savings test'; but 'first aid', 'Kim's game', 'fire-lighting', 'Cooking', 'signalling', 'compass points' and last but not least 'scout-pace' all this they did remarkably well. The period of two years taken over this training was nothing when one took into account the efficiency that had been attained. Blind though these boys were, they could apply the different bandages, and treat for simple fractures as well as any sighted scout; they could light a fire in the orthodox style and prepare a fairly decent breakfast; they could point to and move about in the different compass directions with negligible error; they could signal quite correctly all the letters of the alphabet with the aid of their whistles, and receive any ordinary message so transmitted; and in the matter of the memory test they showed that their powers of remembrance were even superior to those of their more fortunate brethren.

I have no doubt that the training of these scouts must have meant a great deal of careful thought and intelligent consideration. Ordinary methods of instruction were of no avail, and my friend, the Scoutmaster, was I know fully alive to it from the time he joined his Training Camp. He was always thinking out how best to take up the different subjects with his unsighted scouts, and to

judge from the results I should think he has by no means erred in his methods.

To detail at length how Mr. Jonathan proceeded with the instruction of his scouts may be interesting, and might satisfy the curiosity of many, but space forbids my going into it at length. I may, however, mention that he divided his boys into two patrols each under the charge of a sighted leader, and there was one other sighted boy in each patrol who came last and brought up the rear. All the instruction was by what may be called the 'touch method', with one exception, namely, signalling which was managed by sound, and Progress while necessarily slow, has been steady and sure.

Scouting for the Blind was unknown in India before the fifth Palamcottah came into existence. The result of the experiment here shows that even in this field there is considerable scope. And though unsighted

scouts may not attain as much dexterity or prove as widely useful as their more fortunate brethren who are blessed with vision, yet it is undeniable that the occupation which scouting involves and the training it gives will go a considerable way to making them happy, and perhaps give them the additional satisfaction of enabling them to some extent and in a somewhat restricted sphere, to be useful and helpful among themselves and to others. And the training in character which scouting always implies is in any case an important benefit justifying the expenditure of any amount of trouble or money.

T. V. NILAKANTAM,

Assistant District Commissioner.

TINNEVELLY,

New Year's Day, 1924.

Some Impressions of Gillwell Park

(The account which appears below was never intended for publication, being written by one member of the Woodbecker patrol to another after the end of the 31st course. But for the sake of those who have never been to Gillwell, or to a Woodbecker Course, we simply could not resist publishing it. The comments which appear in the square brackets are those of the woodbecker who received these impressions, which again were not meant for publication. The author was home on leave last year, is Comptroller of Customs, Barbizet, and aged 67.)

If I had the pen of a ready writer I could write reams on the subject. It is difficult to realise that the place is only half-an-hour's journey from London, when there one could well imagine that it is hundreds of miles away. In fact it is on the outskirts of Epping Forest, and I believe originally formed part of the forest. The old house is situated some hundred or yards from the main road and seems with reminiscences of the time of Queen Elizabeth, childhood tales of Robin Hood, and later of certain naughty dukes of Richmond in the time of Charles II. In the magnificent old oaks (some of them centuries old) could only speak what tales they could tell of roystering, scandal, courtships, ghost stories, secret underground passages, etc.

The road camp consists of five tents in circular formation round a magnificent circular field, roughly 120-200 yards in diameter, surrounded by dense clumps of trees consisting of oak, yew, elm, plane, Spanish and Horse Chestnut, lime, beech, ash, Walnut, yew, holly, Black and White Elm.

cedar, laurel, or pine and others, with considerable undergrowth, and inhabited by all kinds of birds, among them being the owl, wood pigeon, greenfinch, chaffinch, robin, and wren. In the centre of the camp there is a large circle consisting of separate upright logs standing on their ends, which are used as seats round a huge council fire of logs and brushwood which are collected and lighted by the duty patrol every evening during the course, at 7.30 p.m., and round which all the members collect from 8.30 to 10 p.m. to discuss the lectures of the day and other scouting matters, and also hold a singsong to which every member has to contribute something. Some of the choruses sounded very fine indeed, on brilliant moonlight nights in such romantic surroundings. The members from the northern, midland and Welsh counties had mostly very good voices and were accustomed to harmony. There was no instrumental music.

The course lasted for twelve days inclusive, spent under canvas in the most delightful spot I have inadequately tried to describe in

the foregoing. Thirty-six men of all ages and from many parts of the United Kingdom and overseas assembled on the afternoon of July 21. Most of them met for the first time in their lives, and it is probable that few of them will ever meet again after dispersal. There were men from Leeds, Darham, Sheffield, Wales, Bedford, London; some charming youths from the Varsities; a sailor from Somerset, an East Indian, a retired captain of the Royal Fusiliers from Palestine, an ex-Major from the Gold Coast, an ex-Lieut.-Colonel of gunners, a man from the educational department of North Nigeria, a Scotsman from Madras (did someone whisper it was Mr. Guthrie?—Ed.) and a young fellow from a monastery in training to become an English Benedictine monk; all of them were most excellent fellows.

We were supplied with a substantial meat, tea on arrival, formed into a troop divided into four patrols of nine each, blankets and straw palliasses were issued to each man and cooking utensils were provided for each patrol; each man providing his own plate, knife, fork, spoon. At the Camp Fire in the evening all badges of rank were taken down, the Camp Chief and Deputy became Assistant Scoutmasters and the rest of the members became ordinary Boy Scouts and realizing that scouting is a game played the game accordingly. Numbers one and two of each patrol were selected as leader and second, three and four as cooks, these were all changed in rotation every twenty-four hours so that during the course every member performed all the duties appertaining to each individual of a patrol. The duty Patrol was also selected in rotation and served for twenty-four hours; it was responsible for hauling up the flag for breaking in the morning by the Deputy Chief or Scout Master and for housing it at night time, for the general cleanliness and tidiness of the camp, collecting the material for lighting the Council fire, taking the letters to the post in the evening and any other fatigue duties that might be necessary; at the same time it was not exempted from attending lectures and practical instruction which took place at specified times during the day. The nine members of each patrol lived in one tent sleeping, washing, cooking, yarnig and working together. Luckily the tents had wooden floors, as the soil being clay it was naturally very wet when it rained, the palliasses did not suffer from too much straw (being Scouts we ought to have remedied it ourselves) consequently at first

it was a bit hard sleeping on the floor, specially to the hipbones. All sorts of relief devices were used, such as soup plates, to form a depression, but the hardness still remained and sometimes the soup plates became disarranged. The swimming pool and shower bath were, to me, bitterly cold and the Fusilier and I shivered on the brink in the morning before taking the final plunge; the shower took one's breath away like being shampooed when the barber keeps turning the cold tap colder and colder against the will of the victim who is generally powerless.

The Scout Law was the Law of the Camp, the discipline was excellent and so good was the sporting spirit of all, that there was never a hitch nor the slightest unpleasantness during the whole period of twelve days. Our cooking (especially mine) was a bit indifferent; some of the others were jolly good; The Nigerian should have had the 'cordon bleu' for his sweet dumpling and puddings. When little incidents such as putting too much salt in the porridge, or a man taking Hudson's polishing soap on his plate instead of salt, occurred, nobody seemed to care, it was all taken in a cheery spirit and accepted with the smile or whistle of the true Scout. I wondered how I should have accepted the same kind of thing a few days before (say at a club). Methinks there would have been some grouching.

The programme of daily routine was very extensive and comprehensive. To give details of each day's work would require considerable time and space: there were lectures and practical instruction in such items as axemanship, bridge-building, splicing, knotting, lashing, naturelore (birds and trees), tracking, campcraft and many other subjects. Voluminous notes were taken by most of the members; there was supposed to be a compulsory rest every day but it was largely occupied in writing up notes. There was also a huge joke called 'Sparetime Activities', which consisted of passing tests in splicing, lashing, rope spinning, cutting through a tree about three feet in diameter with a crosscut saw, also hewing and scoring an elm of some considerable height which had been skilfully felled by the Camp Chief during instruction. The greatest difficulty was to find the spare time; it was microscopic; but still many of the younger members managed to pass the tests. I unfortunately was physically unable to undertake the crosscut sawing and hewing and scoring, also to my lasting regret, I could not

go on to the Hike for twenty-four hours, with a pack on my back and sleeping out. It was great fun according to the accounts of those who did it, but the weather broke and it was very cold and wet most of the day and night. As it was, a good bout of bronchitis crumpled me up at the end of the course.

Rope spinning is a pleasing sparetime activity and excellent exercise for the wrists, but there is a little thing called the 'Honda' (the brass lining to the eye-splice through which the standing part of the rope passes, to form a loop), which has a pleasant knack of hitting with a resounding smack, any protruding portion of the anatomy of the beginner, notably if he suffers from prominent nose and ears like the writer. It is also astounding the number and variety of knots the rope can tie itself and the beginner up with; none of them appear to be those known as TENDERFOOT TESTS.

The Fusilier and I could not help laughing when we found ourselves (two somewhat elderly and sedate men) in shorts and shirts careering about like two-year-olds, carrying large chunks of timber on our shoulders dragging huge bundles of faggots, lashing bridge trestles, cooking and stirring our cooking utensils, sitting up all night trying to bring a large pot of porridge up to the boil for nine hungry people in the early morning with the rain pouring and the wind wet, scraping potatoes and carrots which looked quite simple had the pitfalls potatoes with nobbly expressions, which I removed, seemed to be much reduced in size when consigned to the pot, carrots had a way of falling into the mud after being beautifully scarified and had to be done all over again, taking up Spanish verbs brought tears to the eyes of a friend here that it was a good first success but I realised that end of the knife when performing the operation. It was all right for the expert but the bread went flat, broke and fell off frequently, may be the knife the knife or the bread was too fat or I had not yet succeeded in finding the right woman who was fortunately not a Spaniard, because had an unlimited supply of those necessary bottles which were used as part of the machinery should have been used for the purpose.

etc., and his manner of imparting it to others was astounding. He is, I understand, Commissioner for Canada and I should imagine would be a true hero to any boys he had to deal with. He was ably assisted by an elderly and rather dear old gentleman who is by way of being an artist (the way he depicted the flame of a candle in illustration of camp requisites, was worthy of the Royal academy), very keen on scouting, comes from somewhere in the west country and is a cousin of a well-known man in the colonial office (and brother to a well-known painter—J. M.). The Troop leader was a young man who could climb trees like a monkey, and the way he spun ropes and threw lariats was equal to any wild West show I have ever seen. The Doctor was a cheery, portly sportsman from somewhere North of the Tweed: amongst his other duties he ran the boy's camp in an adjoining field and it is good to see how the poor little Scouts from the East End of London enjoyed their camping and worshipped the medico.

The Chief Scout visited the camp with some Delegates who were over for an Educational Conference one cold wet afternoon and heartened us up with his cheery remarks. We had no opportunity of being personally introduced but expect to meet him some time later at Head Quarters. He was looking wonderfully well after his Canadian Trip (?—J. D. L.)

been thirty years younger I should have appreciated it more. (The Camp Chief was Rodney C. Wood 'A' R. Strachey, Troop Leader, Don Potter,—J. D.)

Not Guilty

FIRST CLERK.—The idea of your working steady eight hours a day! I would not think of such a thing!

SECOND CLERK—'Neither would I. It was the boss that thought of it.'—*Town Topics.*

What It Is

One day in school the teacher said:
'Micky, give me a definition of salt.'

'Shure, Micky responded; 'It's the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you boil 'em and don't put any in.'

—American Boy.

Qualified

'We want a man for our information bureau,' said the manager. 'He must be a wide-awake fellow and accustomed to complaints.'

'That's me,' replied the applicant. 'I'm the father of twins.'—*Cornell Widow.*

Indefinitely Postponed

'Johnny,' said his aunt, 'did you enjoy the book I sent you on your birthday?'

'It ain't looked at it yet.'

‘Why, how is that?’

'Cause my father said I'd have to wash my hands when I read it.'

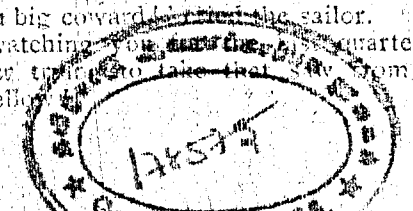
—American Boy.

More than he could stand

A sailor on leave was strolling in the country when he saw for the first time in his life two men working on a cross-cut saw. He stood for about a quarter of an hour watching the two men, one of whom was very tall, while the other was short. At last he made a sudden spring and dealt the taller man a blow in the face.

'What--what's this?' stammered the big man.

"You big coward!" said the sailor. "I've been watching you ~~and the~~ ^{in the} quarter of an hour trying to take that ~~from the~~ ^{from the} little fellow."





In a recent of the Children's Newspaper is one of the finest stories of heroism on the part of a boy that I have ever read, a boy ten years old in other words—cubage!

Samuel Bignell was a red Indian trapper of Canada. We have all read something about the trappers and know what a lonely life they have to live. So that it was only in the course of events that he should suddenly fall ill one day fifty miles from the nearest doctor with only his small son to help him. How to cross those fifty miles, if he was to save his father's life, was the problem which faced this ten-year old boy. Those of our readers who have towed a boat will appreciate what he did. For five days he struggled with a strong current towing his father's canoe to Manitobah, and by the time a doctor was found his arms were deeply scarred by the tow rope, and his little body was almost spent; and what was still sadder it was all in vain, for his father died shortly after. And yet—was it in vain?

My next little tale is not meant to encourage dancing, but it tells forth the story of two men who actually had to dance for their lives. During the exploration of the Australian coast under Admiral Stokes, two men were landed one day to erect the sails on the masts of the boats; the landing boat had left them for a visit further down the creek, and soon they were surrounded with what they were doing, the masts of a band of natives. They had gathered on a large grassy plain, their heads. So they were the first of the day when they suddenly looked up to see a number of smiling and gentlemanly-looking but the natives most unpleasant. But one of the sailors had a brain wave, he started dancing, and the natives began the dance.

started dancing too; the natives on the cliff were highly tickled, and lowered their spears, but no sooner did the dancers attempt to stop than up went the spears again, so they had to keep at it for all they were worth, till they had almost come to the point where death would have been preferable to dancing. Fortunately at this point their boat returned, and scared the exacting audience away.

CAMP KINKS

To prevent salt from becoming damp and lumpy, add several grains of rice, these will absorb the moisture and the salt will keep dry.

Before scraping new potatoes soak them for ten minutes in water to which a handful of salt has been added. This will cause the skins to come away easily.

We saw some excellent photographs of Gillwell the other day with heaps of Scouty touches almost all of them really delightful. If you cannot visit Gillwell yourself why not have a little of Gillwell on your Scout den walls? The Special Press, 118 Fleet Street, London, E.C., supply black and white glossy prints, 6 inches by 4 at 1/6, 8 by 6 for 2/6.

A Medical Board was testing the mentality of a negro soldier.

"Do you ever hear voices without being able to tell who is speaking or where the sound comes from?"

"Yes, sub, answered the negro."

"And when does this occur?"

"When I'm talking over de telephone?"

CUBS' CORNER

CONDUCTED BY L.M.B.

MY DEAR FELLOW-CUBBERS,

I have just been reading a delightful little story in *The Christian* told by Mr. Fegan, the great philanthropist and boy-lover who has for over fifty years spent his life in caring for thousands of destitute boys and thus giving them a chance in life which they would never otherwise have had.

The story he tells, seems to me such a good one for Cubs and so truly full of the right spirit that I feel I cannot do better than pass it on to you. He says: "I had a very wise mother. Before there was any Revised Version she knew the better rendering of Prov. xxii. 6, 'Train up a child in the way that he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it,' which used in those days to be often quoted with a grimace which, to say the least, was not alluring. How my mother came to know it I cannot say, but somehow she learned the better way to read this verse—and the important principle in child-training it teaches—'Train up a child according to his way (that is, studying his temperament, relativity, bent, etc.), and even when he is old he will not depart from it.'"

My mother knew no fear herself—and she lived to see her ninety-eighth year.

My mother was doctrinally sound as any old-time Puritan could wish on the depravity of Man—but she was very human in her trust in the amenableness of man at his worst to kindness. I remember one day, when I was about five, we saw a Chinaman in native dress being tormented by boys who had insulted

him and pelted him to the accompaniment of jeers from a lot of men at work on a building. The Chinaman, unable to shake off his tormentors, was worked up into a frenzy of rage, and rushed hither and thither after them, raving his imprecations. When he stood at bay for a few moments, my mother said to me, "Go over to the poor fellow, dear, and take his hand and lead him over, and we'll see him safe back to the docks." I did as she told me. The Chinaman burst into tears as I took his hand—let me lead him sobbing to my mother's side—the jeering men stood silently watching while my mother, the Chinaman and I walked away, followed at some distance by a rapidly diminishing crowd of boys. When we got where my mother, who had never for one moment lost her serenity, felt that our Chinese friend was free from further annoyance, she said to me, "Take his hand, dear, and kiss it. We'll leave him now." I can still recall the grateful obedience of the Chinaman to my mother and the look of languishing affection he cast upon me.

What wonderful lessons the wise mother taught her little son by encouraging him to do such an act! May the day soon come when all our Cubs and Scouts will be ready and brave enough to do acts of kind thoughtfulness for others especially to those of a different race or in a different social life to themselves.

Yours in the Great Brotherhood,

L.M.B.

Report of the Scouters Training Camp

held at Talaiyuthu, near Tinnevely Town

From the 2nd to the 12th of January, 1921

The Tinnevely District Council applied to head-quarters for a Scouters Training Camp. Beginners' Course to be conducted on the lines of the camp held by Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Camp Chief at Guindy, and it was arranged that head-quarters should send Messrs. C. H. Hudson and Narayana Sanyal to conduct the course.

The Council selected Papanasam as a suit-

able place for the camp and the District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner went to Papanasam and selected a very suitable site just below the hills, but owing to the floods in Tinnevely and the breach in the Railway line, it was decided at a very short notice to change the site to Talaiyuthu which had many disadvantages but the triumph over all these difficulties was the

most successful part of the camp, and it was possible to conduct the course for the whole of the ten days with a fair measure of success. Mr. Hudson in his report writes, 'It was with a feeling of doubt and misgiving that we started for Tinnevely on the evening of December 31. After reading of the terrible floods and the damage wrought thereby we felt that the scout spirit must be at a very high level in that area or it would have been quenched by this deluge.'

In spite of all difficulties the authorities on the spot went ahead with their preparation, and by the evening of the 1st, necessary tents with material for a camp had been assembled at a little out-of-the-way place called Talaiyuthu; a place almost unknown even to the people in that area; but now "made famous" from the fact that thirty-two out of the thirty-four men of good intent assembled together and under the most trying conditions completed, with the exception of extra spare time activities which circumstances and weather prohibited, but otherwise provided, the Beginners' Course as recognized by the Provincial Commissioner; and best of all every one of the thirty-two went through it smiling. Of the other two one dropped out because he had "forgot to inform his family." The other was "too soft." There may have been others also that were soft at the beginning but they endured to the end; and I am sure in looking backwards, the inconvenience of cooking rice that "did not suit their bellies," with fuel soaked by the Tinnevely flood, and on top of that being driven out of their tents by rain that certain wasacres said was the forerunner of still another flood, has all faded into the background. If it was almost forgotten during the few days with which we were favoured at the end of the camp.

On the first day of the camp Mr. Narayanaswamy was not present and no news had been received as to his whether presence was certain and as I was there at the time with Mr. Hudson and the District Commissioner it was suggested that I should act as Scoutmaster with Mr. Hudson as Assistant Scoutmaster and patrols were formed and a programme drawn up. Mr. Narayanaswamy arrived on the morning of the 3rd and in conference it was agreed that it would be wiser to have a Second Assistant Scoutmaster to take the Tamil instruction suggested for those Scouts who, owing to an insufficient knowledge of English, would require far more benefit from the instructions were in the vernacular and Mr. Narayanaswamy agreed to give these instructions.

The course started with twenty-nine scouts and five more were sent by the Government Training School on the evening of Thursday. Mr. Narayanaswamy agreed to give these five special instructions in Tamil but it was found at the end that they were not up to the standard and they were not recommended for certificates. Two left the course so that for the greater part of the time there were thirty-two members forming four patrols of eight each and of these nineteen were recommended for certificates.

The cooking in the Talaiyuthu camp was done by patrols and I think this is very necessary. We had many difficulties due to the floods which made it almost impossible to get suitable firewood although arrangements had been made beforehand and also to the fact that during the camp there was excessive rain for three days and during this period cooking had to be done under cover with very smoky firewood.

I am very thankful to Messrs. Hudson and Narayanaswamy for their willing co-operation with me in the camp and their very valuable assistance in the instruction. The scouts were very earnest and fully understood the eighth law and I shall ever remember the cheerful spirit prevailing throughout the camp.

During the camp there was an excursion to Tinnevely, and I give an extract from Mr. Hudson's report of the excursion: 'We had hoped to introduce Tinnevely to "Tenderfoot Jim," but the film was not available, so we substituted a visit to the most unique thing in scouting that this cub has ever seen, that is a troop of Blind Scouts. While it is true that they have in each patrol the aid of a sighted boy, yet the things that they manage to do in spite of their affliction is sufficient to put many of us sighted boys to shame; and best of all the evident pleasure and delight that they get out of it is testimony to the fact that God in his mercy does make up to them in other ways what they miss through being sightless. The day came to an end by a most delightful Camp Fire at the C.M.S. College attended by the Bishop of Tinnevely and several other friends assembled in Palamcottah on other business.'

The arrangements for our food and sleeping in Palamcottah were made by Scout Selwyn, to whom the Owls, the Woodpeckers, the Crows and the Coppermiths raise their grateful cries.

TUTICORIN,
January 26, 1934

W. E. EVANS,
Scoutmaster.

News from the Districts

5th Georgetown. (Hindu Theological High School, Madras.)

We have just had an interesting Investiture and Patrol Leaders Initiation Ceremony. The investiture and presentation of badges was carried out by Mr. R. S. Ratnasabapathy, Assistant District Commissioner. The function was attended by some of the teachers and students, as well as some scouts from other troops. At the close Mr. Ratnasabapathy gave a talk on 'The Importance of Scouting'.

Some scouts of the troop have been on a three days week-end camp. On the first day they camped at Adyar, the next day they marched to Tiruvanniyur, seven and a half miles to the south of Madras, where they camped for a day and a night. The next day they returned to Madras and camped at the Headquarters, Lady Wenlock Park; whence they returned home next evening, the whole journey having been done on foot. It was an exceedingly interesting and instructive outing, and they wish there are a good many more in store for them.

C. S. COOMARASWAMY,

Thrifty Lion, Troop Leader.

Teachers' College, Saidapet (Sivaji Troop)

The Saidapet Scout Troop has been in existence ever since the extension of the scout movement to the Indians of this Presidency by the revered Dr. Besant. The scouts have ever endeavoured to do their best, in justice to the memory of the great Indian patriot Sivaji, after whom their troop has been named. They have always availed themselves of their holidays in going camping, and last Christmas they camped at Singaperumal Koil, a good site, full of hills, woods and lakes. Their stay was for four days only, but it was very much enjoyed. They were considerably helped by the headmaster of the local board school to whom the grateful thanks of the Association are due.

FROM S. VENKOBAROW,

A Visitor.

Health Week at Chittoor

The programme of the week included a 'First Aid' display by the local troops, and this

was arranged for the last day of that week. Owing to the short notice given, only the Government High School Troop was able to give a display lasting for an hour, in First Aid, and Fire Rescue Work. A number of scout games were played by scouts and cubs between. The usefulness of the training they had received was indicated by the various methods illustrated of rescuing people from a temporary shed which was actually on fire. The display came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem. The Municipal Council was greatly pleased, and presented the troop with a silver cup. M.R.Ry. R. Narayana Iyer Avergal, B.A., I.C.S., who presided over the function, was kind enough to remark as follows:—The scouts gave an interesting display of First Aid and Ambulance at the end of Health Week, and the scoutmaster is to be congratulated on their smart turn-out.

A. DEVARAJA MUDALIAR,

Honorary Secretary,

Chittoor District.

A Scout Camp at Bellary

About twenty of us started off on a rainy evening for a two days' camp to a place six miles away from Bellary. The sturdy Scouts setting at naught the inclemency of the weather made a bold front and reached the place at quarter past seven. The scouts were divided into gangs each with its own special duty and it has to be said with pride that the gangs did their part of the work with pleasure and cheerfulness. After supper which was at about 10 p.m., Camp Fire was held where music and talk rose high. With a prayer lights were off and Scouts went to bed except the sentries who took turns for every two hours.

The next morning the "turn out" was called at 5 a.m. and after wash up, prayer and drill, the Scouts made their own coffee and then the different gangs set off to their duties till at 12 noon every one gathered together for his 'faisa.' It was a thrifty meal, and lasted but half an hour. The grounds were cleared up, and the things gathered in the tents and a sentry posted. While the others spread out for scouting games. At six in the evening there was the 'rally call' from the Scoutmaster and everybody assembled to

look to their night's supper. That was finished by 8.30 p.m. and a Camp Fire again just as on the previous occasion after which but for the sentries everybody was snoring after his hard day's labour and heavy duties. Every scout had his own turn at sentry work.

The next morning after a similar routine, meal, and cleaning of the grounds the Scouts bade farewell to the camp ground and marched back home.

P. S. RANG-RAO.

Delhi Boy Scouts Association

Extract from the Honorary Secretary's Report for 1923.

The most important event of the year on the side of organization has been the decision of His Excellency the Chief Scout of India and Burma, constituting the Province of Delhi into a Provincial Area for Scouting. The Hon. Mr. C. A. Barron, who has been President of our Local Association for two years, was appointed Chief Scout of Delhi and with the aid of His Excellency the Chief Scout of India and Burma, the office bearers and members of the Local Council were asked to carry on the work of the Provincial Organization till the end of this year. One of the most important items of business this afternoon, is the formal recognition of the altered status of our Local Association, which from henceforth will function as a Provincial Council as well as a Local Association.

This change has helped us greatly to facilitate business by authorising us to have direct relations with Headquarters, to correspond with other Provincial Associations and to exercise a greater power in working and carrying into effect schemes for the development of Scouting in the Province.

On the side of camp work the year has been a very successful one. Whereas last year we had seven troops of Boy Scouts with 155 active Scouts, we have now seven troops of Boy Scouts with 189 active Scouts, and a troop of Rover Scouts with fifty-three active Scouts. We have also a troop of Rover Scouts consisting of four Rovers. This is again 155 Scouts last year, we have a total of 244 Scouts, Cubs and Rovers in our district. In addition to this we have a number of Scouts in the intermediate stage.

Our Scouts have done a much better job of work and are appreciated by the general public. Boy Scouts and their Officers have been the cause of the best games and sports in the district. They have been the cause of the best games and sports in the district. They have been the cause of the best games and sports in the district.

Province last spring. Their assistance has been invited and given at several religious festivals, processions, etc. Scouts have rendered some help during the recent Dengue fever epidemic and one mofussil Troop has more than once helped in putting out fires.

Almost all the Troops have held one or two camps during the year and a Scoutmaster's camp was also held. The Annual Inter Troop Competition for the Chief Commissioner's Flag was held in the summer and was won this year by the fourth Delhi Sanskrit High School Troop who defeated the holders the first Delhi St. Stephens' Troop by the narrow margin of one mark. A most satisfactory feature of the competition was the very close contest between all the Troops and almost all won one or other section of the competition.

There has been a marked improvement in the efficiency of almost every Troop, and but for the paucity of properly trained Scoutmasters we could have started several new Troops. Two schools in Raisina and the other in Khara Ghat have Troops in the process of organization and several others are ready to start as soon as we can supply them with trained Scoutmasters.

Several Rallies have been held during the year. At the Combined Rally held on Empire Day a contingent from the Seva Simit Scouts was also on parade. The Chief Scout inspected the Boy Scouts and gave them a very happy address.

The Way He Won

I have always been unlucky in life.

Yes you are very successful.

Well you see, as soon as I got the idea that I would do nothing for me, I began to work.

—American Boy.

Our Pack

SEHHHHH! WE'RE NOT RECOGNIZED! You see the manager said that everybody in the hostel under twelve must join whether he liked or not (but we ALL liked). But some were too poor to buy uniforms and so we said none of it would, so we're not recognized. But still we're Cubs and rather lively ones. We never really got started, but we just grew into Cubs. One night when it was moonlight the manager came on the football ground and told us all about Mowgly. He looked very funny when he was being a tiger, especially when he trod in the fire, but our manager doesn't seem to mind looking funny like some grown-ups do. Then we thought we'd like to be Wolf Cubs so we were. We've got a Cubmaster. He's a very good Cubmaster and once he was a first class Scout and got some real badges. We've got a good leader too, named Sam. He's really a day boy, but he once belonged to another pack and so he said he simply must belong to our pack because he was a Cub and so we let him join and he is leader and gives orders just like a man. Once we went to camp by the seaside. First we went in the train and we all bought *murabhas* and other things to eat and gave some to the manager and Cubmaster. But they didn't eat all we offered them. Grown-ups are rather foolish in this way; they don't seem to think. Then we got out of the train and got into something which called itself a train but wasn't really; but it ran along rails and right along the sea shore. When we got into this our food had all gone and so we sang songs till the train stopped. It wasn't a station, but it stopped because our camp was there. The camp was a lot of tents quite near the edge of the sea. They were really put up for some men who were going to camp there afterwards but we were allowed to use them, which was very jolly. First we made a fire and made some coffee. Then we all had a bath: the sea was rough and some of the Cubs were frightened because they had never seen the sea before but they soon got all right. Then we played games on the shore while some of the Cubs helped to cook the supper. The next day was Sunday so we had a service in the camp. It was just like church but somehow it seemed nicer. The sermon was all about the sea. In the afternoon we had an excursion and saw a big sugar factory and other things. We got

back to camp rather late and some boys only bathed three times that day. After supper a gentleman brought his gramophone to show us. There were two laughing songs and a lot of others but the laughing songs were best. He was a very kind gentleman. On the next morning we had to go home. The sea was very rough when we bathed and Sam got a real wound when the sea knocked him over, with real blood: it was very exciting. When we got on the little train there was a fine cake and it belonged to a Scout Commissioner and so we were allowed to eat it, but we didn't eat it till we got on the proper train because the little one was shaky and we might have lost some of the crumbs, but a Scout is thrifty.

We've all got gardens now, one for each Six. One of the sixers said Tommy Tucker had taken some of his plants so there was a bit of a row, but the Cubmaster found he hadn't done it really, which was a good thing because Cubs don't do things like that. One day, I'll tell you some more about our pack; we do all sorts of jolly things.

A CUB.

Good Reason

Teacher of Hygiene.—'Why must we always be careful to keep our homes clean and neat?'

Little Girl.—'Because visitors may walk in at any moment.'

—Judge.

Two Ways

'Whose little boy is this, I wonder?' asked the old gentleman.

'There is two ways you can find out,' said the small boy.

'How so, my son?'

'You might guess, or you might inquire,' replied the small boy.

Definite Arrangement

A tailor had called to collect his bill frequently, but without success. Finally in desperation he said vehemently:

'Mr. Jones, I must insist that you make some definite arrangement with me.'

'Why, surely,' replied Mr. Jones, agreeably. 'Let's see. Well, suppose you call every Thursday morning.'

—Detroit Free Press.

All-India Notices

Headquarter No. 25

Delhi, the 20th December, 1923.

54. It is notified for general information that the Marwar State Boy Scouts Association has been created and affiliated to the Boy Scouts Association, India.

55. The following warrant has been issued:—

Marwar State Boy Scouts Association.

R. B. Van Wart, Esq. ... State Commissioner.

56. His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma was pleased to note the turn-out of Scouts at the Cenotaph at Secunderabad on 24th November.

Headquarter No. 26

Delhi, the 21st January, 1924.

60. Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association have delegated to His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma the power to grant all awards with the exception of the Honorary Silver Wolf and the Cornwell Scout Decoration. All applications for medals and certificates should in future, therefore, be made on the prescribed forms to General Headquarters.

61. His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma has awarded the medal of merit to Scoutmaster J. W. Hamilton of the Punjab Provincial Scout Association.

62. The following Warrant has been issued:—

Delhi Provincial Association.

Major C. H. C. Sharp ... Provincial Commissioner.

63. During his recent visit to Burma His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma was glad to observe the keenness and efficiency of the Scouts of Burma.

64. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has assumed the office of Provincial Chief Scout, Bombay.

65. The undersigned has received a demand for specimens of vernacular Scout

57. His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma was favourably impressed with the Scouts' turn-out and smart appearance in Bangalore during his recent visit.

58. His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma was gratified to observe the very obvious signs of keenness and enthusiasm with which the 'Boy Scouts' Rally held in Madras on 11th December was conducted.

59. There are still many spare copies of the latest Scout Rules for India available for sale at General Headquarters. The undersigned will be glad to meet requirements.

pamphlets and literature in use in Provinces and would be interested to receive specimens. Provincial Associations are invited to submit copies of any vernacular works in current use; these will not only be of interest but will enable visitors to General Headquarters to appreciate the efforts of individual Provinces and to carry away ideas capable of application to their own spheres of activity.

66. Attention is drawn to Scout Rule 88, Union Jacks. The undersigned recently noticed several instances of neglect of this rule and calls upon Provincial Associations to ensure its observance.

67. It is proposed to make efforts to obtain railway concessions for Scouts in India when travelling on Scout work, i.e., to attend camps, rallies, etc. The undersigned would be grateful for information from Provincial Associations saying whether they have hitherto received any railway concessions and the rates at which they would propose concessions should be granted. On receipt of this information the undersigned will approach the Railway Board on the matter.

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

General Secretary,

All India Boy Scouts Association, India.

Provincial Notices

Warrants Issued

COIMBATORE

Scoutmasters—

161. D. Marudarajan,
Sri Rama Krishna Troop, Agricultural College, Coimbatore
162. G. V. Subarayan, 1st Dharampuram.
163. P. S. Anantha Raman, Government College, Coimbatore

ADMINISTERED AREAS

164. P. Somasunder, 2nd Secunderabad.

CHITTOOR

165. A. Rajanandam Zacheus, 1st Madanapalle.
166. K. Venganna Chetty, Mission Fort Troop, Chittoor.

TINNEVELLY

167. John Devasagayam, Overton Troop, Pasumalai.
168. J. E. Alfred, 1st Palamcottah.
169. E. A. Chellayya, 1st Narmath.
170. D. Henry Thomas, 1st Sawyerpuram.
171. A. Jonathan David, 3rd Palamcottah.

TINNEVELLY

Assistant Scoutmasters—

56. T. V. Arumugam, 2nd Tinnevely.
57. D. Edward Raj Nalliah, 3rd Tuticorin.
58. D. Manuel, 1st Sawyerpuram.
59. A. G. Jesudassan, 2nd Tuticorin.

MALABAR

60. S. R. Venkat Rao, Sivaji Troop, Calicut.

NORTH ARCOT

61. N. Ramachandra Rao, Gopalakrishna Troop, Arni.

TINNEVELLY

Cub-masters—

21. William K. Thabasu, 1st Sawyerpuram Pack

SECUNDERABAD

Honorary Scoutmaster—

8. C. V. Sreenivas, 1st Secunderabad.

SOUTH KANARA

Troops Registered—

- Loyola Troop, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

Warrants Cancelled

District Commissioner, Chittoor

Chris. De Young, Esq.

District Commissioner, North Arcot

L. L. Hekhnis, Esq.



List of those granted Certificates of Efficiency in the recent Training Camps

CHITTOOR.—(CONDUCTED BY CHRIS. DE JOUQU, CHITTOOR, AND P. S. NARAINSWAMI, MADRAS).

28.	M. Schuurmans	...	Vellore
29.	D. S. Ramachandran	...	Chittoor
30.	A. Ananthanar	...	Chandragiri
31.	G. Venkanna Chetty	...	Madanapalle
32.	T. N. Krishnaswami	...	Chittoor
33.	Z. Rajanandam	...	Madanapalle
34.	G. Somana Rao	...	Pakala
35.	S. Vasudava Sastri	...	Chittoor
36.	S. Thirukrama Aiyer	...	Chittoor
37.	M. Subramani Nalcker	...	Chittoor
38.	P. S. Rama Satma	...	Chittoor
39.	G. Venkataranyar	...	Palamaner
40.	M. Mahalinga Aiyer	...	Chittoor
41.	V. Rangaswamy Iyengar	...	Tiruttani
42.	V. Krishnaswamy	...	Puttalapalle
43.	H. Ranga Rao	...	Palamaner
44.	A. Kanthappa Chetty	...	Chittoor
45.	A. Devendra Mudaliar	...	Chittoor
46.	K. Vyasa Rao	...	Tiruttani

COIMBATORE.—(CONDUCTED BY M. V. VENKATESWARAN, AND V. K. KRISHNA MENON)

47.	S. R. Kuppa Rao	...	Bhavani
48.	V. C. Subbiah	...	Coimbatore
49.	P. Soddanatha Pillai	...	Coimbatore
50.	S. C. Williams	...	Coimbatore
51.	A. W. Thyagaraja Iyer	...	Coimbatore
52.	M. R. Madhava Rao	...	Coimbatore
53.	J. Ranganathan	...	Coimbatore
54.	K. S. Madhava Rao	...	Coimbatore
55.	C. N. Lakshminarasimhan	...	Coimbatore
56.	M. Narayanaswami Iyer	...	Coimbatore
57.	T. P. Gopalachari	...	Coimbatore
58.	S. Muthuswami	...	Coimbatore
59.	M. S. Ramakrishna Iyer	...	Pollachi
60.	T. J. Ananthapadmanabham	...	Kollegal
61.	R. Srinivas Iyer	...	Papanasam
62.	V. P. Ramaswami	...	Coimbatore
63.	N. Devanathan	...	Coimbatore
64.	S. S. Dorai Rao	...	Deccanumund
65.	S. T. Balakrishna Mudaliar	...	Oralur, Salem
66.	P. H. Sundaresa Iyer	...	Oralur, Salem
67.	V. E. Ames	...	Salem
68.	B. A. Daniel	...	Salem
69.	Bertram Cudde	...	Mangalore

TALAVUTHU, TINNEVELLY.—(CONDUCTED BY REV. P. C. EVANS, TINNEVELLY, C. H. HENDERSON, GUNDEY AND P. S. NARASIMHAM, MADRAS)

70.	P. V. Anuragam	...	Tannampet, Tinnevely
71.	T. V. Krishnaswami	...	Tannampet, Tinnevely
72.	D. Edwin Raja	...	Velur, Tinnevely
73.	V. Ganesan	...	Saddanallur, Tinnevely
74.	N. Gopal Rao	...	Tinnevely
75.	P. Moosa Ibrahim	...	Karagalla, Tinnevely
76.	S. A. James	...	Tinnevely
77.	A. K. Ramani	...	Sivakasi, Madurai
78.	S. Kuppusami Pillai	...	Tinnevely
79.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
80.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
81.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
82.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
83.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
84.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
85.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
86.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
87.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
88.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
89.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely
90.	S. K. Srinivasan	...	Tinnevely

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Zamindar of Sivaganga,
Mr. J. F. Richards, I.C.S.
Provincial Commissioner—
Mr. F. Howard Oakley
Assistant Provincial Commissioners—
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Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A., Madras,
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Honorary Badge Secretary—
Kadun Bahadur Muhammed Sadulla Badsha Sahib
Bahadur, 'Thaxted', Rundall's Road, Vepery,
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Assistant Commissioner—
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Mr. A. R. Appaji Rao, First Grade Pleader.
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Honorary Secretary—
Mr. Thomas Harris, B.A., L.R.

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District Secretary—
Not yet appointed.
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Honorary Secretary—
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District Commissioner—
Vacant.
District Commissioner—
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Vacant.
Honorary Assistant Secretary—
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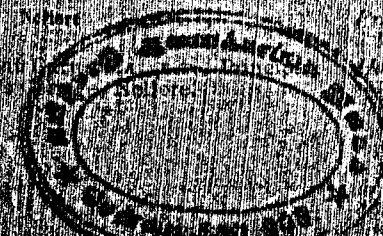
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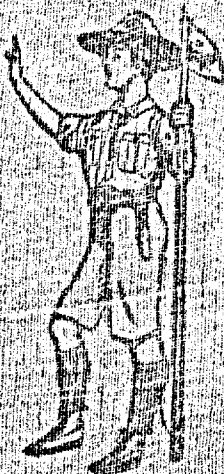
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2	4
Scouts Leather Belt, brown leather with oxidized metal fittings adjustable very strong.	2 4
Scouts Dark Brown Leather Belt oxidized metal fittings, two rings and swivel, regulation pattern.	2 8
Scout Belt, regulation shade, 3 inches wide and leather chin strap.	4 15
Scout's Wristlets, in oxidized metal or nickel plated.	0 15
Lawyer's Bag, in leather.	0 6
Shoulder Knots, any colours made.	0 3

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., Ltd. Incorporated in England **MADRAS**

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT RATES

Minimum period of contract, three months. Charges payable in advance.

Space	CHARGES FOR ORDINARY POSITION			
	One Month	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
Full page, 2 cols. 8" x 6"	RS. A. P. 13 0 0	RS. A. P. 27 8 0	RS. A. P. 51 8 0	RS. A. P. 100 0 0
Half page, 1 col. 8" x 6"	6 0 0	17 8 0	32 8 0	60 0 0
Quarter page, 1 col. 4" x 6"	3 8 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	35 0 0

PRIMARY POSITION— After reeking matter including 122, 101 of cover

SPECIAL POSITION	Pages 3 and 4 of cover	500	fixed on Tariff Rates.
	Between pages 3 and 4	100	
	pages 7 and 8	100	
	pages 11 and 12	100	