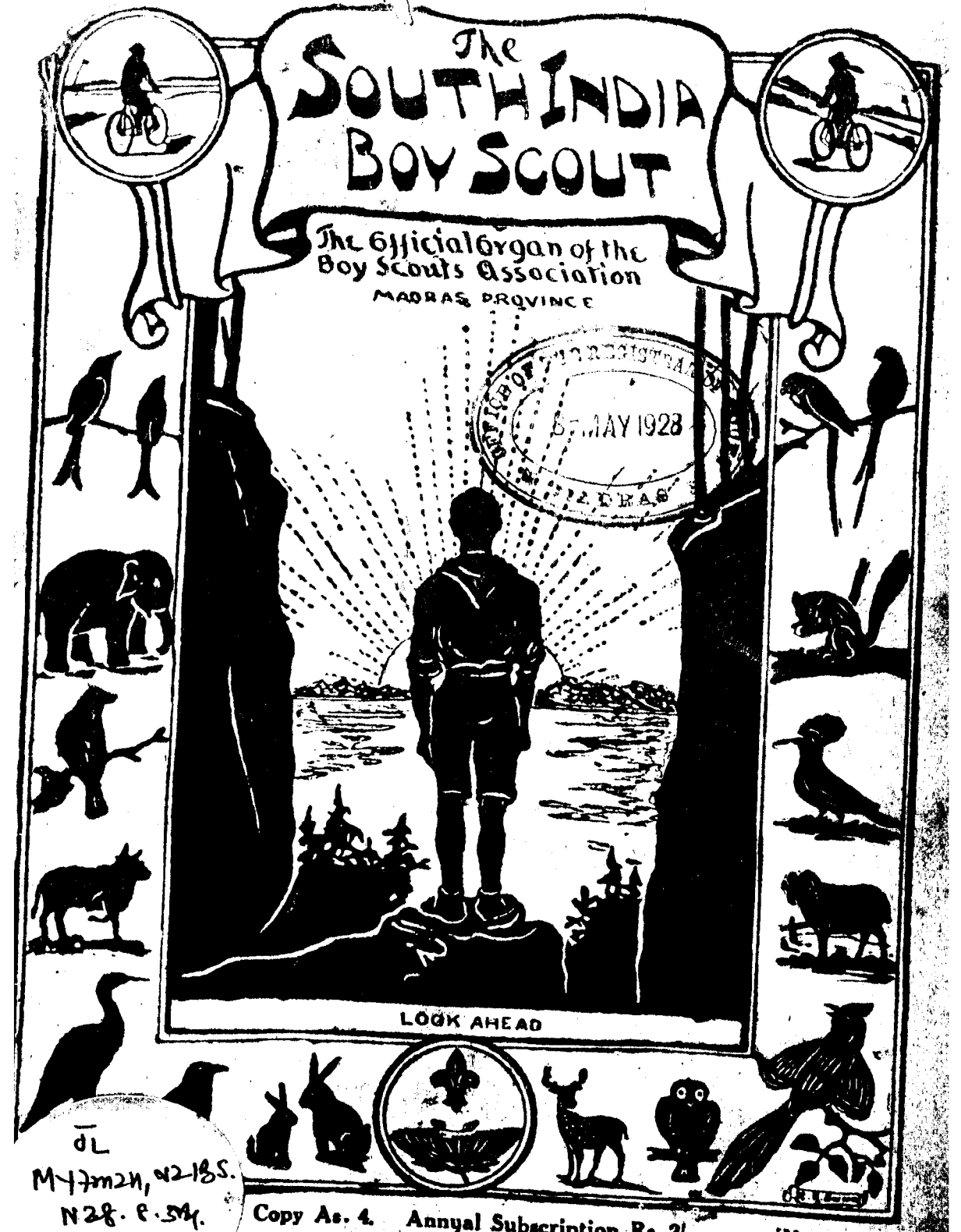


December 1927 and January 1928.



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Editorial Notices.

Articles and photographs intended for publication, should be sent to the Editor of the South India Boy Scout, 419, Audiyappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O., Madras, excepting matter relating to the Boys' Section which should be sent to Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus, the Editor, Boys' Section of the South India Boy Scout, Royapettah P. O., Madras.

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All communications should bear the signature and address of the writers.

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Patrol System

(in Tamil)

“அணி வகுப்பு”

(A new publication in the field, Adapted in Easy Tamil from Roland Philipps' famous book.)

WITH FOREWORD BY

RAO SAHIB

P. RAJAGOPALA IYER, M.A.,
I.E.S., (Retd.)

Formerly District Scout Commissioner,
Tanjore.

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Group taken at the Prov. Hd. Qrs. at Madras on the occasion of The Hony. Prov. Secretary's 'At Home' to The Provincial Commissioner and the Honorary Commissioner for all India.



Greetings from His Excellency the Provincial Chief Scout.

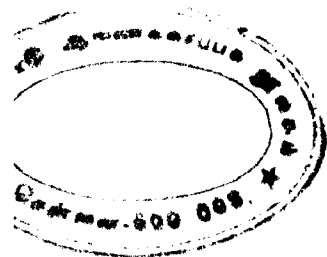
Government House,
Madras, 20th January 1928.

It is my earnest hope that 1928 may see the position won by the Boy Scout Movement in this country maintained and consolidated and fresh and wide fields brought under its influence. But still more do I hope that with all these visible signs of success, its inward appeal may not fail and that those spiritual influences and ideals which are its justification and aim may be intensified and exalted.

Good camping to all.

Goschen.

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A New Year Message from the Provincial Commissioner.

THE GROVE
Cathedral, P. O.,
MADRAS.

A very great gathering of Scouts assembled at Bombay last month and testified to the wonderful growth of the Scout Movement as well as its efficacy in breaking down all barriers of distance, community and race in the service of a common ideal. One must not be disappointed by reason of the few unfortunate mishaps that occurred during the Jamboree as they occurred during the Ootacamund Rally in honour of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India. But these little incidents must be a warning and a lesson. They should teach us the imperative necessity of a strict obedience to orders and a discipline not the less rigid because it is spontaneous and voluntary.

The future of the Movement is bound up with the emergence and the active functioning of such a spirit of discipline from top to bottom. Individual fancies should be strictly subordinate to the common work and the common idea and the maxim "Follow the Leader" should be implicitly obeyed. An impetuous young Scout going out of bounds and bringing harm upon himself indirectly harms the whole Movement. The Organisation has got beyond the formative stages and we are now in the era of consolidation and it is imperative that in such consolidation attention must be paid as much to restraint and unanimity in action as to enthusiasm and broadness of outlook.

C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar

Provincial Commissioner.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

Vol. VIII.] DECEMBER '27 & JANUARY 1928. [Nos. 3 & 4

A Message from the Chief Scout.

THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION,
25, Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S. W. 1.

Brother Scouts of Madras,

Mr. Thaddaeus has asked me to send you a message for your paper, so I just send this line to wish you all the best possible good luck in your Scouting and "Good Camping" throughout the coming year.

If I do not write to you as often as I like, it is not that I am not thinking of you, for my thoughts are very often in Madras with my brother Scouts and I long for the time when I can come again and see you all.

In the meantime we are always glad to get news of you.

Do not forget that we are having a big Jamboree in 1929 to celebrate the coming of age of the Scout Movement and I shall look forward to seeing some scouts from Madras to join with us in this jollification.

Good Camping to you.

Robert Baden-Powell
Chief Scout

Thought for the Month.

"The chance to serve is the great democrat. He comes to all doors. He lodges in all houses. To any who will take, he gives

"That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love."

It is not lack of opportunity or of endowment that makes us useless. It is lack of insight, thoughtfulness, sympathy, imagination and love."

(H. E. Fosdick.)

OURSELVES.

1927 is gone and 1928 is amidst us. May the New year be one of great prosperity for Scouting, Cubbing and Rovering all over the Province and may it prove to be the happiest for all workers in the noble cause, from the smallest Cub to the oldest Scouter! We wish to one and all the best of luck and glorious camping.

After the great All-India Jamboree of 1925-26 held at Madras, unquestionably the Bombay Jamboree has been the biggest scout event in the east. The Bombay Jamboree went one step further and in point of numbers we think it was the biggest gathering of scouts and scouters ever collected together in one place. We congratulate Bombay on the achievement. Most appropriately, H. E. the Chief Scout for India met the gathering on the opening day and was pleased to review them and the words of good advice he gave them when he addressed them, should go deep into the hearts of every one, who was lucky enough to be present there and—also to those who by circumstances were prevented from being present in the Mela. We have seen big gatherings in other places also, but one must admit that a gathering of boys, the future citizens of the empire, of all castes and creeds and provinces, gathered together in one place and under voluntary orderliness and discipline, is a sight to be admired. The Congress at Madras and the various conferences that met at Madras attracted huge crowds, and when we saw them at the Congress Nagar, we wished with all our heart that it would have been glorious if all of them had belonged to the Great Brotherhood of Scouts.

Talking of brotherhood, what Congresses and Conferences have not yet practically accomplished, viz., unity in the ranks, these youngsters, otherwise known as scouts, have already accomplished. There is no problem of

Hindu-Muslim unity among the scouts, there is no question of communalism nor of untouchability. For is not a Scout a "friend to all, a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs." Is not the Movement out for establishing universal brotherhood and good will? There were very huge crowds at Madras at the time and our Scouts and Rovers would have had heaps of opportunities to do service to their fellowmen in a thousand ways outside, if not in the Congress Nagar and we earnestly hope that such opportunities were availed of fully by our young men.

Effective service can only be done if the server is efficient and it is now time for all of us to pause and reflect in what way we have made ourselves efficient for service to humanity. Let our slogan for 1928 be "Efficiency at all costs". If the Movement has to spread and make itself felt all over the Country which we love even more than our lives, we should be above reproach in point of efficiency and let us not think of numbers, for numbers are easy to get, but of efficiency.

Elsewhere in this special number of the good old S.I.B.S. will be found inspiring messages from some of the greatest men in the Movement and outside. Those stirring words of theirs should appeal to even the most callous of us and may we hope that the good words of those great men will spur us on to greater efforts in the year 1928?

The present number of the magazine is a special double number and we draw the attention of our readers to some of the special articles: Rover Notes, giving a concrete scheme for a preliminary Rover camp with explanatory notes

should be found very useful to Rover Scoutmasters. The article on "The possibilities of School Scouting" ought to make the most sceptic of schoolmasters think and think well of the Movement. Tall Pine's Letters to Akelas giving reasons why the name "Wolf Cubs" is most appropriate to the Junior Branch of the Movement should dispel the last glimmerings of doubt from the minds of parents who fight shy of the Movement because of the name. There are various other interesting features, which have to be read to be appreciated and we would invite the attentions of one and all to the contents of the magazine. In this connection, we would like to put a straight question to our readers. It is this—"Have you honestly tried to make the magazine your very own? If so, why don't you contribute to the columns of the S. I. B. S. more often? The correspondence columns are reserved specially for you and why should you not make full use of it? How many new subscribers have you enlisted for the Magazine since October?" If each of our readers, got two new subscribers for the magazine in the course of the coming month, our subscribers' list would be more than doubled—and we would be in a position to make the magazine more advanced in size and scope. Scouters and Readers! May we depend on you for this New Year Good Turn of yours for the sake of your Own Magazine?

This month we are changing our cover design centre and we are indebted to our esteemed contemporary "Skaut-Junak" for the idea. The motto under the standing figure "Look Ahead" is significant and we would request all to look ahead, far, far ahead, as it would be suicidal to have a shortsighted policy in our work for the boys of Mother India.

May He give us clearness of perception to Look Ahead!

The Divisional Organising Secretaries, the three of them, are quietly doing their very best for the Movement in their respective areas and the fact that they are doing such good work away from the limelight, makes it all the more valuable. They have very strenuous work to do and we hope that every one—scouter and layman—will extend his helping hand to them in spreading the Movement far and wide throughout the land.

We take this opportunity of extending our good wishes to all our esteemed contemporaries who have been kind enough to send us exchange copies till now, for the New Year and thank them for the courtesy. We hope that they will continue their kindness in the future also.

In conclusion, it would not be out of place for us to ask ourselves the questions which appeared in the S. I. B. S. in October last, for, to be up to date, every one of us should examine ourselves periodically and take stock of the work we have been able to do:—

1. How many of our boys are First Class Scouts?
2. How many have won Public Service Badges?
3. How far have our scouts been trained for organised Public service?
4. Has anything been done by us to interest the public in scouting?
5. Have we done our honest best to make the boy develop a strong body?
6. How many of our boys have been lost to the Movement and have we made sincere endeavours to retain them in and for the Movement?
7. How have we tackled the difficult problem of scouting and religion?
8. How far has scouting spread into rural areas?
9. Does the average parent consider that scouting is a great aid in the training of his boy?
10. How have we helped in the advancement of the South India Boy Scout?

Let our New Year Resolve be that we shall do our best to tackle all the above problems successfully in 1928.

Good Scouting.

H. Narayanaiah

Editor, S. I. B. S.

THE "GOING UP" CEREMONY.

(A new and romantic method.)

THE Sixes are in their Lairs at different points of the compass from the Council Rock. The Troop is drawn up in horse shoe formation close by.

Lone Wolf or the A.C.M. (Baloo) crawls to Council Rock and says, "O, Ye of the Free people of the Jungle, Listen. Limmershin goes back to Man to-day. Come to Council Rock."

The Sixes crawl in in single file and take their places round the Council Rock. As they take their places, Akela crawls in with Baloo, if the latter is not already in.

The Pack gives Akela the Grand Howl and then all squat and sing the song "Man goes to Man".

Akela: Thy trail with us ends here then, my brother.

Lim: Cry thy cry "We be of one blood thou and I, man and wolf together".

Pack: We be of one blood, thou and I, man and wolf together.

Akela: Man goes to man at last, Limmershin, though the jungle does not cast him out.

Lim: The Jungle does not cast me out, then?

Akela: No, Limmershin, Take thine own trail: make thy lair with the Scouts, but if ever thou hast

need of foot or tooth, or of word carried swiftly by the night, remember, Limmershin, the Jungle is at thine call. I speak for no small people.

Lim: Oh, my brothers. I knew not what I know. I would not go, but I am drawn by both feet. How can I leave these nights?

Akela: Nay, look up brother. There is no shame in this hunting. When the honey is eaten, we leave the empty hive. Brother Cubs: *(here follows a short pow-wow on 'going up' generally and how sorry the Pack is to lose Lim in particular)* and now, before he leaves the Jungle, I want Limmershin to give back his Cubby name.

Lim: kneels on one knee before Akela and says "O, Akela, I give you back now my name of Limmershin." He then goes round and shakes hands with the Cubs of his own six, after which,

Akela: Now, Pack, we'll just give Limmershin one last Grand Howl to say good-bye.

The Grand Howl over, Limmershin follows Akela and Baloo over to where the Scouts are waiting. He hands over his scarf and cap. A last handshake and he is handed over to scouts.

(J. D. W. T.)

DR. ANNIE BESANT AND SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER ON SCOUTING.

Speeches delivered at the Provincial Scout Head Quarters, Madras.

on the 13th November 1927.

Dr. Besant thanked the speakers for their kind reference to her services to India and to the movement. While she was entering the hall she was struck by the wonderful singing of the cubs, which showed that kind of unity of action; which was one of the best lessons which they must learn to guide them in their after lives. Since she saw them last, she had been in very many countries and in good many ways. She had for the first time travelled in aeroplanes. She then narrated the experiences of her travel through many countries in Europe in aeroplanes. She then realised why the accounts of aeroplane bombardments were so brutal. From an aeroplane everything below seemed to become very insignificant. The aeroplanes ought to be used not for destructive purposes but for drawing peoples nearer together and to make it much easier to travel so that one could know the countries better. By travelling in aeroplanes they could have an idea of a country as a whole and of the peculiar characteristics

of the country. It was a most enjoyable way of travelling. After such a wide travel, she had felt that there was no other country in the world where she felt so much at home and happy as in India. India had extended her hospitality to many countries in the past and sometimes to her own detriment. One thing which she always felt while in Europe was to get back to India. She had always been a true scout in her travels and had never forgotten the duties of scouts. She had always trusted others as a true scout should do. She had striven for unity and brotherhood and she appealed to the scouts to do the same. They must not only be united among themselves but also should strive for unity among others. A scout was a friend to everyone and they should never forget that wherever they went. She once again thanked the various speakers for their kind reference to her services.

(Continued on page 81.)

ROVER NOTES.

THERE must be some among us, who after a successful career of three or four years got disappointed in the youths under their training. First one, and then another, and subsequently the majority of them grow restive and get out of hand with the S. M. And the S. M. with his hands thrown wide in disgust, exclaims with a pang "Ah, the futility of human devices to keep the age of indiscretion in check!"

To such we must say that their confidence in the movement and its methods need not be shaken, but their probing of the methods themselves has been slightly at fault.

No single form of work is likely to have permanent hold on the growing minds of the young, and that observation strikes many of us as an adverse criticism on our individualistic manner of dealing with the young. No such reflection is, however, meant.

The Movement has ever been asking us to be prepared for such a change in the young minds. Many of us do not estimate the proper weight of this observation.

It is a truth which has almost become trite by repetition that in the life of every boy, there comes a stage, when he looks upon scouts' activities as kids' show.

For such is meant the branch of Rovering.

Have we availed of it? Take the number of composite Troops and Rover Troops in existence in the Presidency and judge. This shows that most of us who have been serving the Movement for over four years have not been prepared (as we ought) for the human change coming over the individual and have, with equanimity been witnessing the Scouts drop out of the Movement. Our sense of duty is our own accuser.

A tragic aspect of such loss is that the boys are left to slink away from the Movement rather like criminals than like honorable individuals who exercise their legitimate freedom in leaving the Troop as when they came into it.

But what else could we do?

Instead of mere mental speculation, we believe it would help Scoutmasters under similar predicament, if we can narrate the experiences of one of us who has had to face this very problem. Here goes his own account of it:

* * * *

What does Rovering Offer You?

First—a clean life—

A life devoted to the voluntary service of your fellowmen.

The simple life lived in the open away from the snares and false attractions of city life.

Then—a life lived more and more in communion with the grandeur and quiet and purposiveness of Nature.

A widening sympathy that extends to all creatures around you—the animals and also the plants.

A deepening interest in the miracle of life and of this mysterious universe from the pebbles at one's feet to the stars in their shining courses overhead.

Lastly—A motive inspired by the pure chivalry of the knights of old and maintained at its high and inspiring levels. For "we needs must love the highest when we see it."

True pathfinders, pioneers, men of vision.

Nothing can have a greater appeal to healthy human youth than this. Indeed the degree of its appeal must be a sure test of the virility and purity of your manhood.

IF THESE THINGS HAVE ANY APPEAL TO YOU:—

Come, Brothers,

In the name of the Great Spirit, COME!

(Chief Big Stick.)

knowledge of Scout Law; heard recitations of them and delivered general sermons on all the Laws, not even believing in making previous notes and dealing with each Law by itself. The Laws seemed self-explanatory to me, and I "fired away", as soon as I got their audience. As to discipline, I was conscious of my powers as a schoolmaster and I had recourse to snubbing and frowning, as often as I could. I believed in jumping on the neck of one

two at the slightest pretext in the interests of mass discipline. In fact I applied all mass methods and had things to my ordering. Indiscreet fellows were given to understand that they would be chucked off from the Troop at any moment. In a word, I and the boys looked upon the Troop as mine and not theirs and the boys toiled to satisfy me.

"And I claimed to be serving the Movement! The people were judging the Movement from my work!"

"And the Court of Honour! Was there one? Yes. The Leaders and Seconds met to take orders from their S.M., to arrange a camp or outing, or to coach up their boys for a display, on the lines planned by the S. M. Not even the programme of work or routine was left to them. It was all my concern. In its judicial aspect it had not met once in two years. How much of *initiative* and *leadership* ought to have been developed in them, just imagine!"

"Within a year and a half that Troop fizzled away! I supposed that it was due to their being almost all of them sixth form boys. Did I care to keep in touch with them? I did not. In spite of it I see still some of them remembering me. Probably it is not for my services as an S.M. Very likely it is for some good time these boys as a body did have on their own account, just as a change from school life and for which I might not have been responsible. In the worst conducted Troop there is such opportunity, for manlings are after all sociable creatures.

"Well! But in the second batch I recruited, I took care not to commit the first mistake of recruiting from the topmost classes. For, you know I had lost all the boys of the first batch. The second thing that my experience taught me was that it did consume a lot of time on my part if I were to apply class-room methods. So I fell upon the helpful device of instructing the leaders alone and making them also responsible for part of the instruction. Thus I had recourse to the Instruction Patrol of Leaders and Seconds. This gave my Scout Work a fresh aspect. Myself as the Chief of my Troop and my Patrol Leaders as my Sub-Chiefs, the Troop assumed the aspect of an Institution of its own kind rather than that of a class in a school. I instituted a Log book, a Notice Board, a place for the Troop to meet and have its activities, and several other aids.

"Still, I did not look upon an A.S.M. quite a necessity or a help, and the one I had was my Assistant, more by courtesy than by fact. Another, I could not find to take that *subordinate* position. Very probably none was enamoured

of the post to offer himself to take that place. But my assistant took it up I think, more to indicate his past association with the Movement which he had.

"The second set of boys was recruited lower down from the second and third forms and they were a bright set.

"Just let me draw your attention to the fact that my previous experience availed me very little in boy-study or in Scout Methods and I had just to begin again as a fresher. Nor was any leader or second of the first set to be of help to me as they had no such training. If I had fore thought I should have trained a few at least up to the first class stage in Scoutcraft and to bear some responsibility as a leader.

"I had no such conception of my duty but I had a few fellows in uniform ever ready to be presented to the public as Scouts of the Institution. They were useful in their own way.

"Thanks to Scout Literature, by the time I took up the second batch I came to entertain some pious notions, myself, of the Patrol system. At least it was helpful to me in conserving my energy, for planning camps and scheming displays. These activities earned for us a status as a body and the Troop was given opportunities of service by the public themselves. Thus this Troop went on with energy and vigour up till 1926. My methods were not without defects. Still my Troop was flourishing and the work was interesting to me also. First class Scouts too sprang up in the Troop.

"But now came up a situation, for which I was not *prepared*. Boys who were very keen on camping, leading and other Troop activities were falling off from regularity, punctuality, and zest, and I grew vexed. Reprimands and complaints from me took them more and more away from me. I felt the gulf widen between me and them. Sex instincts led some of them into society I objected to. The result was almost an open breach. I managed to eschew one whom I thought to be the ring-leader, but this act itself estranged some more from me. Just at a time when my confidence ought to have been of moment to these chaps I found myself, by my own action, absolutely without hold on them. This caused me inward mental struggle for many days. Just as some pest that affects the plants of a garden, causes the gardener pangs, the disease of dissatisfaction that spread in the Troop affected me. Suddenly I woke up to the fact that some of them were past the age of Boy Scouts. Though too late, I now thought of giving them honourable Discharge Certificates.

"But these Discharge Certificates were not taken in good part. Rather they helped to emphasise our breach as this measure was taken by the boys to be a penal one.

"On my part I put myself the question whether I did right in granting the Certificates in circumstances which did not help the sway of good-will between them and me. I felt as if under the operation of a curse for which neither I nor they were responsible. Their crime was but the fact that they were human. Mine was but the consciousness of not being able to be of help to them just when they most needed it. The situation, I can tell you was most painful.

"Scout Literature and the vigorous correspondence over Rovering in the columns of the "Scouter" pointed to the only solution of the opening of that branch also in my Troop. But till then I was holding back because of the qualifications required of a Rover Leader. A Rover Leader after all had to be a mere Assistant Scoutmaster which position as I have told you is not very much aspired to.

"Though I halted a good deal, I resolved to re-establish my relationship with the older boys. For I felt that I was otherwise making the Movement lose them for ever. And they were leaving with bitterness too. So I opened up a sort of a confidential questionnaire if they were on their part anxious not to be left out in the cold.

"In their statements I found three things. One was that they remembered their Troop days with pleasure and cherished Scout activities as the joys of life which the Movement alone could provide them. Secondly they took to heart the fact that they were denied by the Discharge Certificate to be connected with their old troop in any manner. Thirdly they were prepared to make up for their past.

"So I had first of all to tell them that the only way to be connected with the old Troop was by becoming Rovers and electing to *serve* the Troop as such. Towards this end we agreed to arrange a sort of an Initiation-Camp of 3 days in which they were to be introduced to their new field of activities. They were to be told what sort of work they should have to do as Rovers and in what possible ways they could help their old troop.

"Thus with the two ends of Rovering in view—viz, to be of use to the movement and to be of utility to the public—a sort of introductory camp was arranged for them. It was attended by 16 of my old boys and seven of the Rovers from an independent Rover Troop in the loca-

lity. We went into camp not with overflowing hopes of its results."

"It luckily happened that an experienced brother of mine and a well known member of the movement paid me a visit at this time and I enlisted their services in this work and schemed a programme with these old scouts in our minds. It was not a very easy job, I can tell you, for our usual training camp lore can absolutely be of no interest to them, as they are only too conversant with the tenderfoot and second class courses. But during the running of the camp itself we got our ideas on such a programme frequently revised and at the close of it we found the work put in so satisfactory in quality and quantity that our gratification itself was felt to be ample reward for our trouble."

"Who can describe the atmosphere of a successful camp! We were emboldened to place this programme for criticism and improvement by our brothers in the field by this very encouragement and owing to the existing need of one".

(N)

(From page 78.)

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar thanked the various speakers for their reference to his humble services for India and the scout movement. He had also travelled in aeroplanes over Central Europe. One thing which he learnt then was that the aeroplanes always started against winds. The scout movement was just like an aeroplane. It not only overcame but also rejoiced in overcoming such obstacles. A scout ought to be prepared not only for the rejoicings of life, but also for its reverses. The movement stood for a complete, comprehensive and universal brotherhood. It had been described as the Junior League of Nations. The Senior League had many drawbacks. International Scout Jamborees held from time to time had more substantial results than the annual meetings of the Senior League at Geneva. The speaker had the opportunity to visit the scout headquarters in London and to see how well they were working towards that universal brotherhood which was the basis and glory of the movement. He hoped every scout would realise that in the solution of the manifold problems, religious, social and political, what was wanted was unity and leadership. The movement stood for unity and taught every one of its members the duty of obedience to leaders. He appealed to the scouts to be faithful to their laws and to carry the spirit of the laws into action and to be united.

The Pulimangalam Rover Camp 1927.

20th to 23rd, December, 1927.

(Continuation of Rover Notes—p. 81.)

THE COURSE.

First Day:	Games—Assembly.	
	Camp-fire—preliminary pow wow.	
Second Day:	1st. Session A.	Correct Uniform.
	do B.	Rover Dens.
	2nd. Session A.	The Badge Scheme.
	do B.	Comfort in Camp.
	3rd. Session—	Special Badges.
	4th. Session—	Hiking and Camping (Mapcraft)
	5th. Session A.	The First Aid Scheme.
	do B.	Camp-fire Activity
	6th. Session	The Patrol System & C. O. H.
	Games—	Scouting Games.
	Camp-fire—	Sing Song-C. F. Games-Night games and night Scouting.
Third Day:	1st. Session—	Law.
	2nd. Session	Hike.
	&	
	3rd. Session	Presentation Ceremony.
	4th. Session A.	
	do B.	Camp gad gets Competition.
	5th Session	Service stroll.
	&	
	Games	C. F. Rocks of Life, Star Study.
	Camp-fire—	
Fourth Day:	8 A. M.	Final Pow Wow and Break up.
Spare Time Activities:—Knotcraft and Lashings, Sketching and Signalling.		
N.B.—B Signifies 10 minutes Session.		

"As regards the programme itself:—

These were some of the ideas which, in our opinion, made it successful:—

1. The ten minutes' sessions were meant for practical demonstrations and activity on the part of the campers. These following the thirty minutes' talk, were in practice, found enlivening and instructive.

2. All the Scout craft topics are meant to give the members confidence to feel qualified to share the S. M'S work in the instruction of their old Troop.

3. The topics on the third day forenoon were all dealt with on a hike commenced immediately after the first session and carried on till 12 noon. This Hike and the after-noon Service Stroll were planned by the officers without taking the campers into confidence with reference to details such as time, duration, locality, etc. They had to be prepared for cooking their meal on the way and for a night's stay, too. Their kit was inspected just before starting. Both the Hike and the Service Stroll had for their main object service to the community, and the instruction came in incidentally woven into the Hike itself. The spare time in the afternoon was taken up in preparing camp rakes for a competition held on the eve of starting for Service Stroll. During the Service Stroll session the campers were taken to an insanitary village whose streets the patrols divided among themselves for cleaning.

This service struck the imagination of the villagers so much that they joined in the work too. No wonder

that night's camp-fire thrilled with a peculiar joy and drew crowds from the village.

4. A small extract from the log of that camp may be found interesting and here it goes:—

Third Day—Second and third sessions:—Instructional-Hike: Aim was to teach observation deduction, and reading Signs—Sketching of small articles and incidents (thumb-nail)—and panoramic sketches—the writing up of a hike log in the special form of Time, Incidents, Distance, and Route-map—to study village conditions—estimate sanitary requirements—and to look out for opportunities for service—and to make others happy.

Work done on Hike:—Started 9 A.M.—Instruction given to campers as to what to do on hike—pass through village of Pulimangalam—made sanitation survey—sketched a panoramic view—talk on sketching—campers all attempted sketching—read sign and made deductions at a temporary barber's work-spot on the way—inferred number of workmen (now absent), interval since last operation and so on, from the leavings found there—proceeded to Ponmanventhanallur—estimated width of a tank as of a river—judged suitability of a camp site—visited the village school children and gave a good time to them through some of our games—children though shy at first gradually grew responsive—distributed gram to them—made sanitation survey of the village—sent one confidential party in advance and following their trail reached camp at 12-20. (Mang.)

Anti-Malaria Work for Scouts.

Go, where Death's Pickets hide
Unmask the shapes they take,
Whether a gnat from the waterside,
Or stinging fly in the brake,
Or filth of the crowded street,
Or sick rat limping by,
Or the smear of the spittle dried in the heat,
That is the work of a SPY.

(Kipling.)

A Mysore Government order says:—

As it would be useful to utilise the services of Boy Scouts in doing Anti-Malaria work, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction were consulted in the matter. The following are the suggestions furnished by them jointly in the matter:—

1. (a) Training of Scout Masters by Medical or Sanitary officers on the principles and procedure of the campaign, the activities being limited for the present to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the District Head-quarter towns of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts. (b) In the first year of training, the Scouts may be given elementary knowledge as to the scope of the campaign, how it is to be carried out, the identification of adults and larvae of culex, the preparation of maps to indicate the nature of mosquito breeding grounds, etc. (c) The training class might consist of sixteen Scouts and four Scout Masters and be held two evenings in the week for a month, classes being held preferably in the months of June or July. (d) Only boys of and above the age of sixteen in the V and VI forms of High school classes may be chosen for the training exclusive of Scout Masters. (e) Supply of material required for the instruction and practical demonstration may be made by the Sanitary Department. (f) The equipment required at the start estimated at Rs. 100 per set per centre as follows: (i) Three mosquito boxes for breeding out mosquitoes from larvae; (ii) six enamel ladles for collecting larvae; (iii) twelve enamel plates of about litre capacity each for separating apparently culex and anophelene larvae; (iv) six aluminium or enamel dessert spoons for picking out larvae; (v) three enamel trays 12 x 6 inches for breeding larvae; (vi) three dozen test tubes (rimless) 6" x 3/4" for catching adult mosquitoes; (vii) one lb. absorbent cotton for packing mosquitoes for identification and for miscellaneous work; (viii) half oz. chloroform for killing the adults; (ix) one gross pill boxes for sending out mosquitoes for identification; (x) one set of drawing materials; (xi) three hand lenses; (xii) one lb. twine; (xiii) some tissue paper, white paper, green camphor, etc.;

(g) The training can be given by the Health Officers of the district in a room or hall provided by the Scouts or by the High School authorities or in the open air. 2. Government are pleased to accept the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction and the Sanitary Commissioner. The scheme may be tried in the centres referred to above for a period of one year and a report sent at the end of the period for the information of Government. 3 The cost involved giving effect to the proposal may be met wholly from the State funds during the above period by necessary reappropriation of funds under "22 Sanitation and Vaccination". 4. The training given to and the work done by the Scouts should not be allowed to fall into a dull routine but should have an element of sport. Government trust that the inhabitants of the areas where the Scouts are engaged in their work will realise that they stand to gain considerably by the services rendered by the Scouts and that the latter are entitled to their hospitality and good-will.

[Editor's note: The above has been taken from our esteemed contemporary the "Federated India" and we are sure it will interest our Rovers all over the Province. Many District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities, are now recognising the value of scouting and we hope this will engage the attention of such Local Bodies and result in the enlistment of Rovers for such work in our Presidency also. We congratulate the Government of Mysore on this splendid step.]

A New Proficiency Badge.

Tracker must

1. (a) In Kim's game remember 25 out of 30 well assorted articles after one minute's observation three times running; each article must be correctly described.

(b) By smell alone recognise 8 out of 10 assorted liquids or solids in common use.

(c) By hearing alone recognise 8 out of 10 different sounds.

(d) By touch alone recognise 12 out of 15 assorted articles (including such things as dry tea leaves, flour, sugar, etc.)

2. (a) Recognise and explain 2 different characteristics in each of 5 different types in simple human tracks.

(b) Solve, within 25% error, 3 simple tracking stories set in sand, snow or other suitable natural media.

3. Produce 6 casts of animal or bird tracks, all casts being taken unaided by himself, 2 at least of the casts to be those of wild animals.

4. Follow a simple nature trail of at least one mile in length, containing at least 40 signs, of which at least 35 must be described verbally or in writing when the trail is completed.

(Why not put some of your boys on to work for this badge?)

Some suggestions with regard to the Organisation of District Scout Councils.

IT is the peculiar feature of the Madras Province alone that the District Scout Council has been felt, somehow to be a needful link in the chain of organisation. Everywhere else, Local Associations are directly connected with the Provincial Headquarters.

Very probably, the District Scout Councils were originally started to function as Local Associations for the whole district. This impossibly wide area of whole districts as units of such organisations was probably thought of as a temporary arrangement, owing to the exigencies of lack of sufficient understanding and appreciation of the Movement on the part of the public, and of the necessity of its introduction into the District by an extraneous agency.

The Provincial Headquarters were not developed sufficiently to dispense the requisite amount of knowledge and light on matters of scouting to the Public diffused over an area of such huge magnitude as that covered by 26 districts.

The District Scout Councils were started to shoulder mainly this responsibility in respect of each district.

As to how these district councils have been discharging these responsibilities, it would be vain to go into. It is enough to observe that they have in most cases not taken their responsibility seriously. The nature of the work being voluntary and the cause being one which had yet to appeal to the public, full weight of the responsibilities of these councils has not been felt by them. Almost a decade has slid by and the public have not moved far.

The Presidents of District Councils may feel that the Secretaries or the District Commissioners are not grifful enough. The Commissioners may feel that Scoutmasters are not discharging their duties with courage and zeal. Secretaries may feel that requisite finance is not found by the members of the Working Committee. There is no hope of good and efficient work, unless every one of them is prepared to pull more than his share of the weight, if only to make up for the deficiencies of any of his brothers in the team of workers for the cause. Every one of them should feel and be actuated by the desire to make the Council useful to the public and the Movement.

It is a matter for surprise that, at this hour, still, the average parent has no wholesome idea

about scouting. He looks upon it as an activity that will fritter away boys' energy. Members of District Scout Councils have themselves, got first to be enlightened. And this fact is difficult of achievement owing to the wide area over which the members of the council are diffused. They do not profit in any manner by being members of the Council as they could have no personal touch, as a body, with the activities of scouts, of any locality. The only real body that could have such benefit is a local association for a town or any area of short compass.

The Provincial Headquarters have, however, wisely appointed experienced and qualified men for the benefit of these district councils. Not solely for purposes of training scouters. Though it ought to be the business of the district commissioner to take up the responsibility of providing facilities for likely men to get trained in scouting methods, such work is being done on their behalf by the Provincial Hd. Qrs. The Organising Secretaries have been doing a good lot to enlighten the District Councils themselves on schemes for spreading the Movement and placing it on an efficient basis. Are District Commissioners making use of them enough?

A District Scout Gazette run regularly throughout the year may and does help to create a bond among the members of the District Council, but it takes much education before the conscience of the members can feel it a duty to run it. Such attempts have been starved for lack of support.

Again when Local Associations appear in local centres, the District Council is deprived of its members. It is only reasonable to expect people to help their own locality, in the first instance. The District Council cannot for long afford to depend upon membership for its existence. When Local Associations spring up, District Associations in their present character become unreal bodies.

It may even be asked if a District Council is a necessary institution. The writer of this article is not sure that it is. But some Body as an aid to the District Commissioner, is desirable to ensure coordination of work in the district and to plan and run District activities like Competitions, Rallies and Camps. For such activities infuse enthusiasm and spirit into the work.

That such a body should necessarily live on finance, earned from public membership is not right as it is likely to be prejudicial to the financial interests of Local Associations. But the District Body may be composed of the representatives of the several Local Associations of the District. The interest of co-ordination and efficiency are also best served by the guardianship of such a representative body. This body would then take its appropriate name of "The District Scout Council", and its composition might be mainly of Local Association Executives.

This body itself may require the services of an experienced Organising Officer for the district to help the Local Associations, to carry out the plans, schemed by the District Organisation in accordance with the principles of the Movement. Two Organising Officers for the 26 Districts, however hard they might work all the year round, cannot do much for all the districts. So, it is the look out of each district to engage the services of a District Organiser.

The starting of Local Associations in the several localities of a district, however, is a more urgent step that has been too long delayed by many district councils, and in this respect the district councils themselves, have in some cases stood in the way of the formation of such local organisations. It is one of the duties of the district commissioners also to encourage and accelerate the formation of such Associations.

So, it behoves both the District Scout Councils and Commissioners to endeavour, with all their might to start and run Local Associations, to serve the different localities of the district, and to consider this duty above that of achieving the 'District-Puissance' of a district council of doubtful utility. If, however, the district is sought to be made representative of Local Associations after the formation of these associations themselves, in the first place, the aim of the District Council to make it the most prominent scout organisation in the district, is an endeavour which deserves to be very highly commended. (O)

Scouting in Islam.

(From the Scout Brother, Meerut.)

THE first Scout Law is "A scout's honour is to be trusted", i.e., a scout's word should be believed when he gives it on his honor. Similarly, our Prophet has taught the Muslims to be honest and never to utter a lie which is supposed to be one of the biggest sins in Islam.

The second Law is "A scout is loyal to God, King and Country, parents employers and those under him." In Islam it is incumbent on every Muslim to do his duty to God and to be loyal to the king, no matter to what social class the king may belong, and to be faithful to his master and to be kind and just to his servants. In Islam much is spoken about one's duty towards parents. To put it in a few words, Islam forbids men to prostrate before anybody except God. But it is said that if one were permitted to prostrate before anybody else, the first before whom one should do so are the parents. Again, it is said that Paradise lies under the feet of the mother. From these it is clear that parents are next to God.

The third Law is "A scout's duty is to be useful and help others." It is a belief of Islam that God created human beings not only to pray to Him but also to serve their fellow-men. Quotations abound in the Quran to support this statement.

The fourth Law is, "A scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs." The Prophet Muhammad several times showed to the people in action how to behave towards human beings in general, and Muslims in particular, and said "All the human souls are brothers to one another." Corresponding to this saying, a Persian poet (Sadi) says that human beings are different limbs of one body, when any part of the body is injured, all the other parts of the body are naturally affected. As regards Muslims, the Prophet has told much, and in order to explain to people the spirit of the brotherhood of Islam, he once made his disciples dine from one dish at dinner. This practice is still seen among the Muslims of the Deccan.

The fifth Law runs thus: "A Scout is courteous". This principle is common in Islam and our Prophet's success in Islam was due to this particular quality of his.

The sixth Law of scouts is to be kind to animals, with the exception of harmful ones and those which are necessary for the human life as food. In Islam we are enjoined upon a very great regard for the animals, even for those animals which are allowed to be used as food. It is said that a man should not make his stomach a graveyard of animals.

The seventh Law says, "A Scout obeys the orders of his parents, Patrol Leader, and Scoutmaster without question." This idea is common and requires no quotations or comment.

The eighth is "A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties" i.e., he is always cheerful. Similarly a Muslim cannot complain of his difficulties. He should always take everything which happens as good for him. It is said in the Holy Quran, "The thing you may like may be bad to you, and the thing you dislike may be good to you. Allah knows the best and you do not know."

The ninth Law of our Scouts is "A Scout is thrifty". In Islam "Thrift" is one of the chief principles. A Muslim has to give an account of each and every necessity of his daily life. He is responsible even for the wastage of water that he may be using for his prayers.

The tenth and the last Law is "A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed." Similarly a Muslim should keep his mind and heart free from evil towards his fellowmen under all conditions.

I have pointed out here categorically how the ten laws of scouting have their support in the teaching of the Prophet, and how the aims and ideals of the movement are the same as those of Islam, or for the matter of that, any religion. Scouting has, however, the additional advantage of adaptability to modern conditions of life. Therefore to think, as is too often done, that modern scouting, if practised, rubs the wrong way against religious sentiments, is idle. I hope that every one in general and Muslims in particular will remove all prejudices in this connection and take to scouting as a necessity.

(S. H. M. Aga.)

A Typical Troop Evening.

(Adapted from 'Scouting Sketches'.)

THAT visit was a bit of an eye-opener to me. I had been gently reproved by Jim for using the word "inspection".

"We don't inspect old man. We drop round and see some of the family."

We did drop down into narrow, dark and slushy alleys peopled by men, women and children in all degrees of dirt and filth. We presently came to a low door lit up by the rays of a hurricane lamp held in the left hand of a small Boy Scout. With the remaining hand he saluted. Jim grasped his left hand, as soon as the lamp could be deposited for the purpose, and inquired if Mr. Kemble was inside. The boy replied that he was expected any moment and we then picked our way carefully down some steps, in the dark, along a passage and up to a door, behind which were unmistakable signs of the presence of boys in the lump. Jim rapped on the door in a peculiar manner. "They have evolved a code," he explained, "for the purpose of avoiding raids on the parts of unbelievers in the neighbourhood." At the signal, pandemonium ceased, the bolts were withdrawn, and I got my first sight of young Kemble's crew. There were some thirty boys present, all but two or three of them were in uniform, and ranging in age from 12 to 17 or so.

I was impressed both by their appearance and by their appearance and by their captivating manners, for they all saluted us quite nicely and grinned 'Good evening'. I noticed that each boy held some sort of pole in one hand, and that a small football was trying to make up its mind where to settle in the middle of the floor.

Jim wished them all good evening and straightway announced that he would join one side and myself another in the game of "Crash 'em" they were playing at the time. A pole was thrust into my hand and an obliging scout gave up his place to me remarking that he had a knock on the shin and would be glad of some rest.

Any how, there was I, nicely fittings clothes spats, and all, wielding a pole and trying to hit a very elusive ball with the butt thereof while Jim danced and shouted encouragement at the other end of the room.

Apparently there were no rules. You just tried to hit the ball, anyhow and anywhere. If you failed you almost certainly hit some one else's shins. Mine were rapped extremely hard about four times, and once I measured my length on the floor. It was, while I was being pulled to my feet and politely dusted down, that I appealed to Jim on this point.

"Rules?" said he, "There are neither rules nor goals in this game. We probably shouldn't keep the first nor find the second if there were, so we prefer to do without. Come on, play!" And there we are at it again.

At last the door opened once more to admit the scout with the hurricane lantern closely followed by one whom I took to be Scout Master Geoffrey Kemble. My first impression of the man was one of slight disappointment. It was, I think his extreme youth which surprised me most. He did not look his twenty years; and as to his slimness, one might have described him as a reed to be shaken by the slightest of breezes. It was not, indeed, until he had greeted me with a smile which lit up his whole face that I was enabled to see behind the disadvantages of a poor physique and recognise some of the personality and charm which I got to know and appreciate so well later on.

Jim introduced me to him in his own peculiar manner. Kemble smiled as he shook hands with me, smiling appeared to be his habit, and said "I hope we shan't bore you, sir. We are going to have just an ordinary troop night, you know—nothing wonderful."

I assured him that from what I had already seen of the Troop, I was not likely to be bored, though I would think twice and buy a pair of shin pads before I took part in another game of "Crash 'em."

"There will be no need for that, Mr. Gage," said Kemble. "We blow off steam first and then settle down to business. Shall I carry on, Colonel?"

We stepped on to the other side of the room and perched ourselves precariously on a pair of parallel bars like two hens on a roosting perch. Crash 'em was resumed on a minor key, while Kemble conferred with the biggest boy present, a great hulking lad who sported three white stripes on his left breast, and went by the name and rank of Troop Leader Dale.

Presently a whistle sounded, pandemonium died down, the dilapidated ball was neatly dribbled under our perch, and the words "Patrol Corners" sent the boys in four equal groups into each corner of the room.

"Leaders, call the roll and collect subscriptions," was the next order—but perhaps "order" is hardly the word, it was so quietly spoken. I was to learn that everything about Kemble was quiet, but none the less efficient and to the point.

During the subdued haggling which ensued, I looked about me and took stock of the club room and learnt with Jim's aid something of its history.

He said that it used to be an old school and was going to be pulled down until they saved it. Each Patrol had its own corner and it was responsible that everything in that corner was kept ship shape. At one end was a large copy of "The Scout Law", and underneath, a bit of board bearing the words "This week's Law", with one of them—something about being kind to animals—affixed thereto. I inquired into the meaning of that.

Jim informed me that it was one of Geoff's ways of keeping the young scouts up to scratch. If he noticed anything going wrong, he just stuck up the scout law in question for a week, and left them guessing what the trouble was. On Saturday nights, he told them—without mentioning names—and the guilty one got a quiet talk in private. Rather ingenious it was, and it did work. It would not if the scoutmaster did not live as nearly as possible up to that sheet of type himself.

Another thing I enquired about was the fact that the boys all subscribed to the show, though I thought that they were all extremely poor.

Jim replied that they did subscribe and ran the little game themselves and helped to pay for its running. All their kit was paid for by themselves, helped by occasional whist-drives and dances which they gave in that room. Through they were poor, they were mighty proud.

These and many other things I noticed set me thinking hard, but the whistle went again, and brought the Patrols doubling to the centre of the room, till they were formed like the spokes of a wheel, with the scoutmaster and the troop leader as the hub.

The words "Alert, Salute!" were given, a cord was jerked and a small Union Jack broken out from the ceiling.

Kemble called the troop to "At ease", and invited us to see the boys. It was this cursory inspection of the

boys which impressed me perhaps as much as anything I had yet seen of them. To begin with, they knew how to stand straight and still, they were clean—clean in every detail of uniform and equipment. Jerseys, stockings, and shorts were darned and patched all over it is true, but they showed the signs of much hard usage combined with a proper pride in the wearing.

After this inspection, Kemble issued various instructions to his Patrol Leaders: Wood Peckers to revise the Tenderfoot Tests; the Owls to learn and practise Campercraft; the Eagles to learn how to recognise various trees and their uses; the Otters to construct a trestle out of spars and sundry bits of rope. The instruction of each Patrol was undertaken by the Patrol Leaders themselves, while the scoutmaster wandered from group to group doing nothing.

I expressed my astonishment to Jim, who merely granted, "That's leadership. Kemble trains his Patrol Leaders and trusts them to carry on. Doesn't butt in unless anything goes wrong. But it means work, Joe, my lad—much work behind the scenes. You will find it no sinecure if you intend to do the job properly."

The Patrol Leaders held the boards for twenty minutes; then the whole troop took part in a series of intricate and wonderful games, which were explained to me by Kemble as a more amusing form of physical training than jerks and dumb-bells.

After ten minutes of this, they assembled once more round their scoutmaster, who announced as follows: "Those working for the Starman Badge, fall out! Starman's Class under myself in the den; Tenderfoot Scouts under the Troop Leader in the Woodpecker's corner—Special Campercraft instruction." Then he looked at me the visitor and calmly continued: "The Master-at-Arms Class under Mr. Gage at the far end."

All eyes were turned to me as I appealed to Jim. But the old wretch was callous and he retailed to me the information coolly that he had already informed them of my having won the Army Officers' Middle-weights and got the Blue. So, I was in for it, and what is more, I enjoyed myself mightily, teaching those youngsters. They were so desperately keen, and two at least had quite an idea of the game enough to keep me busy and make me very hot.

I need not chronicle the remainder of that evening in detail. Such as it was it must be familiar to many who read these words. There was, I remember a wonderful camp fire made from an electric torch and red paper, with the rest of the room in darkness. We all gathered round and sang choruses and told yarns; and as the red glow fell upon the circle of eager faces, I thought of Jim's remark in the beginning about the fathers and mothers of the gallant 33rd. And then there were a few prayers, the flag was saluted as it gently fluttered from the ceiling and presently we found ourselves outside again in the murk of Lower Capell Street.

(Lord Hampton).

THE CRITIC.

(K. R. R.)

I had the honour, one day, of being interviewed by my friend the Critic in the role of a newspaper representative. But to whose benefit he was editing my answers is more than I can say. Here are his questions and my replies to them.

"I say! Does your movement give scope for Satan? Else, how could you speak of voluntary co-operation in your scheme?"

"Our Movement is run for boys".

What is your implication, please? Do you opine that Satan does not enlist Boys?"

"Not to the degree that he enlists men; it is certainly not his fault. But boys have never forsaken the Angels, of their own free will. Rather, they would rally round them always".

"But, is not the period of boyhood the age of mischief?"

"What is your notion of mischief, pray?"

"It is the common man's and not certainly the Superiors'".

"Do you include boyish pranks in your idea of mischief?"

"Yes, I suppose I do."

"But, we don't. There is material difference between boyish pranks, and mischief. The thoughtlessness behind pranks, and the considered intention behind mischief make the two different in character. My point is that while boys are culpable of the former, men alone are capable of the latter. That is what every boy-worker firmly holds or ought to. That is the hope about the boy. Thoughtlessness can be cured, but evil bent hardened by habit is unbreakable. That is why the boy worker is keen on handling the boy at the proper age".

"Well! Where have we stranded? I came, not to discuss psychology, but to know if the movement affords free scope for "pranks"—be it so—to be able to enlist boys' hearts?"

Yes, it does, as long as thoughtlessness persists. But, very soon, they fall into the habit of orderly, considered action"

"How does that happen, may I ask?"

"Thoughtlessness can persist only when there is no objective in the boys' minds. But, they are so preoccupied with the affairs of their adopted Patrol and Troop, and their responsibilities, that their life is too busy. That is the result of added responsibility".

"So you say that the moment a boy is imposed with responsibility, he becomes a right-minded angel doing good to all?"

"Yours' is rather a long jump. Imposing responsibilities is one thing and undertaking them cheerfully is another. It takes some time and experience, though, of a few months, for a boy to be able to aspire to undertake leadership. Unless his heart is harnessed to the game, it does him no good."

Have there been failures too?"

"Yes, but most of them may be traced to unsuitable methods rather than to the lack of innate susceptibilities to good influence."

"Could not the Movement, in its wisdom, prevent such failures?"

"What could the movement do? It suffers or prospers at our hands."

Where does it help us?"

"In striking the imagination of BOYS."

"How, please?"

"It groups them into gangs; but they are gangs for good and not for evil. Which boy does not possess gang-spirit? Its satisfaction is desirable. The Movement pleads for freedom for boys to make noise, for making the most of their lives, and for due attention to be bestowed on them by men. And the boys know it."

"Are not men asked to encourage boys for their serviceability?"

"The Movement has been misunderstood so. It is time to disillusion people that the movement is, in fact a duty by the young and not a consideration for Boys' services. The parent has a right to expect dutifulness, but his duty by the boy is not based on a consideration of it. Everybody concerned must understand that the foremost and principal aim of the movement is to serve the boy. It is a BOY-MOVEMENT."

It is not a social service Movement. But it is one of the features of the Movement that we recommend SERVICE to the boy, on the motive that it helps him to make the most of life. We make the boy view Service in that light."

"Ha, Ha! Understanding dawns on me. You are out to serve yourselves—I mean the BOYS who mainly form the members of your Movement. The Public has got to be disillusioned a great deal. Your Movement has long been confounded with a social service league."

"For no fault of ours. Our lungs are hoarse. But there is some defect of understanding; something wrong with the ears of the public".

"That view changes the aspect of your Movement a good deal. Much dissatisfaction might have been spared us."

"Yes, quite so. It is we who suffer from your dissatisfaction with the Movement. There is another fact which is thoroughly ignored. Our members are boys preparing themselves for able service. They are not full-fledged scouts, though for the sake of auto-suggestion, they ought to look upon themselves not differently. The Public cannot afford, in justice and fairness to ignore this fact while judging us. But frequently they forget it."

My friend the Critic simply signified a sort of surprise by his uplifted eyebrows. His lips did not part. He seemed to take in the idea with tense concentration. At any rate he didn't denounce it.

"Next, there is one other point on which I would like to have your opinion", said he, "Is it false that your Movement claims the possibility of solving the Unemployment Problem?"

"Solving what? Do you mean the unemployment of men? Please do not forget the fact that the movement is run for boys and that the whole organisation is run as an emanation of the spirit of sacrifice voluntarily undertaken by the officers. While it provides food to no men, it endeavours to help the boy to try new fields of enterprise and to create in him the pluck to build a business of his own in his time, through the development of his talents in the line of any special hobbies."

"So then, its potentiality in the line of abating unemployment is but problematic?"

"So far as that problem concerns the future generation, scouting may help to mitigate the

misery of unemployment through the cultivation of hobbies."

"It is not much,"

"I may hold that it is. But the Movement has never given greater hopes."

"At least, you will not deny that your Movement has promised primarily to make the boys athletes."

"It has given no such promise at any time. For while it approves of scouts joining athletic clubs, if they had a mind to, it never intended to take their place. Unless the boy elects to develop himself into an athlete, it never imposed on him the condition. But it has ever endeavoured to keep the boy alive to the essential habits and factors of sound health and normal strength and fitness."

"Finally, one more point. Does your Movement foster national character in boys? Are you aware of the prejudice of the generality of people against it owing to its very international character which is a matter of pride with you?"

"Yes I am aware of it. But that prejudice is a result of want of understanding. What organisation is there for boys that gives greater scope for the development of National instincts and love of the Country than this? Just examine the facilities it provides. It organises constitutional bodies amenable to the influence of right minded men and the enlightened public. As to the programme of activities of each troop, the principle has been laid down as self-determination. What prevents its character from being national? May I lay the charge at the proper doors? Leaders' patriotism is not sufficiently strong to avail of the facilities afforded by the Movement. How many of them have devoted their time to scheme concrete activities of psychological and educational value, for adoption by boys? The Movement at present, bears the character of the men who run it, and if those who note defects influence these men or take up the work themselves, and honestly endeavour to run it on more desirable lines, certainly, the results will be more desirable. As it is, I have grave misgivings with respect to our Leaders' knowledge about the Movement itself. In my opinion, a study of it cannot fail to convince them of its big possibilities. Where Patriotism and Internationalism do not tally, the former is every scout's first duty. That is the declared policy of the Movement itself."

Some Games For Your Boys To Play.

(Selected by Hiawatha.)

Scout Pace, Kim's Game :—

The Course is half a mile from Troop Headquarters to a shop window. The members of each patrol must leave and return together. Patrols at intervals go at scout pace to the shop window, examine the goods on show for one minute, and return to headquarters at scout pace. If the course is covered in 13 minutes by any Patrol it scores 50 points. One point is deducted for each second over or under time. Patrols then prepare a list of articles on sale at the window; one point is given for each correct item and one deducted for each imaginary one. The Patrol with the highest total wins. This game may be suitably varied for each locality.

The Problem of the wounded scouts :

Patrols are out of camp on some activity and are told when they return to camp that they are to act as they think best. Patrols return to camp at intervals of, say, 15-20 minutes. They find the camp disordered and evident signs of a struggle.

In the foreground is a scout labelled : "Shot through the head.... dead". In not quite such an easily noticed position is another labelled : "Broken leg (left)—unconscious". Some distance off and well hidden (but with a spoor leading to him) is another labelled "Bleeding to death..... wounded in palm of left hand". At the camp fire, there are three mugs (the clue to the third scout).

Points are awarded for : Patrols who put out a watch to prevent further attacks. Patrols who realise that there is a third scout—find and treat him. Patrols who treat broken leg on the spot and carry patient into a tent afterwards. Patrols who make arrangements to treat the case of bleeding first of all.

Points deducted for Patrols who fuss round dead scout and prepare to bury him or who send for the doctor. Patrols who carry scout with broken leg before setting the limb or who tie gannots on the wrong leg or who administer artificial respiration. Patrols who do not find and treat the case of bleeding earliest. Patrols who fail to realise that there is a third scout.

Message Passing Fe'ay :

In circles—An even number of scouts are formed in a circle and numbered consecutively. Numbers 1 and 2 are each whispered different messages of equal length. On the word "Go" No. 1 whispers his message to No. 3, No. 3 to 5 and so on round to the last odd number. At the same time No. 2 whispers his message to the next even number in the opposite direction. Whenever the last odd number and No. 4 receive their messages they sprint to the Umpire and deliver them. The side which finishes first with the correct message wins.

Indoor Obstacle Match :

The leader having suggested that the troop shall compete in a blindfold obstacle championship, invites say 6 members to compete. These six go outside.

A course is prepared by clearing a long, narrow space and adorning it at intervals with, say, a pile of books, a large basin of water, a few bottles, a couple of pillows, a string across the course about 6 inches from the floor

and any other obstacles which might suggest themselves at the time.

No. 1 now enters from outside, the door is shut, the course shown to him before he is blindfolded. Each competitor is told that the one who gets to end of the course in the quickest time wins. When being blindfolded, the competitor is kindly helped by a couple of assistants who encourage him by their directions, such as :—"step high over the books, then the long strides before the water jump," and so on.

On the word "Go" he goes tentatively down the course, stepping extravagantly high or wide along a blank pathway from which all obstacles have been removed while his eyes were being blindfolded. Clapping denotes the end of the course and he snatches the handkerchief to discover the fraud and demand a consolation prize, a front seat to await the coming No. 2.

Poison :

Requirements : Several chalk circles measuring about a yard in diameter; a set of such circles for each group of players.

Description : The players are divided into groups from 15-20 in each. Each group joins hands to form a ring round or amidst a set of chalk circles. It is the aim of the players to pull one another into one or out of the circles. They must keep their hands joined, but may move in any direction or spring across the circle to avoid putting a foot inside. As soon as a player steps inside a circle the remainder cry "Poisoned" and for safety by touching wood, iron, etc. The player poisoned tries to tag as many as he can before they reach safety, and these also become poisoned. The ring is again formed, and when another player is forced to step inside the circle all those now poisoned assist the chasing. When all the players are poisoned, the game ends.

Points for the umpire : A circle may be reformed if it is accidentally broken, but if a player frequently or deliberately breaks to save himself, the umpire should put him out of the game. The Leader should guard against backward falls.

PRAYER FOR THE NEW YEAR.

We know the path wherein our feet should press,
Across our hearts are written Thy decrees.
Yet now, O Lord, be merciful and bless,
With more than these.

Grant us the will to fashion as we feel;
Grant us the strength to labour as we know;
Grant us the purpose ribbed and edged with steel,
To strike the blow.

Knowledge we ask not—knowledge Thou hast sent;
But, Lord, the will!—There lies the bitter need;
Give us to build above the deep intent,
The deed, the deed.

John Drinkwater.

Educational aspect of the Scout Training methods.

(Notes of a speech delivered by Sir R. Baden-Powell at Gilwell Park, 21st June 1927)

The same principles are carried out in the Guide movement for girls

1. What we do in the scout movement?

2. Would similar ideas be helpful in schools?

1. What we do in the scout movement.

We aim our programme as follows :—

(a) We study what qualities will be needed in the citizens of the future.

(b) We study each individual boy, his inclinations and his failings.

(c) We then eliminate the bad and promote the needed qualities in the boy through the activities and attraction of Scouting.

Our Object is to fill in any chinks left in the school education in the direction of developing character, of preparing boys for making the best of life, and of expanding the habit of good will and helpfulness generally in place of the prevailing self-interest and antagonisms.

The term "Scouting" means generally teaching such attributes through the laughter and self-education involved in practising the camp life of backwoodsmen.

The following are among the subjects which we promote :

1. Character.

Through the ideals of the Scout Law which mainly develop love through practice of service, (These laws include honour, loyalty, helpfulness to others, friendship to all, courtesy, kindness to animals, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift, moral cleanliness).

2. Accomplishments.

Self-education encouraged through the Badge system in some fifty useful attainments, among which the boy can make his choice.

The Badge system, when employed by an understanding Scoutmaster, can bring on the backward and give ambition and hope to the dull or poor boy.

3. Intelligence.

Through Tracking observation and memorisation of detail is taught and becomes a habit; and the deduction of the meaning of the signs noticed develops reasoning, imagination and general intelligence.

4. Leadership.

Through the Patrol System where a boy is in responsible charge of six others. The sense of duty, initiative, tact, authority and human touch needed for leadership are developed. The Patrol at the same time learn the team spirit of playing the game for their side and not for self.

5. Happiness.

Through Nature Study the boy is led to appreciate God and to recognise the beauties and wonders of nature, to understand sex problems, to realise the brotherhood of man and his place in the order of Nature, and thus to develop goodwill and love, with a fuller enjoyment of life.

Character development is the important objective in education. The three Rs alone can produce good crooks as well as good citizens.

Knowledge without the ballast of character is apt to be dangerous.

Character gives the poorer boy his chance; and if it includes Love it produces true Religion in practice and not merely in precept.

2. Would scouting methods be helpful in schools?

The great Public Schools such as Eton, Rugby, Wellington, Charterhouse, Christ's Hospital, etc., have lately taken up Scouting not because their boys need so much the training in character and intelligence, but in order that they should eventually become Scoutmasters and pass on their Public School characteristics to their poorer brothers.

It gives them the ideal and practice of Service.

This step on the part of the Public Schools is being followed by a number of the leading schools overseas.

The following suggestions have been made towards adapting the above ideals so as to be helpful to school teachers in their effort towards counteracting the tendency to selfishness incident to the award of individual prizes, scholarships, exhibitions, etc. and towards preparing the pupils for life and not merely for examinations.

they think that they have discharged all their duties by their young when they put them to school. As it is, the only kind of influence that is likely to penetrate the boy's own, outside-school time is the influence of fear of displeasure of the masters or of the idea of disgrace in being ploughed down in examination.

What about the competency of the school to discharge the whole responsibility by the boy? The school-boy visits the school between 10 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the day and the school-master visits it also just at that period of the day. The work in the school is the concern of the teacher, and he is pre-occupied with his curriculum and examinations. His position is reduced to that of mere examination-coaches, by circumstance. Of course, fortuitous opportunities are given to a few boys for playing foot-ball and for running debating societies. Even these are so ill-organised that boys who are any good in them desert school organisations for public ones. Perhaps masters charge them with the evil bent of longing for license. This is a betrayal of want of faith in the goodness of Boy-Propensities and it certainly does not do credit to Boy-Workers. None will dispute, also, that repression is the worst possible line to take.

Now let me explain what I mean by Boy-Power. Boys have a charm of their own and certain powers all their own. There is some attitude common to their age which can be called Boy-Attitude and a spirit all their own, also, to be named Boy-Spirit. What is the schoolmaster's function? It has been understood on all hands that his function is merely to permit of free, unrestricted growth of naturally endowed powers of every boy without Heredity, Environment, or other factor restricting it. This principle presupposes the existence of good powers in the Boy. Not merely the ones of potential growth but even the ephemeral tendencies of boyhood are of value. Is not the flower that precedes the fruit endowed with a function of its own? Why then waste Boy-Power by looking upon the boy as the immature man and undervaluing him as such? The habit of using all his powers out of feeling for fellow-creatures in the service of others is the only sure means of creating the mentality of Service in the Boy. Service itself should be looked upon as the sure means of making the most of one's life. It has been found that it is the Boy more than the man who delights in gratuitous service. This Boy-Tendency should be left to grow and develop. If care is taken by Society and the School towards that end, right-minded citizenship is assured.

If in the restricted sphere of the school itself, the Boy valued his services to his fellow-scholars and to the school as much as his examinations and studies he would not spare himself in the least. How to organise his services for the school? That ought to be the main subject of the school. It must set about establishing organisations on various lines in the school and saddle the responsibility of running them on the boys. Thus they will train the Boy in serving others. *Initiative* and *Leadership* will be the result. Self-less servants of the school will ultimately develop into Servants of the Community.

What is to be the ultimate aim of the school itself? To serve the people. In what other way can the school be more of real service to the people than by keeping them informed of up-to-date methods of Boy-Training and of the part they have to play in it. What are the Boy-Movements which the schools have hitherto taken the trouble to usher into the land? What are the ones on which they have felt it their duty to enlighten the public? The only one with which they are somehow associated is the Boy Scout Movement and even that has been saddled on the school by extraneous agencies.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have sketched out the objects that must be held in view in organising Boy-Power in the interests of the country. The Boy Scout Movement is a scheme designed exactly to achieve these objects. And it is meant to organise only the hours of the Boy outside school. If schools are discreet enough to see that their hands are fettered by having to suffer from limitations of curriculum, examinations and class-management, they will utilise the Boy Scout Movement, study its scheme and enlighten the public and do their duty by the young. If, however, they adopt Scouting as a picturesque part of schooling, they are causing grievous harm to the Movement and to the boys, and it does little credit to their understanding and sincerity in serving the Boy and the public. The Boy Scout Movement is an independent organisation and the Scout Troop is a separate institution which if the school permits the boys to run it, adds to their powers, makes the most of their life, and supplements the chinks left out in their training, owing to the limitations attendant on the nature of organisation of the present day schools.

Secondly, the teaching profession does itself wrong in taking upon itself the organisation of all the time of the Boy. It is unjust and harmful to the boy's interests to tyrannise over him all

the 24 hours. He must be given the responsibility of self-government during a part of the day. How else can we develop self-reliance and the capacity for right self-determination on the part of the Boy? Let the Boy be pre-occupied with some kind of service to others on his own account or with some work for the welfare of a team of which he is one or with some responsibility to bear in the running of an institution of his own, and these are the very opportunities that a Boy Scout Troop offers him.

It behoves the school to tell the public that such an organisation is necessary in the interests of the growth of the powers of citizenship in the young and that they must foster it by sympathy and other facilities. As they at present rely on the schools it is the duty of the schools to enlighten them. While the schools can take no credit for doing it they will be failing in their duty if they did not do it.

In their own self-interest, institutions must enlighten the public on the nature of the organisation, that it is the responsibility of the public to organise the leisure hours of boys; and that it is too much to expect the school to do it. For, what Boy is there that will not profit by the Movement? If in an institution there are 300 boys, is it possible for it to take upon itself the responsibilities of 20 Troops? It is clear from the nature of the quiescence of institutions,

at present, that they have not understood their responsibilities clearly or being aware of them, have tacitly made up their minds to deny the boys of the school, Scouting. The public having implicit faith in the school will be greatly disappointed when they come to know of it.

When the Movement is rightly understood by the public it will not be pleasant for institutions to be accused of wilful or negligent failure of duty. So it behoves educational institutions to join hands with the Boy Scouts Association and propagate Scouting in its right aspects and true colours. It will make way for intelligent interest being taken in the work of the school and schoolmasters. If schoolmasters be looked upon as citizen-builders inside school by the public, they will come forward to bear their share of the burden outside school. This certainly does not preclude spirited schoolmasters from service in the Movement. For a long time they shall have to man the field, but under changed conditions their sacrifices will be appreciated as they ought to be and even their work in the school will be estimated at their due dignity and worth.

Thus by fostering the Movement as a sister institution run for the welfare of boys, schools and schoolmasters stand to gain. Their apathy or antipathy at present will in the long run redound to their disparagement.

Letters to a Would-be Scouter.

XI

My Dear G.,—

That is as it should be, your getting keen on your boys getting the Second Class Badge. Badges are meant to be won, and a Patrol or a Troop which is indifferent to them is, to say the least, lifeless!

The "Be Prepared" Badge is not only pretty but is also the inevitable transition to that other widely coveted and covetable one the "A—" Badge. And knowing your fellows as I do, I know they won't themselves rest or allow you to find any till you have enabled them to get it.

The first of the nine requirements for the Badge is "One Month's Service". Every boy has to put in one month from his Investiture that is to say. For it is one month's service as a Scout that is intended and you know it is the Investiture that marks the beginning of one's Scout-career.

And further it is service of an active type. That this point is not usually very clearly grasped or if understood is not strictly adhered to—is indeed a pity!

This first requirement for the Badge would not be satisfied unless the boy has all the time been exerting himself to the utmost in all directions and making himself better and more efficient in every way.

This "month" properly understood is a sort of further probation for the boy, to enable you and also others to see if and how far the young lad is responding to the training and the ideals of a Scout.

During this probation he has to learn a good many things which are dealt with as the rest of the requirements for the Badge, viz:—Tracking, Signalling, First Aid, Fire Lighting and Cooking and so forth. In fact he should successfully get

through certain preliminary lessons in Scoutcraft.

One month isn't really enough for all this. Indeed with the utmost exertion it ordinarily takes thrice as long, so that, in this Rule, the Chief should be taken as laying down only the *minimum*.

You certainly *can teach* a good many of these things to the boys yourself, but you had not better not attempt it. For it is greater fun and more useful in the long run to let the boys teach themselves, yourself just providing them the necessary facilities.

From the beginning, get the aid of experts, for Signalling and for First Aid at least, and if possible for tracking as well. Any local Army or Police Officer may help you with Flag Signalling, and Post Masters will be of much help in your lads picking up Morse by Tappers or Buzzers, and you will incidentally be doing them a splendid good turn by drawing them out into (for them) the luxury of open air!

And when things are learnt you must contrive to work in all this knowledge in the ordinary Troop routine so that the boys may see that these things are more than of academic interest.

Probably Signalling and First Aid should be begun quite early, as these require a long time for their mastery.

As regards the former, for the purpose of the Rules it is enough if the boy knows the symbols either in "Morse" or "Semaphore," but you should not feel satisfied with their knowing the latter, nor solely the former. "Morse" is of all round application. You can use it not only in Flag Signalling but in several other ways as well. For Flare signalling, on the Buzzer, the Tapper or on the whistle, it is "Morse" only that is adapted.

Semaphore is subject to various limitations. It isn't useful for Flare, Smoke or Sound Signalling, and when Signalling you have to be looking always at the Receiving Station.

But your boys should know just enough of Semaphore to realise what it is, so that when they see someone doing it they should not feel

that it has been denied to them. The general principles and the various circles and a day or two of practice will be all they need.

Morse must however be taken up more assiduously. E. I. S. H. and T. M. O. are easily learnt during the course of one evening; you will see that between them they cover more than one fourth of the English alphabet. After a day at these letters the boys will be ready for the next lot, of A. U. V. and N. D. B. And when once you feel sure that they do know and can employ these symbols, you can take up F. L., G. W., Q. Y., and K. R., and still later on give the C. J. P. X. Z. There is no need to worry them about "opposites" and so forth. Leave all generalisations to be done by them, and it really does not much matter of they do fail to generalise at all.

Do not forget the numerals, they will easily learn to distinguish these from the letters by their consisting of 5 elements each of them. And get the boys to speak of Ack, Beer, Charlie, Don, Edward, Freddie, George, Harry, Ink, London, Monkey, Nuts, Orange, Pip, Queen, Robert, Esses, Tock, Uncle, Vic, William, X-Ray, Yorker, and Zebra. These are funny, but they help you to correctly write down your message when some one is reading it for you.

When the boys have learnt all the symbols and are able to manage them, it is good to remember that it isn't time to stop. The proper thing to do after that is to keep the knowledge in continual use. A good deal of signalling could be worked in usefully in Troop work, as in giving orders, communicating with Patrols and so forth, and it is not a bad idea either now and again to write up your notices in "Morse" or "Semaphore" characters. That is a lot of fun, and it will help to keep your boys always up to the scratch.

Now I must really dry up and leave the F. A. to be taken up next time.

Meantime peg away, and let your boys see that it is no silly fooling about, but serious work that Scouting means and stands for.

So long!

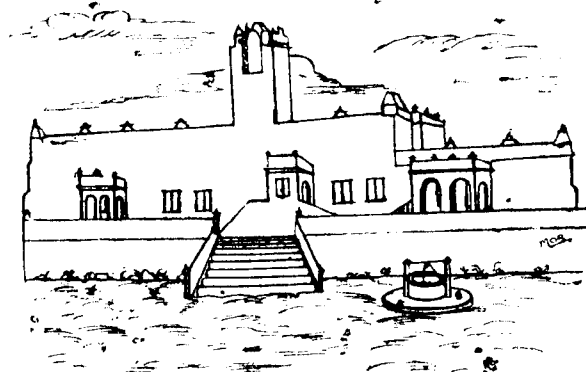
Your sincere friend and brother,
SPOTTED DOVE.

Scouts: Look out for The Great International Jamboree, 1929.

(*'The Madras Mail.'*)



Campers of the Vizagapatam Scouters' Training Camp
November, 1927.



The Dansborg Castle at Tranquebar where
a Cubmasters' Camp was held in November last.

WE have had many inquiries with regard to this and the following information will be of interest to those who are anxious to participate. We believe that several in Madras are already known to be saving money for this function.

Preliminary decisions have been arrived at in connexion with the 1929 Jamboree. These may have to be modified somewhat but in the main the Jamboree will be organised on the following lines:

(1) **Date.**—The date will be the first two weeks in August, 1929.

(2) **Number.**—No limit will be placed on the number of Scouts who may come and it is hoped that as many as possible will come from each country. The whole contingent from each country will be regarded as representing their country. There will be no division into "official" or "visiting" parties.

(3) **Organisation.**—The first week will be devoted to a great combined Camp following as far as possible the example of the Jamboree Camp at Copenhagen in 1924.

Each contingent will be expected to bring or arrange for its own tents and general camping equipment and to organise its own camp according to its local characteristics. Food will be provided uncooked and each contingent will do its own cooking in its own camp.

(4) **Payment.**—Each contingent will be required to pay British Headquarters a total sum calculated at the rate of 3/- per head per day for the whole fortnight. This will cover all expenses in camp including officially organised excursions during that period.

As on the last occasion, all other expenses will be borne by contingents.

(5) Jamborees in England have hitherto been held in London. On this occasion it will be held somewhere in the Midlands near one of the big industrial centers, probably not far from Manchester. This means that the official tours in the second week will be to the big works, docks etc., and this should prove a very interesting time for Overseas Scouts.

Many Overseas Scouts will no doubt wish to visit the Lake District and Scotland but, so far as London and the South are concerned an attempt will be made to arrange for some building as a jumping off place with catering arrangements. This may be very difficult, however, and it may be necessary to arrange a camp over these periods.

All arrangements are being discussed at the moment on the basis of 30,000 Scouters and Scouts but it is quite on the cards that number will be exceeded.

May I again mention that this is the Scout Movement's coming of age year and we do hope that large numbers will turn up from all over the Empire. It is unfortunate that we cannot give financial assistance, but in all other respects we will do whatever we can to give visitors an enjoyable and interesting time.

A very warm welcome awaits those who visit us in 1929.

(Sd.) A. D. PICKFORD,

Commissioner for Overseas

Scouts and Migration.

News From Various Quarters.

Madras:

The Investiture ceremony of the II Perambur Troop was performed by Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu Garu the District Commissioner for North Madras on the 18th December 1927. The Commissioner addressed the scouts after the function and gave them sound advice.

The Park Fair Sports for Scouts of Madras was held on the evening of the 24th December in the S. I. A. A. Grounds. This time the entries were received well in advance and 182 competitors sent in their names. No money prizes or cups or articles were given but the winners were given colored ribbons to be attached to scout staves and the amount set apart Rs. 20/- was sent by the scouts through Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidugaru the Commissioner to the Provincial

Commissioner for being forwarded to His Excellency the Chief Scout as the scouts' contribution to the Nellore Cyclone Relief Fund. The Private Secretary to H.E. The Governor has sent the following letter to Mr. Parankusam Naidugaru—"Dear Diwan Bahadur, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer has shown me your letter enclosing a cheque for Rs. 200/- for the Nellore Relief Fund, being the money rendered available by the offer of the Boy Scout Prize winners at the Park Fair Sports to hand over their prize money for this purpose. I have conveyed the information to His Excellency and am to ask you to convey to the Boy Scouts His Excellency's appreciation of their generosity and his congratulations on their display of real scout spirit....."

Yours sincerely,
BRAVO! MADRAS SCOUTS.

(Signed) E. C. SMITH.

The First Vepery C. R. C. H. S. Troop of Scouts camped towards the end of the year 1927 for four days at Mahabalipuram and Tirukali-Kunram and other places and had an enjoyable time.

The 10th Triplicane Young India Troop had an enjoyable three days camp at Tirunelveli near Pallavaram towards the end of last year.

Vizagapatam :

A training camp for prospective scoutmasters was held in the extensive grounds of the Hotel Cecil Waltair from the 20th to 30th of November and prospective scouters from all parts of the district and outside attended the camp. The Camp was under the charge of Messrs. P. S. Narayanswami of the Provincial Hd. Qrs., and Bh. Krishna Rao, Divisional Organising Secy., for Circars. The camp was run entirely on Patrol lines and great enthusiasm prevailed among the campers. The names of the campers who attended the camp appears elsewhere.

The Annual meeting of the Vizag District Council was held in the Hotel Cecil Grounds on the 36th November in the Training camp Grounds. After the business meeting, there was a grand camp fire sing-song to which the campers contributed very much. The scouts of Vizag Town also took part in the camp fire.

A Grand Rally of all the Boy Scouts of the District was held in the Golf Links, Waltair on the occasion of the visit of H. E. the Chief Scout to Vizagapatam. There were more than 350 scouts and they were lodged and fed free by the munificence of the public-spirited citizens of the district. The success of the rally which was under the direction of Mr. P. C. Venkatapathy Raju, M. L. C., assisted by the Provincial Organising Secretary and Divisional Organising Secretary who had come to Vizag for the purpose, was due to the untiring efforts of the Honorary Secretaries of Vizag District Council and the President of the Council and the District Commissioner. His Excellency reviewed the Scouts and expressed his appreciation of the advance that scouting had made in the District.

The 3rd Anniversary of the Bimlipatam Municipal High School Troop was celebrated on the 23rd December under the Presidency of Janab Gulam Dastagir Sahib Bahadur, the District Educational Officer of the District of Vizagapatam. The elite of the town graced the function with their presence. There was an interesting programme of events including a talk to scouts by Mr. V. V. Narasimham, Headmaster Government training School, Bimlipatam, a campfire sing song and theatricals. The President of the evening was good enough to award a medal in appreciation of the talents of Abdul Latheef who acted the part of Richard in Talisman.

Godavery :

A Rally of Cubs and Scouts of Rajahmundry numbering 150 was held in honour of His Excellency the Chief Scout's visit. His Excellency later visited the Junior Certified school where the Cubs attached to the school entertained His Excellency with cub activities.

Ramnad :

The Shivaji Rovers of Ramnad conducted a variety entertainment at Mandapam camp on Saturday the 3rd December before a large audience. The Camp Superintendent was very helpful to the Rovers. The troop benefited financially also.

The same troop camped on the 26th and 27th November at Tirupullani Beach. They lived an ideal

camp life and were helped by the Manager of the Choultry Mr. Jaibswamy Rao very much. The troop visited the Morkulam Salt Factory also and the factory Officer Mr. N. G. Venkateswara Iyer who showed them round was good enough to present a portable tent of his own to the troop.

On the occasion of Dr. Besant's visit to Manamadurai the scouts about 50 strong gathered together to do honour to her. She was taken to the local School, where a welcome address was read and presented to her. She spoke words of good advice to the scouts and thanked them for the honour done by them to her.

Coimbatore :

The Bhishma Troop of the Bhavani High School enacted Bhishma's Vow on the 10th and 12th December in aid of Troop Funds. There was very good response. The Troop camped out at Pasupati Hills a few miles from Bhavani and had a good time.

The Divisional Organising Secretary visited the following troops during his stay in the district and helped them in various ways such as testing boys for their tests, giving talks to the boys and the public on the advantages of scouting etc. :—Muruga Troop, Gobichetti Palayam, Krishna Troop Tirupur, Perundurai Troop, the scout troops at Erode, etc. In Erode, arrangements are going on to start a Local Association. The Local Amateur Dramatic Sabha has promised to stage a play in January and give at least Rs. 400/- to the prospective Association at Erode. On the 3rd December a Local Association was formed with Janab Sheik Dawood Sahib Bahadur as Presidents, Messrs. Parker and the Municipal Chairman as Vice-Presidents and Messrs Dandapani Iyer and Muthukaruppan Chetty as Secretaries. A strong Executive Committee was also elected at the time.

The Sri Ram Rovers of the Government Training School, Coimbatore had their Investiture by the District Scout Commissioner on the 20th November. Messrs. R. Srinivasa Iyengar the Hony. Secy. of the Dist. Scout Council and K. S. Patrachariar of the Govt. College also spoke on the occasion.

Under the auspices of the Students' Literary Society, Coimbatore, Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar the Hony. Scout Secy., for the District spoke on the Aims and ideals of Rovering.

Madura :

James Troop of Melur celebrated the Armistice day with due solemnity on the 11th November. The troop camped at Kilur a place 4 miles from Melur on the 13th November and had a days' useful outing.

Trichinopoly :

News has been received of a local scout rally at Musiri on the 7th December. The President District Board, the District Educational Officer, the Revenue Divisional Officer and others who were present appreciated the activities of the scouts.

Tanjore :

The Local Association of Mayavaram has become an accomplished fact and this important centre of scouting in Tanjore District is bound to progress very rapidly hereafter. We wish success to the Association. On the 27th November '27 recruits of the Abhayambika troop took the Promise and became scouts.

The scouts of the Municipal High Schools of Mayavaram and Kornad rendered good service during the Thula Festival.

The Abhayambika Scouts had a good camp at Parambur near Manganallur.

A number of Rovers of the I Papanasam and Tilak Rovers had a very interesting experimental Rover camp at Pulimangalam near Papanasam. The Programme followed is given elsewhere. Will brother Rovers in other parts of the province try the programme and let us know how they have improved upon it?

The Findlay College Scouts and Rovers camped out in a most lovely camping site three miles away from Mannargudy on the 21st. The Rovers camped separately from the scouts in a very big grove. The work followed was in the nature of training for tests. The time spent was very useful and it is hoped that the efficiency of the troop will increase very much as a result of this camp.

Bellary :

The Bellary Rovers (one patrol)—consisting of Rovers T. N. Chari, D. V. Chari, N. M. Sastri and M. Rajagopal did a Rover hike on Bicycles from Bellary to Sandur—Ramandrug hills—Hospet covering a distance of 60 miles on 22nd and 23rd December. All the stuff necessary was carried by the hikers on their Bikes after careful selection. We give below some details so that they may be useful to others who might be planning a similar hike :—

Stage 1. Sandur—31 miles from Bellary—Good road—fairly level till you reach Sandur Territory—Yettinahathi to Sandur—5 miles is through a picturesque hill range.

Sandur the capital of the state lies in a beautiful valley where one can have innumerable standing camps.

Stage 2. Sandur to Ramandrug mines, a plateau of about 4 sq. miles and 3500 feet above sea level—the best part of the hike. Very beautiful landscape all around. The Ramandrug mines is very interesting. Mr. Rose the Assistant Manager of the mines is a keen scouter. The plateau is the summer resort of the place. Though a good place for camping out, there is water difficulty here. The mining authorities have to pump out water from a depth of 150 feet.

Stage 3. Ramandrug to Hospet sloping down, but cyclists have to take care of sharp turnings. The weather is sometimes chill.

The Rovers are thankful to the Dewan of Sandur, Messrs. Rose and Jameson of the Ramandrug mines, Dr. K. Nagan Gowd and Mr. Thandavaraya Mudaliar for their kindness. The Scouts and Rovers of Hospet played hosts to the Hikers and entertained them royally.

Gorakhpur :

News has been received of the opening of a scout hut as a result of the joint efforts of the B-P and Seva Samiti Scouts of the place. The hut is for the general convenience of the scouts and is situated at the out skirts of the forest on high open land with a small stream flowing by. The place is about 8 miles from Gorakhpur and can be easily reached from Kusmhi Ry. Station and the District Board Road.

The Jamboree at Bombay.

Relatively not a very prominent or busy corner of the great city of Bombay, Worli with its teeming thousands of boys, young men and grown-ups who hailed from all over India and elsewhere in their picturesque multi-coloured and gay uniforms presented a

striking appearance during the week of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to that famous city.

The morning of the 10th of December was indeed memorable, for then endless numbers of Motor Lorries, impressed into Jamboree service and sporting proudly the placards signifying such impress, were seen plying up and down the length and breadth of the City, taking Scout contingents by the hundreds from every nook and corner of Bombay and also from the harbour and from various Railway Stations where they were pouring in from every conceivable quarter.

Contingents came from the north, from the east and the west, and from the south, indeed from every point of the Compass; and they came by land and sea, though not by air! Shiploads came from Karachi on one side and Malabar and Cochin on the other; and train loads came from every corner of India, Madras and Mysore contributing about 200 each. Punjab, Central Provinces Rajputana, Ajmer, Ceylon and Hyderabad were also strongly represented.

Before noon that memorable day the whole of Worli was almost literally transformed into a Bee-hive, such was the bustle and the activity, and the honey-comb like structure of the "Chawls" where the contingents were billeted lent further colour to the similarity.

Twelve thousands brought together into a small compass as a corner of Bombay is no easy crowd to manage, and it would certainly have been impossible for the Jamboree authorities to manage them except for the fact that all the twelve thousand were, or were aspiring to become, Scouts.

A huge Pandal (or as they call it in Bombay a "Mandap") accommodated all the 12,000 at meals, and the sight of an ocean of humanity sitting at their "table" was great indeed and did one's soul much good. Difficulties were felt (and naturally) especially as regards speed of service, but they were successfully tackled and overcome by a cheerful band of volunteers from among the Scouts coming forward and under taking to help in the task.

The Rally at the Mahaluxmi Race Course was a grand affair and very successful. Looking back at the pavilion one saw an imposing sight of a regular ocean of human heads, so many were the visitors who were not deterred by the rather prohibitive entrance they had to pay, a circumstance which speaks clearly of the support from the public that the Scouts in Bombay should be having.

The March Past was the main item for the Rally, and it was a very grand sight, indeed almost unparalleled in the history of the country's boyhood. Naturally a long period of time was taken up by this item, but the event was something really enjoyable.

After the March Past the whole of the Scouts present rallied round the Chief Scout for India and Burma, and listened to the Provincial Commissioner for Bombay, Sir C. V. Mehta, reading the address of welcome to His Excellency. Both the address and His Excellency's reply in suitable and felicitous terms were made audible to every one by the valuable aid of Loud Speakers.

Two big Camp Fires were held, for which a special Arena had been put up in the open space forming the Worli area.

Electricity had been impressed into service in several ways, and Search Lights and Loud Speakers were the order of the day.

(Continued on page 101.)

NOTES BY THE WAY.

(Searchlight)

THERE is as much difference between playing the game and playing at it as there is between doing a thing and pretending to do it. Even so is it with scouting.

It is at once the best and the highest of conceptions designed to aid the proper development and growth of the younger generation. But more than a half of our number have not paused to consider the rationale of the scheme or the *raison d'être* of the various parts of that great edifice.

An intelligent appreciation of the why and the wherefore of every sort of activity that is recommended as part of the scheme of scout training is indispensable to every one who is sincere and earnest in his desire to help the boyhood of the country.

And when we understand the rationale of the scheme and see why we have been recommended to have various kinds of activities we ought not to rest till we work them out to the best advantage and benefit of—the boys.

Scouting is practical religion as some one so aptly put it and the spiritual significance of scouting is there all the while and if we do not recognise that supreme significance of scouting in our work with the boys, who is to blame? Not the boys, certainly. They are at the age when hero-worship plays a great part in their character and if we do not set a high standard to our boys by personal example ourselves, it is time for us to consider seriously whether we should continue in the movement any longer.

It is and should not be difficult to any one who works with and for the boys, since scouting is essentially non-sectarian thus making it possible for all people of whatever religion they may belong, to come into the movement and work with tolerance and reverence for other faiths.

God is all around us manifested in His creation and it is only when we bring our boys nearer to His creation that they can understand His greatness and Providence. The first attempt to bring the boy nearer Nature is to name his patrol after an animal in his locality

and encouraging him to study all about the animal or bird. This is the thin end of the wedge in the commencement of the study of Nature. And this study is going to be a study by oneself. Not listening to others who may have seen and observed things, but one which has to be pursued first hand by the scout himself.

This is only the thin end of the wedge and unless we realise that the thicker part of the wedge in the shape of other practices follows, there is nothing much to gain. The progressivity of the scheme must not be lost sight of. Can most of us, however, lay our hand on our hearts and say we haven't lost sight of it?

Take the Court of Honour idea for instance. This is comparatively a better understood matter, but few there be who do work it out in the spirit of "Self Government for Boys."

The administration of the troop still too often partakes of the rule of a monarch and probably a despotic one at that! Things are thought of and done for the troop by the Scoutmaster himself, without providing the Court even the opportunity of sensing the difficulty or much less solving it.

Some of us Scoutmasters are still too often inclined to obtrude our opinion into every aspect of troop Government with the deplorable result that the boys fail to get the chance of ever learning to manage things for themselves. That explains why most troops still remain a "One man's show" instead of being the "Boys' Own" which they have a right to be.

And then the Troop Committee? Few have honestly tried to exploit the idea and the reason is not far to seek. It lies on the Scoutmaster's opinion of himself.

But the Chief thought of this as a means of interesting the community in the work of the troop and to get them to realise the value of such an institution so that they will not, as too often done, think of the troop as the "S.M.'s Own", but as their very own!—A circumstance calculated to give longer and more vigorous life to the troop itself.

Are we scouters free from mutual repulsion among ourselves? A woeful absence of cohesion is noticeable in many areas. There is not sometimes sufficient give and take as between scouters, there is just a little too much of mutual jealousy and an unhealthy spirit of rivalry in many centres—with the result that the poor boys do suffer.

The boys have a right to expect the best and we are bound to show ourselves at our highest and noblest. *There can be and there is no compromise.*

We claim that we instil character not merely by precepts, but by helping the boys to live the Scout Law by furnishing them the opportunities which will enable them to practise the various tenets of the scouts.

But are we consciously addressing ourselves to the question? Are we taking out each individual boy and helping him in the way as intelligent scouters, ought to? Are not we lapsing into the "mere-precept" way, which we strongly condemn by the same breath?

Are we setting a personal example to our boys in all that is noble, honourable and right? If Scouting is character training through the personality of the Scoutmaster, can the Scoutmaster, afford to be any thing else than the noblest and the best?

These Notes are not written merely in a spirit of fashionably crying down ourselves and our ways. On the other hand, they are intended to enable every one of us, at some part of our scout career—and Searchlight feels that the eve of the New Year is most appropriate—to look back and think and see in what respects all of us should re-arrange our notions and practices.

We are all of us, out for a very great and noble object. The Chief has entrusted a great task to us, the rebuilding of the younger generation. He expects us to achieve, that by judicious application of the various instruments which have elsewhere in intelligent and loyal hands stood the test. He expects us to gain our goal by the force of our own personality.

Every one has the right to expect the highest and the best out of us. We have to strive hard, *very hard* indeed, to carry out the task we have set before ourselves. We must attempt

to do it properly and well—or we had better get out and leave it for other hands to tackle.

As 'Uncle' Elwes puts it, "It is what we Scouters are—not we say or pretend to be—that helps or hinders our boys in their attempts to live their Promise."

May you, my brothers all, have the best of luck and glorious camping and splendid scouting in 1928—is the earnest wish of Searchlight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor,

THE "SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT", MADRAS,

Dear Sir,

In my article on 'Ants' published in the September issue of the 'South India Boy Scout', I have, in connection with the 'Spencer-Wells forceps', mentioned that the South American Indians used ants for a similar purpose. "Beda Samhita" tells us that ants were so used in Ancient India also. Let me quote Pandit Subramanya Sastri in full. "A curious method of treating Asyctes is given in Beda Samhita. The abdomen is opened and black ants are made to tighten the punctures in the intestines by holding the skin in their mouths. When they have thus closed the puncture their heads are scissored off leaving their mouth tightly holding the skin. Then the intestines are replaced and the abdomen stitched up."

Yours truly,
S. T. MOSES.

(From page 99.)

Dr. Annie Besant the Honorary Commissioner for India, to whom the Indian boy is eternally indebted for giving him the blessing of Scouting, was present at one of these Camp Fires and she was enthusiastically received and cheered.

A combined Post and Telegraph office was in operation and in full swing all the time. The Post Master though a regular Departmental man must be a Scout, to judge from the cheerful way in which he received all visitors to this office night and day and attended to their requirements.

A *pucca* hospital with its numerous beds and full and complete equipment and a very cheerful and very obliging Doctor in charge was another valuable *annexe*.

A Physical culture Display by some of the contingents was given as part of the Jamboree activities, which was very much appreciated by those present.

The Camp Fire items were some of them very interesting and original. And the Loud Speaker came in very useful at the time, as during the addresses and speeches at the Rally.

Most striking of all was the uniform kindness and courtesy which the authorities always showed to the visiting Scouts, and the happy spirit of *camaraderie* and fellowship that was noticeable among the visitors, whether boys or grown-ups, and the way every one tried to enjoy, and to make the Jamboree enjoyable to others.

It should certainly have meant enormous trouble to the Scout authorities in Bombay to organise this huge gathering of boys, but the benefits that certainly have accrued and will accrue to the boyhood of the country must more than compensate for their trouble.

(Jamboreeite)

OUR VERNACULAR PAGE.

வாசகரே!

வேறு விஷயங்களைப்பற்றிய வெளியீடுகள் மிகவும் விரிந்தவையாயிருப்பதால் வழக்கப்படி யான் வரைய வேண்டிய மற்றைய விஷயத்தை நிறுத்தியுள்ளேன். மன்னிக்கக் கோருகிறேன்.

சென்னையப்புரி,

8, ஜனவரி 1928.

சென்ற நவம்பர் திங்களிற் சாரணர் விதிகளையும் வாக்குதிகளையும் பற்றிச் சிவங்கை பண்டித ஸ்ரீல ஸ்ரீ சோமசுந்திரமலர்கள் எழுதியுள்ள செய்யுட்களுக்காக அவரை மிகவும் போற்றுகின்றேன்.

கற்றற்கேயன்றி மற்றுறக்கெங்களுஞ் சாரணரியக்கத்தின் நற்கோடுகள் தெளிவாகும்? ஆயினும் கற்றாரிற் சிலர் இவ்வியக்கத்தைப்பற்றிப் போதுமான வளவு சிரத்தை யெடுத்துக்கொள்வதைக் காண்கிறோமில்லை. அதிலும் தமிழில் வல்லார் சிரத்தை காண்பிப்பது அரிதினு மரிதாயிருக்கிறது. இச்சந்தர்பத்தில் ஷையர் எழுதியுள்ளதை நோக்குங்கால் ஆங்கிலத்திற் பயிற்சி பெற்றத வர்க்கத்தாருள்ளும் இவ்வியக்கம் வியாபிக்குமாறு உழைக்க முன்வந்துள்ளாரின் தொகை விரும்பியாகி வருகின்றதென்று தோன்றுகிறதல்லவா?

“தென்னிந்திய வாலிபச்சாரண” நென்னும் இப்பத்திரிக்கை முக்கியமாகத் தென்னிந்திய சாரணரின் நன்மைக்காக வேற்பட்டதென்பதைத் தடுக்கவல்லார் யாருமில்லை. ஆயினுந் தென்னிந்தியருள் அநேகருக்குரிய தாய்ப்பாஷையாகிய தமிழில் பிரசுரமாகும் விஷயங்கள் வெகு சில ஆங்கிலம் ஆதிக்கம் பெற்றுள்ள நகரவாசிகளின் மத்தியில் மட்டுஞ் சாரணரியக்கம் பிரசுரித்தால் போதுமென்று ஒருவரும் ஒருநாளுஞ் சொல்லமுடியாது. தென்னிந்தியருள் ஆங்கில மரிந்தவரை விட அரியாதவரே அதிகமுள்ளாரென்று அங்கனமுள்ள அநேகரின் மத்தியில் இவ்வியக்கம் பறவவேண்டுமெல் அவரவர் பாஷைகளுள் சாரணரியக்கத்தைப்பற்றி விவரிப்பதாலும்—சாரணப் பயிற்சிகளைக் கற்பிப்பதாலுமேயன்றி வேறு மார்க்கங்களால் பயன் கிடைக்காது.

18 வயதிற்கு மேலாய ஆண்டுகளையுடைய ஒரு யுவகன் முதிர்சாரணனாவதாற் பெறும் பயன், சில நாட்கள் வரையில் வாலிபச்சாரணனுயிருந்து பிறகு முதிர் சாரணனுக்கு சிறுவன் பெறக்கூடிய பயனினுங் குறைந்ததேயாகும். மற்றும், சிலநாட்கள்வரையில் இளஞ்சாரணனுயிருந்து, பிறகு வாலிபச்சாரணனாகி, பிறகு முதிர் சாரணனுக்கு சிறுவன் பெறும் பயன்களே மற்றைய இருவருடையதினும் அதிகமாகும். ஆகவே, முதிர்சாரணரியக்கத்தைப் பிரசுரிப்பதிலும் வாலிபச்சாரணரியக்கத்தைப் பிரசுரித்தல் நன்றாகும். இளஞ்சாரணரியக்கத்தைப் பிரசுரிப்பதோ, அதனினும் நல்லதாகும். அங்கனஞ் செய்வதற்காகப், பத்திரிக்கைகள் வெகுவாக உபயோகப்படுவதின்கிலை யென்றாலும்—

ஆங்கிலத்தில் பிரசுரமாகும் விஷயங்கள் அடியோடு பயன்படா வென்னல் சுற்றும பிழைபெற்று. தற்ற் தாய்பாஷைகளுள் வெளியாகும் விஷயங்களையே, இளம்பிராயமாய் இளஞ்சாரணர் ஒதி, உணர்ந்து, அபிப்பிராயப்பராவென்று ஆலோசிக்குங்கால் தக்க பதிலளித்தக்கூடாமலிருக்கும்போது ஆங்கிலத்திலுள்ள விஷயங்களை ஒதியறியக்கூடாமாவென்று கேட்கவே வேண்டியதின்கிலை. இளஞ்சாரணர் அங்கனம் அறியக்கூடாதெனினும், இளஞ்சாரணப்பதிகளாவது ஒதியரிவாராவென்று ஆலோசிக்குங்கால், ஆங்கிலத்திலுள்ளவற்றை ஒதியறியக்கூடாத அநேகர் இளஞ்சாரணப் படைப்பதிகளாயிருப்பதற்குற்ற நற்பாக்கியமாகிய செளகரியத்தைப் பெற்றுள்ளார். அங்கனமுள்ளவர் எப்படி ஆங்கிலத்திலுள்ளவற்றை ஒதியுணர்ந்து சிறுவருக்கும் உணர்த்தக்கூடும்.

அன்றியும் நமது இராஜதானியிலுள்ள மொத்தச்சாரணருள் தமிழினர் பாதிக்கதிகயாவர். ஆயினும் நமது பத்திரிக்கையில் தமிழில் பிரசுரமாகும் விஷயங்களோ மொத்த விஷயங்களுள் விசம் பாகமு மாவதில்லை. இதற்குள்ள காரணகளுள் தமிழில் விஷயதானங்கள் செய்வாரில்லாததும் ஒன்று. ஆகவே இச்சந்தர்பத்தில் என்னுடன் கூடிய சகோதர ராகிய சோமசுந்திரமலர்களை நான் நமஸ்கரித்து வரவேற்கிறேன். அன்றியும், சாரணப்பயற்சியுள்ளவரும்—தமிழில் பரிசுமூள்ளவருமாகிய ஒவ்வொருவரையும் சாரணியத்தைத் தமிழ்த்த முயலுமாறும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நிற்க, இளஞ்சாரணரியக்கத்தின் சம்பந்தமாய் மிகவும் சிரத்தையுடன் அதிக உபயோகமான விஷயங்களை எழுதிவந்த Father Molony களின் கடிதங்களைத் தமிழ்ப்படுத்தி வந்த எனது தொடர்ச்சியில் இம்முறை ஒரு நிறுத்த வேற்படுத்த வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதே சஞ்சிகையில் வேறொரு பகுதியில் வெளியாகும் ஷையாரின் கடிதம் மிகவும் முக்கியமானதும், ரசமுள்ளதாயுமிருப்பதை நோக்கி வழக்கப்படி தமிழ்ப்படுத்தவேண்டியதை நிறுத்தி ஷை கடிதத்தை இதனடியில் தமிழ்ப்படுத்தியுள்ளேன். Father Molony யவர்கள் தாம் இதுகாரும் எழுதி வந்த விஷயங்களை யோதியதற் கரிசுமியாய்ச் சாரணரியக்கத்தைச் சேர்த்தார் யாரிடமிருந்தும் யாதொரு கேள்வியும் பிறவாதிருந்ததை நோக்கிச் சஞ்சலப்படுங்கால் நம்மியக்கத்தைச் சேர்த்தாரொருவர் சில கேள்விகளைக் கேட்டனுப்பினார். அவற்றுள் ஒன்றிற்கு ஷை Father Molony எழுதியுள்ள பதில் கீழ்வருமாறு.

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என்னை முதன் முதலில் பதிலெழுதும்படி கேட்டுள்ள விஷயம் “என் ஓராய்க்குட்டிகளென்று” என்பதாகும்; ஏனெனில், இளஞ்சாரணரியக்கத்தைப் பற்றி யாது மறியாதார் மனதில், நாம் சிறுவரைத் திரட்டி ஓராய்களைப்போலிருக்கப் பழக்கிக் கொடுக்கிறோமென்ற எண்ணம் பிறக்கலாம்.

ஓராய்கள் குருரமான காட்டு மிருகங்களென்று ஜனங்கள் நினைக்கக் கூடியது ஸஹஜமே. “ஓராயும் ஆட்டுக்குட்டியும்” என்ற கதையை யாவரு மறிவர், அன்றியும்—சிலர்,—அத்தனிப் பிராயாணி ருஷ்யாவின் மைதானங்களில் ஓராய்களால் நெருட்டித் துறத்தப்பட்டதை எண்ணக்கூடும். மற்றும்—இயேசு பரமாத்மா அவர்கள் சொல்லியுள்ளபடி ஓராய்கள் ஆட்டுமந்தையை யழிக்கவேண்டி எதிர்த்ததையும், அப்போது நல்லிடையன் தன்னுயிரைக் கொடுத்து ஓராய்களின் உயிரைக் காத்ததையும் கிறிஸ்துவர்கள் நினைக்கும்போது ஓராய்கள் அநியாயமாய் ஆடுகளையென்றித் தமக்கு வேண்டியதற்கதிகபாய் மனிதரையுங் கொல்லக்கூடிய கொடிய மிருகங்களென்று எண்ணக்கூடும், ஆகவே ஜனங்கள் “எமது மக்கள் ஓராய்களைப் போலாவதில் எமக்கு இச்சை இல்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடும். ஆ! அவ்விதமுள்ளவருக் கெடுத்துரைக்க இதனிலும் நல்ல விஷய முண்டோ?

அங்கனம், இளஞ்சாரணரியக்கத்தின்மேல் வெறுப்புற்றவர்களுக் கெடுத்துரைக்க கீழே சொல்லியுள்ள கதை பயன்படக்கூடும்.

நெடுநாட்களுக்குமுன் 17 வயதுள்ள ஒரு வாலிபன் இங்கிலாந்திலிருந்து, இங்காடில் வெளியாகிவந்த “விலிவ் மற்றும் மிலிடெரி கெஸட்” என்னும்பத்திரிகாலயத்தில் வேலை செய்வதற்காக வந்தான் ரட்சார்டு கிப்லிங்கென்னும் இவ்வாலிபன் சிறு கதைக் கொத்து களை எழுதுவதில் மிகவும் வல்லவனென்று பெயர் பெற்றவனாய் 1907-ம் ஆண்டில் மேற்சொல்லிய அவனது சாமர்த்தியத்திற்காய் மிகச்சிறந்த பரிசுகளையும் பெற்று விளங்குவானாயினன். பம்பாய் நகரில் ஜனரித்த கிப்லிவ் என்னும் இச்சிறுவன் அவனது 8 அல்லது 9-ம் ஆண்டில் படிப்பதற்காக இங்கிலாந்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டான். தனது படிப்புகளை ஒருவாறு முடித்துக்கொண்ட பிறகே இவன் மேற்சொல்லியபடி திரும்பவும் இங்கியாவிற்கு வந்தான்.

இங்காட்டில் பத்திரிகாதிகாரியாய் யுழைக்கும் நாள் அவன் ஓராய்களின் இடையில் ஒரு சிறுவன் வாழ்ந்து வந்த ஆச்சரியமான ஸம்பவத்தைக் கண்டுபிடிக்குமாறு நேரிட்டது. இச்சிறுவன் ஒரு பெண் ஓராயால் தன் குட்டிகளொப்ப ஒரு ஓராய்க்குட்டியெனவே வளர்க்கப்பட்டான் என்று சொல்லாம், இவ்வாச்சரிய சம்பவமும் மற்றும் இவர் கண்டறிந்தவரான அடலி மிருகங்களின் இயற்கையும்—ஓராய்களைப்பற்றி ஒரு புதிய அபிப்பிராயத்தை இவரது மனதில் உதிக்கச் செய்தன.

அத்தாய் ஓராயிடத்து ஒருவித மாத்ருபாவமிருந்ததாலும், மற்றைய ஓராய்களிடத்தில் ஸஹமைத்திரிய சுவபாவமிருந்ததினலேயே இச்சிறுவன் ஓராய்களுடன் ஒரு ஓராய் என வளர்க்கப்பட்டான். இதே விதமான சுவபாவத்தால்தான் ஒரு காயுக்கூட தன் எஜமானன் முதலானவர் தன்னினத்தையும் குடும்பத்தையுஞ் சேர்த்தவனென்று எண்ணும் ஒரு ஸஹமைத்திரிய சுவபாவத்தால் ஷையாரிடத்து அதிக நன்றியுள்ளதாயிருக்கிறது. (எஜமானக்கூட அங்கனமே

அந்நாயைத்தன் குடும்பத்தைச்சேர்ந்த அங்கத்தினருள் ஒன்றென்று எண்ணுகிறாரன்றோ?) இவ்வனம் நாயின் நன்றியைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது நாயும்—ஓராயும் ஒன்றையொன்று மிகவும் ஒத்துள்ளவையென்றும் விஷயத்தையும் நினைவிலிடுவது நன்றாகும். ஓராய்கள் சில சமயங்களில் ஒன்றாய்ச் சந்தித்து வட்டமாயிருந்து களிப்பதை யறிந்திருந்தார்; ஏனைய இயற்கை சாஸ்த்திர ரிபுணர்களும் ஓராய்களுள் ஒரு ஸஹமைத்திரிய பாவமுண்டென்பதையும்—அவற்றிற்கு ஒரு தலைவனை அவை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ளும் இயல்பையுடையவையென்றும் அறிவர். கிப்லிங்கெனுப் பிற்காலத்திலும் ஓராய்களுள் மாணிடக் குழகன் வளர்க்கப்பட்டதாகிய ஆச்சரிய சம்பவங்கள் அவ்வப்போது நேரிட்டுவந்தன. வங்காளத்தில் 7 வயதும் 2 அல்லது 3 வயதுள்ள துமாகிய இரண்டு சிறுமிகள் ஓராய்களின் இடையிலகப்பட்டது இவ்வித சம்பவங்களுள் முக்கியமானதாகும்.

கிப்லிவ் என்பவர் ஆரம்பத்தில் எழுதிய புத்தகங்களில் ஒன்றாகிய “இந்திராக்” என்னும் கிரந்தத்தில் “உல்பமான்” (ஓராய் மனிதன்) என்பவன் நதாநாயகனாகத் தோன்றுகிறான். இப்புத்தகத்தை யடுத்து காட்டிலுள்ள விசேஷங்களை விவரிப்பதாகிய வேறு சில புத்தகங்களும் வெளியாயின. இவற்றுள் ஓராய்களினிடையில் வாசம் செய்துவந்த ஓரிந்தியச் சிறுவனாகிய மெனகிலி என்பானின் கதையும் வெளியாயிருக்கிறது. இப்புத்தகம் மிகவும் மாசுற்றெடுத்து அனைவராலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்வித புத்தகங்கள் கிப்லிங்கெனு மகப்பிரக்யாதியைத் தருவித்தன. இப்புத்தகங்களிலுள்ள கதைகள் சிறுவருக்கென்று வெழுதப்படவில்லையாயினும், சிறுவர் இக்கதைகளில் அதிக வருப்பங்கொள்ளலாயினர். நாளாய் அக்கதைகளைப்படித்து அறிந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய வயதும் சக்தியும் எனக்கு வருவதற்கு நெடுநாள் முன்னரே இக்கதைகளையாயிவந்தது எனக்கு நன்றாய் ரூபகமிருக்கிறது. இப்புத்தகத்தினின்றும் சிற்சிறு பாகங்களை எமக்காக என் அன்னையார் மாரிகாவத்து மாலைப்பொழுதில் பன்முறை ஒதியதைக் கேட்டுள்ளேன். ஆ எனக்கும் என் சகோதரர்களுக்கும் இக்கதைகள் எவ்வளவு பிரியமுள்ளவைகளாயிருந்தன! மெனகிலியென்னும் இந்தியச்சிறுவனை நாயகனாக வைத்து, மெனகிலியும் காட்டு மிருகங்களாகிய ஆட்டங்களை நாய்கள் எப்போதும் ஆடுவது வழக்கம். ஆங்கிலத்துச் சிறுவருள் இன்னுங்கூட மெனகிலி நாயகனாகத் தோன்றும் இவ்வாட்டங்களை ஆசைக் குமியனவாயிருக்கின்றன. பல்லாண்டுகளாகியுங்கூட மெனகிலி ஆங்கிலச் சிறுவருக்கேயன்றி உலகத்திலுள்ள சிறுவர் யாவருக்கும் அன்பிற்குப் பாத்திரனாயிருந்து வருகிறான். இப்புத்தகத்திலுள்ள பெயர்களுட் சிலவற்றைச் சரிவர உச்சரிக்கவும் எமக்கு ஆரம்பத்தில் தெரியாதென்றாலும் மெனகிலியிடத்தும் அவன் நண்பரிடத்தும் எமக்கு விசேஷமான அன்பு இருந்தது. எங்கள் வீட்டையெய்திருந்த பின்புறத்துத் தோட்டத்திலோ, அன்றி—ஒரு மைல் தூரத்திற்கப்பர்லிருந்த காட்டிலோ நாய்கள் ஓராய்களாகவோ சிறுத்தைகளாகவோ இருந்து விளையாடி வந்ததற்காய்

எமது பெற்றோர் எம்மைக்கண்டித்ததில்லை. எனெனில் அவருக்கு இவ்வித ஆட்டங்கள் அலுண்டாகக் கூடிய பலன்கள் முற்றுந் தெரியும். கிப்லிங் என்பவர் தமது கதைகளிலிருந்து ஒரு நீதிபைக் கற்பிப்பவரல்லர் ஆயினும் அக்கதைகளில் உண்மையாக நம் நீதி களிருந்தன. மிருகங்களுடையதாய் அடவிச்சட்டங் கள் சிறுவர் நன்றென்றுணரக்கூடியவை அவற்றுள் இதுவும் ஒன்று. “மானிடச்சிறுவ! தைரியமான மனதும், விசயமான நாவும்—காட்டில் உண்ணைச் சுகமாயிருத்தக்கூடியவை.” இது எனக்கு இன்றும் நினவிலிருக்கிறது. மற்றும் இவ்வடவிச் சட்டங்களின் படி ஒருவனுடைய தப்பிற்காக அவன் ஒருமுறை தண்டிக்கப்படுவனேல் அவ்விஷயம் அத்தோடு முடியும். திரும்பவும் அதைப்பற்றிப் பேச்சே கிடையாது. மௌகிலி வேற்காணென்ற புலியைக் கொன்றதுபோல ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவனும் சுனமும் தாழ்மையுமாய் புறங்காட்டில், குளரம், சுயசலம் பாராட்டல் ஆகியவற்றைத் (தம்முள்) கொல்லல் வேண்டுமென்பதை ஒவ்வொருவரும் நினைப்பிலிடுதல் நன்று. நானும், என் சோதரரும் இக்கதைகளால் எத்தனை நற்புத்திகளைக் கற்றோமென்பதை யானறிவேன். இக்கதைகளிலுள்ள நரி எவ்வளவு கெட்ட நடத்தைபுள்ள தாயிருந்ததென்பதை நாங்களுனர்ந்தமையால்—அதைப்போல் கோட் சொல்லற்றகாதென்று அச்சு யொழுக்கத்தை யொருபோதும் செய்யதோயில்லை.

இந்தியாவின் எற்றத்தை யுலகிற் குணர்த்துமாரு ரபீந்திரநாத் டாகுரவர்களுையும் மஹாத்மா காந்தியவர் களையும்விட பன்மடங்கதிகமாய் கிப்லிங் என்பார் முயர்ச்சி எடுத்துள்ளார். கிப்லிங் இந்தியருக்கும் முக்கியமாய் வங்காளத்தினருக்கும் அவ்வளவு நன்மை காட்டினரில்லையேனும், அவர் புத்தகங் களிலுள்ள மௌகிலி, துமை, அடவிப்பின் முதிர்ந்தவர், கிம், என்கிற இதரபாத்திரங்கள் ஆகியவரைக்கொண்டு இந்நாட்டினரிடம் ஆங்கிலேயருக்கும், அமெரிக்கா தேசத்தினருக்கும் இதற்கு முன்னில்லாதிருந்த மரியாதையை உண்டாக்கினர். டாகுரவர்களைப் பற்றியாவது மஹாத்மா காந்தியவர் களைப்பற்றி யாவது அரியாத அநேகரால் மேற்சொல்லிய புத்தகங் கள் ஒதப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

இக்காலத்தில் வாலிபச் சாரண ரியக்கம் துவக்கிய நாளில் இவ்வியக்கத்தில் சேரவந்த ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சிறுவரை மிகவும் இளையவரென்று திருப்பி யனுப்ப நேர்ந்தது. ஆயினும் 1916-ம் ஆண்டில் சர் ராபர்ட்

பேடன் பவல் என்பார் இவ்விளஞ்சாரண ரியக்கமென் பதாய் ‘ஒராய்க் குட்டி’ களியக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினர்.

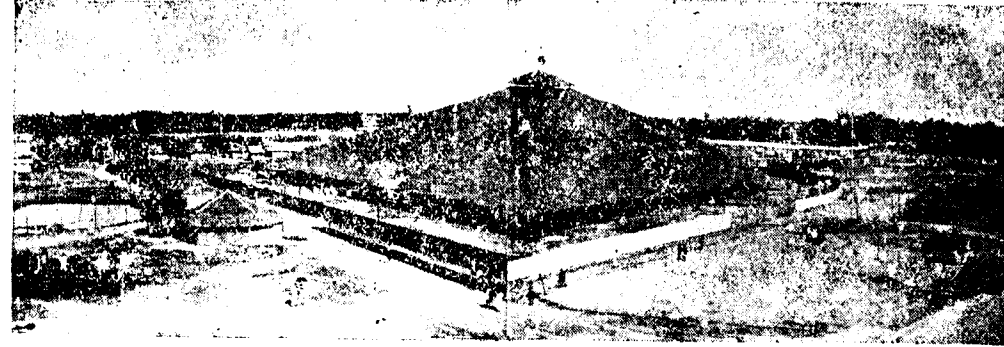
ஸர் ராபர்ட் பேடன் பவல் என்பவர் மனோசாஸ் திரத்தில் மிகவும் நேர்ந்தவர். இவருக்கு 8 முதல் 12-க்கு உட்பட்டச் சிறுவரின் மனோ நிலமை நன்றாய்த் தெரியும் இவருக்கென்றேற்படுத்தவேண்டிய பயிற்சிக் கள் வாலிபச்சாரணப் பயற்சிகளினின்றும் முற்றும் வேறுவிதமானவை—ஆகவே இவர் இவ்விளஞ்சுருக் கேற்ற தாய் மௌகிலியின் கதையை யனுசரித்து இவ் வியக்கத்தை யேற்படுத்தினர். இவரால் இவ்வியக்கத் திற்காய் இக்கதைகள் 14 வருஷங்கட்கு முன் எழுதப் பட்டனவாயினும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சிறுவரால் படிக்கப்பட்டும் போற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இக்கதைக ளுள் நாயகனுய்த் தோன்றும் மௌகிலியின் கதையோ பல்லாண்டுகளாய்ச் சிறுவரால் படிக்கப்பட்டும் ஆடப் பட்டும் வந்ததாகும். ஆகவே இவ்விளஞ்சாரண ரியக்கத்திற்காய் எழுதி யேற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டவை இம்மௌகிலியின் கதையை யனுசரித்தியவாரிருத் தியது ஸர் ராபர்ட்டவர்களின் புத்தி வன்மையைப் புகட்டுகிறது

இவ்வளவிற்கும் மூலமாகிய அடவிக் கதைகளை எழுதியவர் ஆங்கிலேயர் என்பதற்காய் இவ்வியக்கத்தை வெருபது மடமையாகும். ஆங்கிலேயராய்ப்பிறந்தது கிப்லிங்கின் பிழையாகாது. இவர் தமது நற்பருவ காலங்களில் இந்நாட்டிலேயே வசித்த தன்றியும், தமது நற்புத்தகங்களிலெல்லாம் இந்நாட்டின் பெருமையையே விளக்கி எழுதியுள்ளார். நார்வே, ஸ்வீடன், பிரான்ஸ், ஹாலண்டு முதலாய் தேசத்தினர் பிரதான சாரணன் ஆங்கிலேயனென்பதற்காய் இவ் வியக்கத்தை வெருப்பதில்லை. என்னிடம் யாராவது இளஞ்சாரணனியக்கத்தை மறுத்துப் பேசுவரேல் அன்றொரு ஒருமுறை மேற்சொன்ன கிப்லிங் என்பார் எழுதியுள்ள புத்தகத்தைப் படித்துணர்ந்து பிறகு இவ்வியக்கத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்படியும் அதுவரையில் இவ்வியக்கத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுவதில் அவருக்கு அதிகாரமில்லையென்றும் யான் பதிலுறைப்பேன். அங்ஙனம் ஒருமுறை அப்புத்தகத்தைப் படித்த பிறகு அன்றிரின் நோக்கம் கட்டாயம் வேறுபடும். இதற்காக இப்புத்தகம் தமிழ்ப்படுத்தப்படுமேல் நன்றாகும்.

என்றும் உமது

மு. வ. வே. ரா.

டால் பைன்.



The Congress Pavilion, Spur Tank Grounds, Madras
Cost about Rs. 10,000 to erect & had a seating capacity of
30,000 people.



The All India Exhibition (A General View)

By Courtesy of

Sarma Bros., Vepery.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE BOYS' SECTION

A NEW YEAR'S CONTRACT.

Have you ever thought of making a New Year's contract with yourself? Something like this:—

"I hereby promise myself that I will make 1928 stand out as the most successful year in my life.

"I am done with failure. I am finished with worry, anxiety and fear. I will not allow my life to be spoiled, my happiness to be ruined, because of anything that has happened to me in the past.

"I am wiping the slate clean of everything that would interfere with the fulfilment of this contract. I will forget all grudges against others. I will not carry over into the New Year a single unpleasant thought about any human being.

"Never again will I visualise pictures of failure, of ill-health. Never again will I picture myself as incompetent, inferior, as lacking in self-confidence or any of the qualities necessary to make my life a success.

"I pledge myself to live up to this contract through the coming year; to be a Man—in my home, in my business, in my social relations, in my duties as a neighbour, as a citizen".



Investiture of the Scouts of the Leper Settlement Troop at Chingleput by Mr. A. J. Leech, Dt. Commissioner.

(Photo by Rev. W. S. Sutherland)

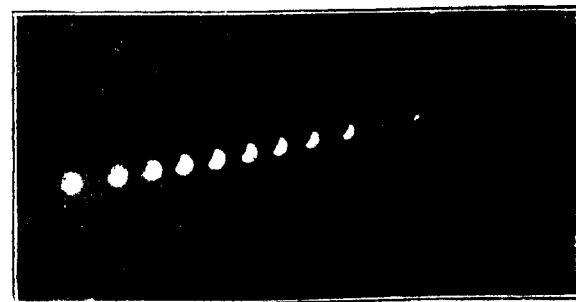


Photo of the Lunar Eclipse taken by Scouter T. S. Ramaiyah of Hindupur at 5' intervals.

The Right Rev. E. H. M. Waller, D.D.

Lord Bishop of Madras.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

I have been asked to send a New Year's Greeting to the Scouts and I do so most gladly, for though I am too old to have had the advantages of the Scout Training myself, there is no organisation for training boys which I admire more.

A New Year is a big event in a boy's life and he naturally wants to mark it by some fresh resolution. The Scout promises are sufficient and they are permanent. You do not need a fresh set of resolutions: but it will be good to concentrate the mind on one or another of your Scout promises. Why not take, this year, the idea of helping others as your special thought? Helping others means thinking first of what other people want and what other people think. When we are young we generally think people who do not like what we like and do not think what we think, either stupid or really wicked. We cannot *really* help a person if we despise him. At present the grown up people in India are very much divided because they think different things and so a great many things which might be done to help India, are not being done. A Boy Scout cannot do much by trying to join in these divisions. But he can do a great deal for India by making up his mind to try to give help wherever it is needed and by determining never to despise a person or to quarrel with him because he seems to have a different idea about some things from ours. There is a short word for all this and it is a good word—LOVE.

HARRY MADRAS.

New Year Messages.

Major the Lord Hampton, D.S.O.,
Chief Commissioner.

THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION,

Imperial Headquarters,

25, Buckingham Palace Road,

London, S. W. I.

21st November 1927.

Dear Brother Scouts,

I have been invited by Mr. Thaddaeus to write a message for your own section of the 'South India Boy Scout'.

I spend a good deal of my time in sending messages to Scouts in various parts of the world and as the number of Scouts grows and more and more countries are joining in our brotherhood, I suppose I shall have to send more and more messages; but still it is all very encouraging because it shows us what a big brotherhood we are growing into.

I see by reading in the October number of your paper that there has been a great increase in numbers since last year's Census and that there are now over ten thousand of you in South India alone. At the same time the writer expresses regret because there has been no great increase in Second and First-class Scouts. Is not this rather a pity? I wonder why it is? Sometimes I know Scouts are apt to think that the First-class Badge, at any rate, is beyond their powers. I have known one or two in England who told me so and my reply was that although it may take some time to win and a good deal of hard Scouting, yet it is beyond the power of no Scout if he really makes up his mind. I think it is making up one's mind to do these things that is

really the most difficult part, but after all we cannot expect to get very far in life if we do not make up our minds to do this, that or the other, and when we have, set about and do it; so I do hope that the next year's report will be able to say that there is a big increase in both Second and First-Class Badges won by South Indian Scouts.

In August 1929 we are going to hold the biggest Jamboree that has ever been held in the history of our brotherhood. It will take place in England and will consist of a fortnight's camp with displays, sight-seeing excursions, camp fire concerts and all those jolly things which we Scouts have made particularly our own.

As well as being the International Jamboree which takes place somewhere every four years, this great meeting will also be our Twenty-first Birthday Party. Already I hear that Scouts all over the world are making preparations to come and join us. The Danes are going to send at least two thousand, so they say, and we hear of other big parties coming from many European countries; so you see it is going to be a mighty big party and I know it will be a very jolly one. What is South India going to do about it? It is a big job I know, coming from India all the way to England, but we all hope that India will generally be well represented; but it means starting right early if anything is to be done, and starting now is not too early. We have already begun our preparations for organising the Camp and I sincerely hope that we shall be able to welcome many Scouts from India in August 1929.

With all good wishes for Christmas and the New Year,

Your sincere Brother Scout,
Hampton,
CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Dr. Annie Beasant, D.L.,

Honorary Commissioner for India.

Brother Scouts,

You are part of a World-wide Movement, embodying a single idea, the helping of the youth of the country to become noble and patriotic citizens of their native land, unselfish, loyal, brave, ever putting the country's interests before their own, but never putting even these forward when their success would wrong another land. For the Scout is the friend of all, and as there is but One life in all of us, as each body has the same blood circulating through it; into whatever part of the blood poison is infected, it poisons the whole body, and so an injustice, a wrong, inflicted on any, poisons all, lowers the vitality of all.

On you, and boys and girls like you and the Girl Guides all over the world, depends the future of your country; you are its future citizens; you can lift your Nation high, or drag it down.

Now is your time of preparation. Make your bodies strong by self-restraint, nourishing food, plenty of exercise. Make your emotions strong, disciplined, self controlled. Make your minds strong by study, and by using your study in the service of all.

So will God and your Country bless you, and be glad that the Sons and Daughters of the Motherland join the Scout Movement.

Annie Beasant

Hony. Commissioner for India.

Mr. John Oxenham.

If you wish to grow into honoured and trusted men,—and the world needs only such—be absolutely honest and truthful.

If you wish others to esteem and like you—and most of us do,—cultivate love for others. Treat other fellows as you would like them to treat you. Go out of your way to help. Don't be satisfied with doing just what seems your duty. It is the little bit more than that, and the kindly way in which it is done, which count.

Bear this always in your minds—

WHAT YOU GIVE, YOU GET.

Give good and you will get good ;
Give evil and the world will give you evil,
Give love and love will come out to meet you with
both hands.

Give hate and hate will stab you in the back.
Give truth and trust and the world will trust you.
Give deceit and lying and the world will have no use
for you.

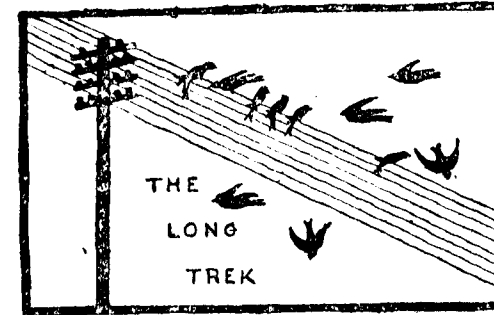
Nothing you can ever gain by ill-doing is worth what you
pay for it.

Nothing you can ever get of this world's goods is worth
losing yourself for.

You are worth more than anything this world can give you.

But, as you go through life, you will undoubtedly find that at times your good-giving is met with evil,—that your trust is betrayed,—that your love is met with hate. . . Carry on ! Patient perseverance in well-doing will in time meet with its reward and will give you the greater Victory.

John Oxenham



Winter had come suddenly upon us. Already before the apple-harvest was well begun, English orchards were strewn with leaves and fallen fruit and branches of trees that had been buffeted and broken by the wind. Every vestige of Summer quickly disappeared. The storms sweeping the Island from North to South suddenly swept away the brightness of the flower-gardens. Piercing gusts of wind scattered the glory of crimson and gold leaves from the trees. Then came early frosts, and winter had the Island in its icy grip !

In farm-kitchens up and down the country log fires began to blaze and crackle comfortably. After the day's work, when all the horses and cattle had been snugly housed for the night in the farmer's barns, the children would stretch out their little hands and feet towards the glowing fire. They roasted apples in front of the blaze and chatted happily, wondering at the sudden return of Winter.

But some of the smallest citizens in the Island were greatly disturbed ! Thousands of tiny, feathered pilgrims were gathering together, preparing to take a long and perilous journey. The swallows were hastily discussing their annual flight to a warmer country. Winter had overtaken them unawares. They must be off—and quickly ! Such cold would mean death to them !

There were many little ones in their company. These tenderfoots, who were but a few months old, had never yet tried wings or wits in the great yearly pilgrimage to Northern Africa. Yet, in spite of these youngsters and in spite of wild weather, at all hazards these scouts of the air must trek towards the southern land. They must not delay another day ! Across the stormy channel, over France and Switzerland through very bitter cold, and down to the coast of warmer Italy they must fly. They must cross the wide waters of the Mediterranean and seek

a home in Africa. There they would stay until the next sunny Springtime should call them back to England.

A home in Africa ? Could they ever live to reach it in such stormy weather ?

The little town of Göschenen in Switzerland lies close to the entrance of that wonderful tunnel through which train-loads of travellers pass every day, carried safely by the railway right through the heart of the great St. Gothard mountain.

At Göschenen the ordinary steam-engine is removed from the train which is to pass through the tunnel. An electric engine is put in its place. In this way the tunnel is kept free from smoke. The train, brightly lighted in every compartment, moves into the long dark tunnel, and burrows through the mountains. In twenty minutes it emerges on the farther side and steams on into Italy, to Rome and Naples.

One Autumn morning the boys of Göschenen woke to find the world white with the first snow. Every field and tree was transferred with a shining, sparkling brilliance. The boys were soon out for fun ! Feet and fingers tingled and glowed as they raced about pitching great handfuls of snow at one another. The clear, mountain air rang with their shouts and laughter.

But suddenly the snowballs stopped flying, and the laughter ceased. The boys had caught sight of hundreds of swallows perched on the telegraph wires near the railway. But the birds were mere bunches of drooping feathers, huddled together inert, dejected. They seemed to be numbed by the cold. On the spot in a trice, the boys soon found out the truth. These were the little scouts of the air on their brave journey from England to Africa. The younger birds had battled with the wind till all their small strength was gone. Almost frozen by the cold many of them dropped from their perch on the wires and lay still at the boys' feet.

Then those boys of Göschenen made up their minds to help the birds on their long trek south. All the chivalry of their stout hearts was stirred at sight of those helpless wanderers. They picked up the fallen heaps of feathers and tenderly warmed them in their hands. They tucked them inside their jackets so that the birds lay close to the warmth of their manly hearts, and as they did so they busied their brains with a plan for saving these tired, benumbed travellers.

When the next train bound for Italy came along, a deputation of boys approached the guard. Every lad held in his hand several birds which were just beginning to thaw after the freezing cold of the previous night.

"Would the guard kindly take pity on these little travellers? Would he carry them, free of charge, through the great St. Gothard tunnel and down into Italy? They would not take up much room in his train. *Would he?*"

So the good-hearted guard received these strange little passengers, who had neither tickets nor luggage, into his own compartment. He had a number of pigeon-holes there, in which he was used to keep records and papers. Into

these pigeon-holes he carefully put the half-frozen swallows, and away went the train.

The guard's compartment was cosy and warm and presently the train left the snow of Switzerland behind and slid down into sunny Italy. After an hour or two there were twitterings in the pigeon-holes of the guard's compartment. Little heads looked out and there were the soft sounds of preening feathers and stretching wings. The birds had revived! Rest and welcome warmth had given gentle healing, and now the little pilgrims once more spread their wings and flew joyfully out into the warm Italian sunshine. So did these tenderfoots accomplish their dangerous journey, saved from death by the boys of Göschenen.

G. M. R.

The Spirit of the Scouts.

FOR ages he had been wandering about the great world, pausing to let his spirit rest upon a worthy man or boy, who could understand him and with whom he could feel at rest, if only for one brief moment.

As he sat on the hillside, watching the swirling waters tear down to the sea, he thought of their mighty power. He saw the great trees borne on their surface, like a tree cradle moving to and fro, first here and then there, but never at rest, as the waves of the flood turned them and twisted them ever onward towards the sea. Cattle, caught in that power, were gone and carried on with the same irresistible force, which at times lay dormant and at others awakened, pulled all things great and small into its gigantic maw.

Well he remembered the history of the world, and how he, and he alone, had saved humanity by his power, which was far greater than even the mighty force that was rushing along at the foot of the hill.

It was difficult to go back so many years in thought, but he could still remember the time, when he rested on a Prince of Egypt, and prepared him for the liberation of a countless host of slaves.

Some of those rests by the wayside were dear to his memory. Hannibal, the great Alexander and thousands of others, with whom it had been a pleasure to dwell. In later years his visit to the great Sir Francis Drake, was a cherished memory. The devildoms of Spain were raging

and England was in danger, but pausing a while in his transit through the earth, that sailor had been helped by him, and the Armada was no more.

Wellington on the field of Waterloo, knew him and with him was an honoured guest.

Another picture of swirling waters passed like a moving film before his eyes. In distant Holland, he had gone to a boy of tender years, who had with his help stopped the breach in the dam with just his hand, for many hours holding to his post, and so saved his country from a raging flood of sea.

He remembered a new lease of life that came to him in the town of Ladysmith, for there he found a friend, and the name of Baden-Powell had been linked with his from that time onwards.

The world war had given him a busy time, for night and day, he had been moving and helping, here and there, in whatsoever place he was called, and countless books could not contain the record of his achievements during those dark years, when hate had been rampant throughout the world.

Was there nothing he could do in this great land of India? Surely yes must be the answer, and so he looked for the opportunity which is always there, and can be seen by those, who have the eyes to see.

A shrill whistle broke into his reverie, and he saw a small boy with the uniform of the Scout

surmounted by the turban of his troop, watching the same flood.

Here is one I can be with and help, a Scout, and of all boys I love the Scout. So into the heart of the boy, the spirit entered and roused him to action.

What was that he saw on the muggy waters, tearing along, to be carried out to the same sea, where all things were lost.

A boat, and in that boat a little child, too young to help itself, but not too young to be the pride of some fond mother.

Remembering that the river took a great curve, before its final plunge into the sea, he took his bicycle, which he had left under a neighbouring tree, and running with it to the highway, rode as he had never ridden before. The Spirit urged him on and gave him strength.

Reaching the bridge he watched the stream and soon saw that the current brought all the debris on its surface, near to the opposite shore.

Crossing the bridge he found a boat that was pulled up out of the force of the stream. It was only a small one, so not beyond his power

to move. Fastening a rope which he found in the bows, to a stake by the water side, he pushed out into the flood. He was swept on, but having first looked to see that the rope was well fastened he knew that it would hold and at last he felt the jerk and knew he was safe in his seat at the bottom of the boat where he had crouched to prevent himself being thrown by the sudden stop, into the river.

At last even above the roar of the flood he heard the cry of the little boy.

Would the boat come near enough to him, for him to save the child?

It was an anxious moment. But the boat did come near, for the Spirit that was in him told him, all would be well.

A grab at the child and the empty boat went rushing on to its doom, but the child was saved by the Scout.

"I must go now" said the Spirit, "but there is another deed I have done, even I, the Spirit of the Scout, though men sometimes call me, BE PREPARED."

C. E. W.

ANIMAL MUSIC.

(by S. T. Moses.)

LIKE other sciences which have made wonderful strides in recent years, Zoology has added of late enormously to the census and knowledge of animals; many of these creatures hitherto unsuspected of any musical faculties are now known to contribute, each in its way, to the din and noise of our world. Music, variable as it is in its effects on the listeners, is entirely dependent on their receptivity and taste, for appreciation; and this article though under a caption suggestive of pleasant memories, deals with the noises of the animal world. From the uncouth sounds reiterated with no apparent rhyme nor reason to those repeated in differentitches and with interminable persistency as to constitute a song, the transition is gradual there being no water-tight compartments between.

The musical instruments utilised by animals are 'not made in Germany' but are merely 'nature's organs' and are as varied as those of our orchestras. There are percussion instruments, wind instruments and even string (friction) instruments.

Among animals, birds many of whom are world-famous songsters are acknowledgedly the greatest exponents of the art of vocal music. Perhaps that is why the heavenly musicians, the

Gandharvas, are depicted as standing on 'bird's legs. Birds possess the most elaborate singing and talking machine, the Syrinx. Particularly in song-birds the syrinx is very complex provided with many muscles which alter the tension of the vibrating membrane according to requirements. Most songsters are cocks. The nightingale decidedly the world's best feathered chorister, is now heard all the world over by 'listeners in' thanks to the broadcasting arrangements in Surrey. South India has her song list of singing birds but sounds *i.e.*, screams of birds rather than their songs concern us. The Indian, notoriously fond of peeping into the future, sees in the screams of birds a meaning. A Shastra is codified for his benefit, the direction from where the noise issued, and the number of caws or hoots, being special points of note. The Screech owl which makes the night hideous by carrying on its domestic quarrels in a voice which carries melancholy to a depth of abysmal dolefulness is an important prophet, 1 hoot meaning death, 3 meaning marriage with a beloved one, 7 securing a legacy or sudden wealth—success in a lottery is perhaps meant—and so on. Crows cawing is usually believed to announce visitors, mainly relations. The screams

of peacocks denote abundance of rain, profuse gingelly crop and a successful Pearl or Chank fishery. In Malabar if peacocks scream—the voice is that of a devil—when a victim of cobra-bite is being taken to a charmer (Visha hari) it means all is over with him. The 'Vasagan' of Travancore if it flies over a house crying, forbodes a violent quarrel within. In the Telugu districts a water-fowl flies up and down the canals crying as it goes 'Vattidi' 'vattidi' (Telugu for useless) and people going out on business postpone their journey if they meet on their way this bird which warns them beforehand of their failure.

The koel, the dulcet melody of whose tones the Indian poets have sung about, supposes it has a musical voice and devotes the best part of the night for the vocal exercise 'Who are you' or as the Tamilian puts it 'Akkal' (sister). Some planters call it the 'Broken Pekoe' bird. The hawk-cuckoo is worse than the koel in sending out persistently its shrill penetrating cry, night and day, "O Lor O Lor How how hot 'tis gettin'". All the energy of its song is devoted to disturb the rest of all within earshot and no wonder the sick hate like poison this 'Brain fever' bird. The kite, the Garuda has the name of its master 'Krishna' on its lips, though some Christians claim the word as 'Christhu'.

Insects are the experts in instrumental music, all their sounds being produced mostly by friction or other means of mechanical vibrations. Insect song, a mere courtesy title this for the noises are shrill and so disgustingly dreary as to get on the hearers' nerves—is stridulatory, i. e., is the result of the rubbing together of opposed rough surfaces of some part or other of the body. The musical mechanisms with which insects are equipped are very close copies of our voils and fiddles. In the locust the under surface at the base of the right wingcase is provided with a file-like vein which when rubbed against the roughened basal part of the left produces the familiar chirp. The intensity of the sound is due to the vibration of the stiff wingcases when the rubbing goes on. Grasshoppers fiddle with the last pair of legs. A vein running along the thigh is rubbed against a series of ridges on the anterior wing. Crickets are provided with 'bow' and 'string' on each wing. There is also a 'second fiddle' ready as a substitute when the other is damaged. The buzz and the hum of some insects e.g. flies, bees etc. are due to the rapid vibratory movement of the wings. The musical warning given by Mrs. Mosquito before her murderous

attack on poor sleepers comes under this category. The buzzing of beetles is compared in Tamil works to the prattle of babies in its sweetness; perhaps all would endorse the truth of its sweetness. The humming of the Hymenopterans is by the vibration of the wings in flight and also by the vibration of certain leaflike appendages in the breathing organs which are set in motion by the strong expiratory currents of air. The Singing Jenny (Cicada) the Kirangiri of Malabar whose loud shrill note like that whirring of the Knife-grinder's wheel, he loves to pour forth though others deplore it, carries a music box inside his body, a cymbal in the cavity between his wings and a sounding board among his more vital organs. The Chir-r-r-r with which the air is rent, is produced by the rapid recurring contractions of the fibres of a muscle inserted into a stiff chitinous membrane. The series of crackling sounds which follow one another rapidly, have the effect of one continuous note. The male cicada, as with other insects is the musician. The females are so silent as to make a poet, apparently of the hen-pecked species, declare in tones weighed with the memory of his 'curtain lectures' "Happy is the cicada who has a voiceless wife".

The music of spiders is also stridulatory; the extraordinary variety of their music will be apparent only to those who have had the pleasure of listening to that great Naturalist of Madras, a stalwart of our Great Brotherhood. Some crabs also go in for instrumental music. The Dhoby crab, the males of which carry a claw as huge as the body and the Sander crab (Ocypod) produce sounds by scraping the striated or tuberculated inner surface of the palm against a special pad or merely the surface of the base of the leg. The sound here serves to advertise intruders that a burrow is already occupied by the rightful owners and is a warning to them not to disturb their privacy. A small kind of lobster the Clicking Lobster (Alpheus) makes a noise by clapping together the fixed and movable fingers of its chelate leg. The noise as well as the means of production recalls our snapping with our fingers.

During the rains a familiar animal noise is the drunken chorus set up by the 'Dutch Nightingales' or frogs. The laryngotracheal chamber of frogs has its walls supported by a cartilaginous framework with its membrane which is raised into a pair of folds the vocal chords. The croak is produced by the vibration of these chords. The batrachian band compared in the Rig Veda to the musical exercise

of a teacher and students consists of a solo from the leader while all sing the refrain for all their worth. Malayalees syllabify the cry as follows;—the small ones are said to squeak "Venalkalam thinna kadam, veetitha, veetitha" (What you borrowed and ate during the hot weather, repay, repay); and the older ones reply in loud stentorian tones "Tharam, makkale, tharam, makkale" (we will pay, children). The only temple 'theertham' in Kerala where the ubiquitous frog is not seen much less heard is the temple dedicated to Sri Baratha who being wrapt in 'Samadhi' could not afford to be disturbed. St. Berno and St. Regulys we are told were so much annoyed at the incessant interruption caused by the frogs to their preaching that they cursed them into silence. The males are the musicians and are provided with special sacs near their voicebox; these serve as resonators and intensify the noise manifold.

Snakes usually hiss by expelling air, though the sawscaled viper produces a penetrating swish by writhing the curls of its body one over the other and thus cause friction among the 3 or 4 rows of keeled scales. Lizards are a noisy lot, gecko emitting a sharp guttural gluck. The gecko is also among our prophets and there is a whole science devoted to him. In the interpretation of the cackle of geckos, the day and hour etc., of the chirping, the point of compass and the direction of the sound, the number of chirps, and the species of the gecko are important data.

Coming to higher animals, one disturber of our peace during the day is the squirrel which shrieks its irritating shrill call at a moderate pace when it does so out of sheer exuberance of spirits i. e. when it is pleased with itself and all the rest of the world. When startled excited or angry it gives vent to its feelings not only with more vigour but with more terrific frequency. At nights our sleep is sometimes disturbed by the loud piercing shrieks of the muskshrew, who to save his life, advertises in that fashion the fact that it is not a rat but a harmless 'Nochan' or 'Mconjuru'. Another night disturber is the Tomcat whose sexual call is sometimes frightful; how much more, will the similar call of the tiger be which an observer has stated to be like that of 100 old tomcats. Jackals are another set of musicians, holding night-concerts near towns. Their earpiercing yells and screams heard even through the fiercest storms make the night hideous. These blood-curdling sounds are so powerful because of the possession by the jackals of voice-pouches which act as resonators.

Such pouches found in many other animals including monkeys are not functional in man, only a trace of the organ being found behind our Adam's apple. It is indeed a blessing; otherwise one shudders to think of the effects. As it is, the innumerable streetcries, usually of the hawkers but in Malabar of the 'Untouchable' classes as well, brawls, orations of peripatetic propagandists, religious, political etc.—streetcorner preaching, if possible with translations, about soaps, etc., seem to pay nowadays—are enough to harass one's life outside his home. Intensify human sounds and certain lectures will no longer be private and life a hopeless misery.

Fishes are said to be a dumb lot. The talking fish which made a lot of fuss in London recently is not a fish but is the seal. Many true fish however make sounds audible to man. Most of these are known by onomatopoeic names, e. g. the grunter (Mal: Kurukuruppan) and the perch (Therapon, Tamil: Keechan). A horse mackerel (Parai) grunts like a pig when taken out of water and the Coffer-fish emits a growl. Eels, some carps and loaches murmur by expelling air through the mouth. A cat-fish known as the fiddler makes a noise like a bee's buzz when disturbed. It is said to spout Konkany "Konkonessa Konessa, Ennai vidu Konessa". Some fish do produce musical sounds, e. g. the Jewfish (Tamil: Kathalal, Mal: Kora). When shoals of these fish pass under your boat, you hear nice humming sounds like the distant playing of an orchestra. Fishermen, I am told locate the shoals by their concerts. These are surmised to be responsible for the mythical song of the Sirens, fishtailed mermaids who seated on dangerous rocks poured forth such entrancing music that the sailors suffered shipwreck without the least regret and even died in raptures.

A recent discovery is the fact that earthworms produce faint rustling sounds which sensation-mongers have styled the 'singing of earth worms'. These creatures have also joined that vast host who according to the chanticle 'Benedicite, omnia opera' bless Him, praise Him and magnify Him for ever. Only some animal noises, as we have seen above, seem to have some definite purpose. Others are apparently the result of supreme self-satisfaction and exuberance of spirits. Like the scouts whose life of service is a hymn of joy, expresser vocally in their howls and songs, all articulate animals, be it with discordant noises or exquisite music, seem to join in singing a magnificat for the life vouchsafed here on earth.

The Sea-Swallows of India.



OUR local River-Terns are all birds of delicate outline and graceful flight, and are to India what the Sea-Swallows are to Europe. They are essentially birds of marsh and river, where one may enliven many a weary hour by studying their fascinating habits and remarkable powers of flight.

In the spring, when the wildfowl are beginning to prepare for annual migration, our shallow wheels and swamps show visible signs of shrinkage. The constant wallowing of thirsty cattle soon reduces the water to the consistency of pea-soup, and the fish therein, much inconvenienced by the apparent stagnancy, are forced to the surface for a more adequate supply of oxygen. This is the Tern's great opportunity, and there you will meet them in their hundreds as they fish and quarrel and rend the air with their raucous music.

Seen at a distance there is not much to choose between them, but on close inspection one will find several species represented. The Indian Gull-billed Tern, a beautiful creamy-white bird with dark coloured legs and bill, heavier in build and steadier in flight than any of the others, with the advent of summer, betakes itself to pastures new and does not remain with us to breed.

The Indian River-Tern, of approximate size, but noisy and quarrelsome; resplendent in its french-grey uniform and glossy green cap; legs

and bill a reddish-orange. The tail is long and slender, which when expanded is seen to be distinctly forked, the outer retrices being well prolonged.

Somewhat smaller, the Indian Black-bellied Tern, lighter in build and more energetic; which, on account of its black underparts, cannot be mistaken for any other.

Intermediate between these two species, the whiskered Tern, of less delicate outline, short square tail, and dark mottled under-parts; and smallest of all, not much larger in fact than a swallow, the delicately fashioned Little Tern, which exhibits a white patch on its forehead and a few dark markings on the wings. All this feathered throng mixed together in inextricable confusion. Hundreds of minds with but a single thought:—to catch what they can and keep what they catch.

Such a scene, familiar enough to the field naturalist, simply defies description. It is a case of each bird for itself and the devil take the hindmost. Nature observes no etiquette, the highest form of efficiency is essential in the daily struggle for existence.

The accomplished performer catches its fish, as it must, transversely across the middle; a position in which it cannot possibly be swallowed. Meanwhile half a dozen other terns have seen the capture, so that it behoves the successful tern to be quick and slick about it.

A sharp upward flick of the mandibles throws the fish skywards. On the downward journey the wriggling body is caught head on and swallowed whole in mid air. All depends on that one chance. There are always pursuers to take advantage of every miss, and few chances are thrown away. Picture to yourself the scene a couple of hundred feet above the earth, and ask yourself whether the finest rugger international ever had occasion for a finer judgment of pace and distance.

On the rivers conditions are somewhat different, as the birds become distributed over extensive areas, and competition is not so keen. Here, however, if one is so fortunate as to happen on a quiet backwater on a still afternoon, one may observe at work a near relative of the River-Tern:—the Indian Skimmer or Scissor bill.

This curious bird is slightly larger than the Indian River-Tern with a much larger spread of wing. It is almost black above and white beneath, but its most conspicuous feature is an abnormally large and cumbersome looking orange coloured bill, which, on close examination, will be found to be of rather curious structure.

Both mandibles are much compressed, convex on both sides towards the base, and the lower considerably longer than the upper. This lower mandible is fine and knife-like, and as the bird procures its food from the water by skimming along the surface, the keen edge of the mandible, being dipped below, cuts through the water like the sharp prow of a boat, offering no resistance and consequently in no way retarding the bird's progress. One may spend hours watching these birds on their feeding grounds and never tire of the pastime, and if any observant mofussilite can discover the exact substance in pursuit of which they skim the waters so diligently, he will have contributed valuable information to extant knowledge on the subject.

As the summer approaches, the water level in the rivers drops considerably, and exposes numerous little sandy islands which the Tern, at this season, finds irresistible. There are always numbers of these islands within sight of my bungalow, where, by the first week of April, hundreds of breeding couples are collected, carrying out with laudable promptitude, and against tremendous odds and disadvantages, the laws imposed on them by nature. Persecuted by all and sundry, harassed day and night by carnivorous birds and reptiles, these gentle and beautiful creatures lay their eggs and rear their young in a gigantic nursery in which battle, murder, and sudden death are hourly occurrences.

A visit to one of the more favoured nurseries is well worth the trouble. Every foot of the sand is literally carpeted with eggs, so that one has to tread most carefully. The nests are primitive structures, being merely saucer-like depressions in the sand containing three to four eggs. They are all of the plover type, varying in ground colour from pale cafe-au-lait to light green, blotched streaked, and spotted with various shades of brown. The Skimmer's are at once conspicuous on account of the curious slanting longitudinal markings, and the Black-bellied Tern's on account of being rounder and with a total absence of any definition in coloration.

The only member of the family which will not be represented at these river colonies is the whiskered Tern. This species is quixotic, and departs absolutely from the general custom by delaying breeding operations until the monsoon has replenished the water supply in the larger swamps, to which they retire in large numbers to construct their curious platform-like nests amongst the lily-pads and floating fungus.

The eggs, three in number, are of a greenish ground colour, spotted, blotched, and streaked with brownish purple.

E. H. N. G.

The Family at Football.

(by Stephen Leacock.)

Showing How the Great College Championship Game of the Season Just Closed Was Variousity Reported.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.
(More or less like this)

WILLIAMSON got the ball and opened up with a low kick down field against the wind. Smith punted. Jones fumbled. Brown fell down. Robertson got up. Peterson tackled low. Johnson kicked high. Thompson touched down. Jackson converted. Quarter time. Jones kicked. Diplock ran four yards. Brown was put off. Thompson came on... Yards... More

yards...half time...quarter kick...punt...yards...points... GAME.

AS SEEN FROM THE STADIUM BENCHES
ROW 4, BY MISS FLOSSIE FITZCLIPPET
BROWN AND REPORTED TO HER GIRL
FRIEND IN CONVERSATION.

Certainly it was a wonderful game. I had on my wine-colored dress and the hat to match, and it was cold

enough so that you could wear fur around your neck. That's one of the great things about football games, you can wear fur. That's why they play so late in the season, at least so some of the boys said. Most of the girls had on cloth coats, so of course you don't see as much color as at a ball game in the summer. But the two teams wore bright-colored sweaters.

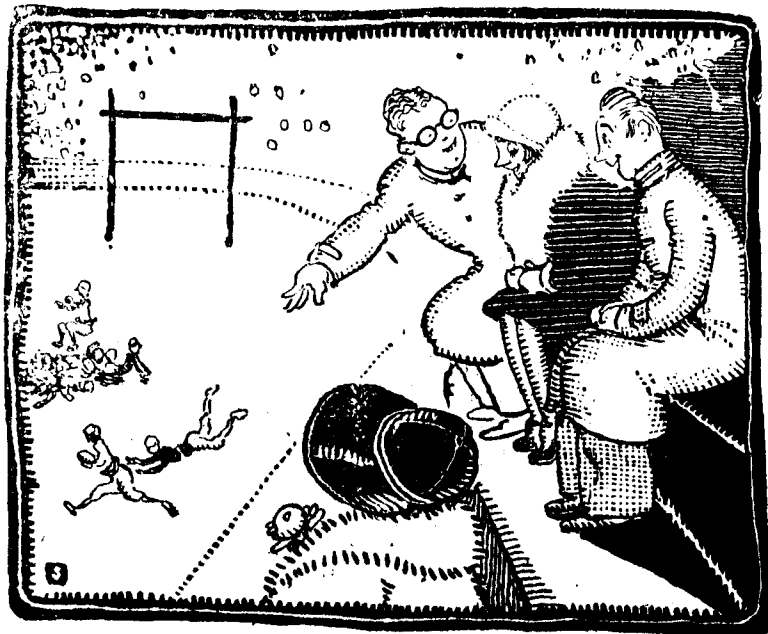
One side—I think it was our side—had bright blue, and the other side were in dark red. But they are not a bit careful of their suits when they play and some of them got into a frightful mess from falling down by accident on the ground. But when they get too dirty the umpire turns them out of the game and takes on a man with a new sweater. The boys explained it all to me.

But I really know a lot about the game because my brother Ted plays on the team. They give another touch of color by having some of the boys stand along

up and looking round you could see practically everybody. I thought a great many of the hats perfectly sweet. They seem to be wearing softer colors this autumn. I saw one hat of Valencia blue felt that was just a dream.

Papa and Uncle Peter were there, but I don't think they saw us. They seemed to be looking at the game all the time.

It got tremendously exciting toward the end. Both sides were exactly even with the same number of sets and the boys explained to me that it was just a question now which side could knock down the referee and sit on him. No doubt it sounds brutal, but really when you are there you get so excited that you forget. Again and again as he slipped in and out putting the ball into position, they nearly got him, but each time he slipped out.



"Jack and Bruce explained everything—I thought many of the hats were perfectly sweet."

the edge of the ground with bright bathrobes on. The umpires have on white sweaters and there are people called referees and they wear long white coats to give a touch of light.

The game was terribly exciting. The side that I think was our side were all kicking the ball one way and the other side the other way. Jack was sitting on one side of me and Bruce on the other and they explained everything so clearly—all about the yards and the different points—that I could understand practically exactly very soon after it had happened. Sometimes, of course, only the referee understands and the scoring has to be done on a special board at the end of the field so as to add it up. But I could tell which was our side all the time even when they changed courts after each rubber.

The Slippery Referee.

I saw ever so many people that we knew there because where we were in the grand stand by standing

Just at the end it got so exciting—I don't know what it was—something to do with yards, that I stood right up on the seat. So did a lot of the girls. Jack and Bruce had to hold me by the ankles or I might have fallen.

And in the end, I think that the side that I think was our side won the whole game! Wasn't that splendid? Oh, football is just delicious.

AS REPORTED BY MR. EDWARD CHUNK BROWN, SENIOR, FATHER OF MISS FLOSSIE FITZCLIPPET BROWN, OVER THE COFFEE AND CIGARS AT HIS DINNER TABLE THAT EVENING.

You didn't see the big game to-day? You certainly missed it. My boy Ted was playing in it. You ought to have been there. Ted was playing in the forward line, and I must say Ted put up a great game. I tell

you, this college football is about as fine and manly a sport as you can get.

Look at Ted. Why Ted was just a little shrimp till I got him started into football at the prep (I was always keen on the game. My brother and I both played on the college team in 1895, though Peter wasn't what you'd call really first class). Well, look at Ted now. Why, he's heavier than I was myself.

Yes, sir, that was a great game to-day. At one time they broke right through the center and they'd have got clear away with it but for a tackle that my boy Ted made—of the best tackles I ever saw, at least in the game to-day. Of course, they do less running than we did, but Ted got in one pretty good run to-day. Ted's quick on his feet, and what's more, Ted can use his head. Now there was one time to-day when Ted—Ted—Ted—Ted—Ted.

AS REPORTED BY MISS MARY DEEPHEART BROWN, ELDER SISTER OF MISS FLOSSIE FITZCLIPPET BROWN AND DAUGHTER OF EDWARD CHUNK BROWN, SENIOR, IN A CONFIDENTIAL LETTER TO ONE OF HER SIX ONLY FRIENDS.

I must tell you all about the perfectly wonderful football game last Saturday. I hadn't seen Ernest for three days and I was afraid that something had happened or that I had said something, because once before Ernest said that something I said had made him feel just terrible for days and days till he knew that I hadn't said what I said.

And then I got a note from Ernest to ask me if he might take me to the game, and so I knew it was all right. Papa said, at first, that he would come with us, but I was so afraid that it might mean a chill, that I got Flossie to get Mother to get Ted to get Uncle Peter to take him.

Anyway, it meant that I went with Ernest by ourselves and there was no one else there, and we had awfully good seats, right up at the back in a corner. There was a post partly in front of us, but it didn't prevent us from seeing anything.

All through the first half of the game—football games are divided into three or four halves of about five minutes each—Ernest kept looking into my face in the strangest way. I felt that he had something that he wanted to say, and I looked back at him to try to read in his face what it was, but of course Ernest has the kind of face that is hard to read even when you look right into it.

A "Wonderful" Game.

Once Ernest seemed to be just going to say something, but at that very minute, there was a lot of shouting and yelling, something must have happened, I think, to do with the football. But presently, in the second half when the game was less exciting, because I think that both sides were exactly even or something, and the time nearly all gone, Ernest quite all of a sudden, put out his hand and took mine and said that there was nobody in the world who meant to him what I did and that ever since he had known me he cared for nothing except me, and that the law office are now giving him over four hundred dollars a month and that if I wouldn't marry him he would give up the law all together and take the first boat to Costa Rica.

And I said I didn't know what father would say and Ernest said he didn't care a whoop what father would

say (Ernest is so manly in the way he talks) and he offered to break father's neck for me if I liked. So I said that I hadn't ever meant to get married but to be some sort of sister, but that if he liked, I would get married this time for his sake. And just then one of the caretakers came to tell us that the game was over and the people had gone and they wanted to sweep up the seats. So we went home together.

I think football is a perfectly wonderful game.

AS REPORTED BY PETER HASBIN BROWN, BROTHER OF EDWARD SENIOR AND UNCLE OF FLOSSIE, MARY AND TED.

Yes, I saw the game to-day. Pretty rotten. Ed's boy Ted was playing, and so I went with Ed and his little boy, Billie, to see the game. I hadn't seen a game since 1900, but of course Ed and I both played on the college team, though Ed was no good. As I see it, they've pretty well spoiled the old game. There doesn't seem to be a rule that they haven't changed. Why, nowadays you can hardly understand it. In my time, of course, the game was far more exciting.

Well for one thing the fellows could kick further, and the men were heavier and could shove harder and run faster. Now the whole game seems just dead. My nephew, Ted, has the makings of a good player in him; he plays something of the kind of game I did. I've told him a lot of things. But you take all these rules about yards, and downs and offside play, it's all changed; a man can't understand them. I sat next to my little nephew Billie—he's Ed's son, he's eight—and I said, "Can you understand it, Billie?" and he said, "Not quite, Uncle Peter."

Yelling, Without Enthusiasm.

There you are, he couldn't understand it, and I said, "It was a darned sight better game thirty years ago" Billie," and he said, "Was it, Uncle Peter?" He's a bright kid.

But the way they have the game now, there is no interest in it. There was a whole lot of shouting and yelling, but no enthusiasm. A lot of them were waving their hats and hooting till they were hoarse, but there was no enthusiasm. When I used to play and some one would shout from the touch-line (we used to stand right round the game then). "Go it, Pete!" well, that was enthusiasm. You don't get that now.

Oh, no, the game is gone to Hades.

AS REPORTED BY BILLIE COMINGUP BROWN, AGED 8, YOUNGER SON OF EDWARD BROWN SENIOR.

Gee! It was wonderful! Gee!

BY MRS. UPTOWN BROWN—OTHERWISE "MOTHER"—PARENT OF FLOSSIE, MARY, TED, AND BILLIE, AND WIFE OF EDWARD CHUNK BROWN, SENIOR.

No, please don't go yet. We've plenty of time for another rubber. They're all at the football game. My little boy Ted is playing, and my two girls are there too. Now, do stay! And won't you have another whiskey and soda?

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The Young Idealist.

THE beauty of boyhood, as we know, lies in the glory of its untrammelled youth and the splendour of its aspirations. And if, to these we can add, as the years pass by, the courage of a great heart, the steadfastness of a faithful soul, the calmness of a quiet mind, and the self-control of a disciplined spirit, what is there in the world that the growing generation cannot accomplish?

Here is the story of a man, who, because he ever looked upwards, gained the fixed ideal of his heart. He dared all, and won all.

Most of us know the story of King Arthur and his Round Table of Knights, who were all bound by vigorous vows to follow their leader, to redeem the good in the world, punish the evil and help the helpless.

"The king will follow Christ, and we the King,
In whom high God hath breathed a secret thing."

For a long time the court of Arthur was a place of high aspiration and virtuous endeavour; "all men's hearts became clear for a season." There were great ideals everywhere; and one of the highest of them was a belief in the "Holy Grail." This to us, living in modern times, may well be interpreted as a single-hearted desire to fulfil what one thinks to be one's highest duty on earth, seen in the light of one's deepest faith in God.

"The Holy Grail" was the name given to the cup from which Christ himself drank at the last supper with His disciples. It was said to have been taken by the holy Joseph of Arimathea to Glastonbury, where he built a little church; and there the holy relic had been kept for a while; "and if a man could touch or see it, he was healed at once by faith of all his ills." But the world had grown evil and unfit for the Grail; so it had been "caught away to Heaven, and disappeared."

In King Arthur's time faith in goodness was revived and everyone began praying for a re-appearance of the Holy Grail, to "heal the world of all its wickedness." But gradually men became sinful and their faith was lost in worldly aspirations. There were, however, some good people in the land. One of these was a little nun, who was the sister of Sir Percivale, one of the Round Table Knights. Thinking herself sinful, though her heart was really "as pure as snow," she prayed and fasted till at last a vision of the Grail was vouchsafed to her. In the dead of night she heard the thin

sound of a silver horn blown from over the hills. It grew gradually louder, and produced music, which she had never heard before. Then, into her cell, stole a cold beam of white light, and down the long beam she saw the cup,

"Rose-red, with beatings in it as, if alive,
Till all the white walls of my cell were dyed,
With rosy colours leaping on the wall."

Now, there was in the court, a young knight, called Galahad, who was as good as he was beautiful to look at. He heard of the nun's vision; and sought her out; and she poured her faith into him, till he "believed in her belief." Then, she wove a belt for him out of her own beautiful hair, with a device of the Holy Grail embroidered in it, and bound it round him, and called him her knight.

"Go forth, for thou shalt see what I have seen,
And break through all till one will crown thee king
Far in the spiritual city."

For a year Sir Galahad stayed at the court. Now, in the great hall, there was a wonderful chair, which had the strange property of making a man lose his own self-perception. No one dared to sit on it, till one day, Galahad gallantly occupied it, saying: "If I lose myself, I save myself!" by which he meant that, if a man gave up his worldly self he would be able to gain a new spiritual life and save his soul.

Therefore, he sat in the chair, and then a wonder happened. There was a sudden cracking of the roof, a loud blast of thunder, from which rose a great cry. Then a beam of light "seven times more clear than day," flashed across the hall; and in that beam passed the Holy Grail, veiled so by a bright cloud, that none could see it clearly. All were so amazed that for a time they were struck dumb. When they regained their voices, they swore that each of them would ride a year and a day in search of it, till they found and saw it.

King Arthur was away at that particular time in pursuit of an adventure; but he returned while all the knights were in a tumult. He was very sad at the sudden impulse, which had made his knights swear fealty to a vision. Then Sir Galahad told him that he personally had seen the vision, as he sat lost in the wonderful chair and he had heard a voice bidding him follow.

"Ah, Galahad, Galahad," said the king, "for such
As thou art is the vision, not for these.
Thy holy nun and thou have seen a sign,
A sign to main this Order, which I made."

But the vision, he said, was not for his other knights, who were not saints, but just gallant warriors,

"With strength and will to right the wronged and power
To lay the sudden heads of violence flat."

The duty of such as these was not to search for a vision in a wilderness; but to stand by their King and serve him. But, since they had all sworn a vow, which was sacred, they must keep it and leave him alone, while many chances of noble deeds came and went by unchallenged.

So, the next day, after a farewell tournament, in which Sir Galahad and Sir Percivale were victors, the questing knights went away.

Sir Percivale went on first in a happy spirit, but gradually doubts grew upon him; memories came to him of all the evil he had thought, said and done. The Quest was not for him, he felt, as he rode on hungry and thirsty; and at last he saw visions which mocked him with promises and vanished. Finally he saw a beautiful tower, the Princess of whose castle he had met before, and who was the only woman he had ever loved. She was delighted to see him, and offered herself and all her wealth to him; and for a while he dallied with her, forgetting his knight-hood. But, one day, he remembered his vow, and rose and fled back into the wilderness; where he met a holy hermit. The latter told him that his fault was the want of humility.

"What is this
Thou thoughtest of thy prowess and thy sins?
Thou hast not lost thyself, to save thyself as Galahad."

Suddenly, as he spoke, Galahad himself appeared and spoke to them about the Grail. The vision of the Holy relic, un-covered and plain to see, had always been with him, guiding him night and day; and in the power of it, he had ridden through the heathen land, triumphing over Pagan hordes, and breaking through evil customs. But, he felt his life in the world was over and he was to pass away into spiritual realms. So, he bade his brother knight go with him, and perhaps see the vision with him.

They went, over high hills and precipitous dales, through storms and hurricanes, till they

came to a great viz., swamp, over which an ancient king had built a thousand piers and bridges running into the great sea.

"And Galahad fled along them, bridge by bridge,
And every bridge, as quickly as he crost
Sprang into fire and vanished,
And thrice above him all the heavens
Opened and blazed with thunder such as seemed,
Shoutings of all the Sons of God."

And so, while Percivale stood alone on the brink of the swamp, Galahad swept into the sea in a starry boat, which ran with exceeding swiftness,

"While o'er his head the Holy vessel hung,
Clothed in white samite, or a luminous cloud."

Like a silver shooting-star, Galahad slowly vanished away, and with him went the Holy Grail now "redder than any rose."

"And straight beyond the star,
I saw the spiritual city and all her spires,
And gateways in a glory like a pearl, and from the
[star there shot,
A rose-red sparkle to the city and there,
Dwelt, and I knew it was the Holy Grail,
Which never eyes on earth again shall see."

So passed the Holy Grail away from the knowledge and sight of man.

Other knights tried to follow it. But they failed, for none of them had the sincerity, the purity, the humility, the faith, or the selflessness of Galahad. To one of them, Sir Bors, a momentary vision of it was given, for, humble and honest as he was, he had forgotten his own self in his love and hero-worship for his friend, Sir Lancelot; but only that. To Sir Lancelot himself, only a "veiled and covered" glimpse was allowed, for he had allowed himself to become the victim of a great sin. To mockers like Sir Gawain, who quickly grew tired of the Quest, there was no answer at all. Sir Percivale himself as we have seen, caught but the vision, but no more than that on account of his doubts and want of humility. Only Sir Galahad succeeded in following the Holy ideal. Duty therefore, must ever be pursued with a single and pure heart.

K. SATHIANADHAN.

The Naturalist on the Prowl.

THERE is a book, a very interesting one, under the above name written by one 'Eha.' It is one of the most fascinating books, I have come across and if you read it through you will find that the author is a scout on trek. The wonderful thing about the book is that it

portrays all the natural feelings, questions, etc., that arise in the minds of boys, especially scouts, while they are walking through the fields, countrysides or jungles. It has the wonderful trick of taking you through the jungles and other interesting places, even if you are reading

the book from an easy-chair or for a matter of that from any other place. It is one of the magic carpets of the present day, I know many of you have not read the book but I hope you will do so as early as you can lay your hands on the book.

Now what on Earth is the use of reading this book or that book or any other book if you can't and won't prowl for yourself! Well, what is prowling? The dictionary says that it is to go about stealthily in search of prey or plunder. That is just what a scout goes out for although he has a better interpretation for the words 'prey' and 'plunder.' He is in search of the 'scout prey' and 'scout plunder.'

Well, I am sure that many of you at this point would jump up and ask and quite reasonably too, whether prowling is necessary and useful, and after all whether it is interesting. Taste the pudding for yourself and for the pudding follow me. At the very outset let me tell you that I began to prowl like a fool because the one necessary thing 'stealthily' was not observed by me in any orthodox manner. When I was a kid I was very much interested in the way the hen behaved to the chicken and how the chicken, though jolly, were just like obedient pupils of a plumpy school-mistress. I wanted to note all these things myself and like a fool I rushed right into the midst of the small feathered family and spoiled their fun and mine as well. The hen used to get farther away from me; the chicks followed the same way. I wanted the chicks with me. So I caught one of them rather awkwardly. The result was that the hen became my teacher as well, for she flew right into my face and punished me with her big wings and other loud feminine voices. My mother had to come to my rescue and she told me that if I wanted to learn about the hen and the chicks I must "observe from a distance without disturbing them." Due to that experience I became a sadder but a wiser man. But even after that I have forgotten 'stealthily' many a time and on each occasion had to pay the penalty.

Well, let us start to prowl. We shall just walk through the road, go into the paddy fields, cross the river, get into the mango-tope and then—? Oh! you have a catapult. Leave it behind, will you? It is no companion for scouts. The birds and other animals have not yet become friendly with Mr. Catapult. Righto, now you are fit to prowl.

Here is that wretched crow, that was making a terrible noise just outside our house. They have come here, fresh from the fields for mischief. It is a young crow. The mouth is quite large like a

funnel and quite red all round. Why is it so red and why should the young crow's mouth be bigger than those of its' parents? There is another question you ought to answer about the young crow. Why is it so stupid? It was fed almost to stuffing by its mother just before we left and why does it behave so stupidly now? It pretends that it is very hungry and the silly mother thinks that her whole work is to fill red funnel whenever that which was put in it goes down the gullet. You and I would push half a dozen pebbles down the throat of this young rascal and be finished with the business altogether, but the mother-crow is more patient. The mother flies away, the young crow also flies. He is quite strong but still he behaves as a helpless invalid. This is how the crow behind your house learns all its tricks and rascalities. First of all it's own mother is fooled and then we.

Let us move on. Shall we get on into the paddy fields? It will be awful fun to, romp and skip through the green paddy but it is not allowed; so you just follow me carefully along the raised ridge. Whew! what is that? That is a Crane. Why didn't we see it? We didn't prowl. It noted us because it was on the prowl. Well, don't you bother, there is another one sitting yonder. Can't you see that? you say that is brown and the one that flew away was white. Yes! that is just the thing that I want you to note. Look again, with the mud and the dry and green leaves behind it you can hardly notice it. That is just what the bird wants. It does not want to be noticed either buy you or me or the fish in the water. If you find it out, your catapult may come out of the pocket. If the fish were to notice it, the Crane has to go to bed without supper. So the outer colour of the bird is similar to that of the surroundings. The wise men who have studied about the animals and the birds call it 'Protective colouration.' Do you see that the Crane has only one leg? On one leg it poses quite clamly and collected and just look at the way in which the head is held. It looks like a lump of clay from a distance. Now let us see whether it has one leg or more. Don't throw a stone at it. Get down on your knees. Prowl! That is the word. Well it wakes from its apparent sleep well, 'another leg comes down.' It was folded and tucked away upstairs like a 'not-wanted' easy-chair. The legs look like broom-sticks—long, lean and naked, meaning thereby that there are no feathers on the leg. You see when you want to wade through water you tuck up your shorts or trousers and then wade. That is just

what the crane has done. In fact, all wading birds do the same. Their trousers are tucked up and kept there. Oh jolly! it has got some thing. Can you make out what it is? Yes you are right. It is a Crab. So the cranes live on crabs also. Have you read the story of the crab and the crane in the 'Panchatantra'? The crab struggles; it disappears down the long neck. It will be quite a different thing by the time the journey is ended. The crane has resumed the old posture again. It is some-times said that the cranes and the storks meditate a lot between meals. My own theory is that they meditate about crabs and fish.

We must walk on. Don't you slip, walk carefully lest you should frighten other birds on the prowl. Whew! what is it now? It is not white. It is dark brown. It is not a crane. People call it a snipe. These are hunters by caste and prowl most cleverly and live upon small worms and other creatures found in the mud. They are hunted down by men for they are considered very good for eating. The snipes have 'protective colouration' to a greater extent than the cranes.

Let us get on to the river. Isn't it nice and cool? Won't you like to have a dip? Alright strip. Come along. What is it that ran away from your feet in the water. That is a fish that looks very much like the mud in Colour and escapes our notice. Another instance of 'protective colouration.' Can you swim? Follow me then. Let us swim to the other bank. Do you see those holes high up on the cliff-like edge? You cannot reach it from the water nor can you reach it from the top of the cliff. They are the opening of the nests of the King-fishers. They are too clever for you and me. Their tricks are not meant for me or you though. They are meant for the mongoose and the snake. They can't get there try as much as they can. Here comes out one mother, flies high up above your head, drops down into the water like a stone, comes out with a fish in the beak, knocks the fish against the trunk of the tree and goes back into the nest. There are young ones in the nest I swear. It is nearly time we get out of this and get on to the tope. Are you tired? If not alright. If you are, there is no help for it. Come through the jungle, will you? Do you see that spot under bush, the soil just fresh and thrown about. That is just the place where Mr. Hare lives. It is too hot and bright for him now. He is somewhere else under the shade. Come early morning and you can see him staring at the morning sun. He is a better sight during the

moonlight nights. They are said to have their moonlight dances regularly. Only a perfect scout, prowling in the most orthodox manner can witness that dance.

Walk on fast. There is the mangoe-tope. You poor fellow, you are dead tired and hungry like a lion. Come along here under the shade. Are you a scout? Are you prepared? Have you anything to chew? Well, I am prepared I stowed this cake away for our trek or prowl. Have a pull at my water bottle. It is strange that you did not see it till now. Leave a bit for me in it. Oh! the shade is very nice let us take some rest.

Wake up you lazy bones! You have been sleeping for the last two hours (So have I been). It is nearly time we got back. Just one minute! Do you see the spider above my head. You say it has only four legs. Look more carefully. You will find that this beautiful spider places two of its legs together parallel to one another. So it has eight legs in all. It places its legs in such a manner that it looks like the letter 'X.' It is known as the 'X-ray spider.' Oh! do you see that butterfly? Caught in the web. Are you afraid to touch it? Very well then. I shall release it from this cunning spider. Off it goes into the bright sunshine! Look here! I have done my good turn to-day I can go home now quite jolly having done my good turn, what about you?

You have seen how to prowl. We have made some blunders in our prowl to-day. You have seen also how the birds and the spiders prowl. Take the lesson from them. It is too late. I am going home. Good bye.

J.E.H.A.

Poems Worth Knowing.

"SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT."

THIS is one of the shortest and most beautiful of the poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the New England poet, whose popularity has never waned in this country. He is not regarded as one of the world's supreme poets, but his appeal, which is a simple one, is to the multitude and not only to the few.

Ships that pass in the night and speak each other in passing;

Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness;

So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one another,

Only a look and a voice; then darkness again and a silence.

SUPPLEMENT.

General Headquarter Notice.

Dated Delhi, the 31st December 1927.

Bijawar State.

226. The following telegraphic correspondence is published for general information:—

From Sir Robert Baden-Powell:—Cordial good wishes to all brother Scouters and Scouts in India for happy Christmas and good luck and good camping in 1928.

From the General Secretary to Sir Robert Baden-Powell:—Very many thanks for kind telegram. All Scouters and Scouts in India wish you and Lady Baden-Powell a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

227. His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma has been pleased to make the following awards:—

Silver Cross for Gallantry.

Scoutmaster Dhananjay Kar of the Cuttack District Boy Scouts Association. For bravery and presence of mind in saving a Police constable from drowning.

Gilt Cross for Gallantry.

Scoutmaster Hargobinda Roy, of M. E. School, Rampore toop of Monghyr District Boy Scouts Association. For saving the life of a girl from drowning.

228. His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma has been pleased to appoint His Excellency Sir Charles, Innes K. C. S. I., C. I. E., as Chief Scout of Burma Boy Scouts Association, in succession to Sir Harcourt Butler.

229. The following Warrants have been issued:—

Central India.

G. A. Reeve, Esq. ... } Provincial
vice Commissioner.
Lt.-Col. H. D. McLaughlin. ... }

G. CUNNINGHAM,
General Secretary,
All-India Boy Scouts Association.

Provincial Headquarters' Notices.

No. 5 dated 15-1-28.

The following is a further list of Troops and Packs registered, Warrants issued and cancelled. District Commissioners and Secretaries are requested to kindly return the cancelled warrants in their Districts, if they have not already done so.

Will the District Commissioners kindly send nomination forms for all Scouters of all ranks in their

districts who have yet to be warranted and also registration forms for Troops and Packs to be registered. The forms can be obtained from the Provincial Headquarters.

These warrant nominations and Troop and pack registration applications should be sent to the Provincial Headquarters before the 10th of February 1928, so that the list of Scouters and Troops may be brought up-to-date in the next issue of the Magazine.

Pro. Scout Hd. Qrs.,
P. B. 424, Madras,
15-1-28.

C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer
Provincial Commissioner.

Warrants Cancelled.

District Scout Commissioners.

T. S. Subbramani Aiyer, M.A., L.T., Godavari District
P. Sitaramaya, B.A., L.T., Cuddaph District
A. Devaraja Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Chittoor District

Assistant District Scout Commissioner.

Bh. Krishnarao, West Godavari District

Malabar District.

Scoutmasters.

W. No.
11. M. Manjunath Mulki, Brenen College, Tellichery
12. O. Karunakran Nambiar
13. James R. Kallan, M. M. High School, Tellichery
15. T. E. Nanu Nambiar, Koodali
19. K. P. Krishnan Nayar, M. M. School, Quilandy
21. K. Kumaran, Malapuram
27. Vincent Assiz, Br. Cochin
28. Samuel David, Y. M. C. A. Br. Cochin
29. K. Paul, Kachapillat, Br. Cochin

Assistant Scoutmaster.

W. No.
5. K. Narayana Kidavu, Quilandi

Cubmaster.

W. No.
1. D. L. Peter, Municipal School, Br. Cochin

Chittoor District.

Scoutmasters.

W. No.
1. A. Kandappa Chetty, 2nd Chittoor Troop, B. H. School, Chittoor
2. A. Mahalinga Aiyer, 1st Chittoor Troop, High School, Chittoor
3. P. Thuljarama Rao, 1st Chittoor Troop, High School, Chittoor

4. P. M. Natarajan, Young Men's Association, Chittoor
5. K. Sripathi Rao, Board High School, Thiruthani
6. R. Jesudass, Puthur 1st Troop, Puthur
7. P. S. S. Ramanujam, 1st Kalahasti Troop, Kalahasti
8. S. Jayarama Pillai, 1st Chandragiri Troop, B.H.S. Chandragiri
9. V. Krishnaswami, Paradami, Chittoor
10. L. R. Sheshu, Theosophical College, Madanapalli
11. L. Ramanatha Rao, Board Middle School, Palmaner
12. A. S. Venkatramier, Vayalpad

Assistant Scoutmasters.

W. No.
1. V. Rengaswami Iyengar, Board High School, Thiruthani
2. H. Ranga Rao, Board Middle School, Palmner
3. K. L. N. Joshi, Theosophical College, Madanapalli
4. C. A. Sama Rao, Pakala
5. D. L. Anantha Rao, Madanapalli
6. R. Nala Rao, Vayalpad

Madura District.

Scoutmaster.

W. No.
7. M. S. Ganesha Sastri, Batlagundu

Kurnool District.

Scoutmaster.

W. No.
3. R. M. Barton, S. P. G. Nandyal

Nilgris District.

District Scoutmaster.

G. F. R. Fisher, Ootacamund.

Troops and Packs Registered.

Ramnad District.

Reg. No.
1. 1st Sachi. C.M.S. Secondary School, Sachiapuram, Via Sivakasi
2. Hanuman. Arunachalam Chettiar's High School, Pallatur
3. Parthasarathi. N. S. M. V. Aigh School, Devakotta
4. Saint Luther. C. S. M. First Grade Elementry School, Vridunagar
5. 1st Kamuthi. Board Middle School, Kamuthi
6. 1st Sivaganga. Sivaganga
7. Shivaji Rovers. Govt. Training School, Ramnad
8. Nileon. C. S. M. first grade Ele. School, Kamuthi
9. Andal. Hindu High School, Srivilliputture
10. 1st Villie. C. M. S. High School, Huftonpuram, Srivilliputture
11. 1st Risuli. Hindu Nadar. Kshatriya Vidyasala, Trishuli
12. Shivaji. A. V. High School, Sattur
13. 1st Manamadura. O. V. C. High School, Manamadura
14. Boomayee. Nagappa Marudappa Elementry school, Tirupattur

North Arcot District.

Reg. No.
1. 1st Vellore. Voorhesse College Vellore
2. Venkateswara. S. M. D. H. High School, Vellore
3. 4th Vellore. Arcot Theological Seminary Vellore
4. Christian Hostel. Christian Hostel, Vellore
5. Askar-i-Mubamadia. Govt. Mohamedan High School, Vellore
6. Bishma Rovers. Govt. Training School, Ranipet
7. 1st Kaveripauk. Board Middle School, Kaveripauk
8. Gopalakrishna. Board High School, Arni
9. 2nd Arni. A. A. Mission Boys Bording Higher Ele. School, Arni
10. Saint Andrew. C. S. M. High School, Arkonam
11. 1st Kalaveri. Board Boys School, Kalaveri
12. 1st Tirupattur. Tirupattur
13. Crescent. Islamiyah College, Vaniambody
14. 1st Tiruvannamalai. Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai
15. Mission Troop. Danish Mission High School, Vellore
16. Sri Rama. Municipal High School, Tiruvannamalai

17. 1st Arcot. Board Middle School, Arcot
18. 1st Gudiyattam. Municipal High School, Gudiyattam
19. 2nd Gudiyattam. Municipal High School, Gudiyattam
20. Ramakrishna. Board High School, Wandiwash

Packs.**Reg. No.**

1. 1st Vellore. Voorhese College, Vellore
2. Namperumal. Aided Elementry School, Saidapet, Vellore
3. 1st Gudiyattam. Municipal High School, Gudiyattam

Tinnevely District.**Reg. No.**

1. 1st Palamcottah. C. M. S. High School, Palamcottah
2. 2nd Palamcottah. C. M. S. Mary Arden School, Palamcottah
3. 3rd Palamcottah. C. M. S. Training Institution, Palamcottah
4. 5th Palamcottah. School for the Blind, Palamcottah
5. 6th Palamcottah. Deaf and Dumb School, Palamcottah
6. 7th Palamcottah. Palamcottah
7. 1st Tuticorin. St. Francis Xavier's High School, Tuticorin
8. 2nd Tuticorin. Caldwell High School, Tuticorin
9. 3rd Tuticorin. St. Patrick's School, Melur, Tuticorin
10. 4th Tuticorin. Portuges Mission Omellar School, Tuticorin
11. 6th Tuticorin. S. V. School, Melur Tuticorin
12. 1st Eral. C. M. S. first grade Elementry School, Eral
13. 4th Tinnevely. Manthisa Murthi High School, Tinnevely
14. Ganesh. K. H. School, Ottapidaram
15. 1st Kadambur. G. F. G. E. School, Kadambur
16. 1st Nanguneri. Board High School, Nanguneri
17. Neptune. Pandarasivan Memorial School, Kulasekarapatnam
18. 1st Kadianallur. Board High School, Kadianallur
19. 1st Tenkasi. Board High School, Tenkasi
20. 1st Sawyerpuram. S. P. G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram
21. 1st Udangadi. Swaprakasa Vidyasalai. Udangadi

Packs.**Reg. No.**

1. 2nd Palamcottah. C. M. S. Mary Arden School, Palamcottah
2. 3rd Palamcottah. C. M. S. Trg. Institution, Palamcottah
3. Neptune. Pandarasivan Memorial School, Kulasekarapatnam
4. 1st Tuticorin. Xavier's High School, Tuticorin
5. Karaipettaipack. Nadar's Vidyasala, Tuticorin

Vizagapatam District.**Reg. No.**

1. 1st Paravatipuram. Board High School, Parvatipuram
2. Anakapalli Rovers. Municipal High School, Anakapalli
3. Gajapati. Edward Market, Vizagapatam

4. 1st Vizagapatam. S. B. M. High School, Vizagapatam
5. Ankitham. Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam
6. Saint John. St. John's Church, Vizagapatam
7. 1st Razam. Board Middle School, Razam
8. Hanuman. Board Middle School, Sringavara-pukotta
9. 1st Bobbili. Samastanam High School, Bobbili
10. College Troop. Maharaja's College, Vijaya-nagaram
11. 1st Bimilipatam. Municipal High School, Bimilipatam
12. Venugopal. Board High School, Yellamanchilli
13. 1st Palkonda. Board High School, Palkonda
14. The Lions. Board Middle School, Gajapati-nagaram

Goodaveri & Krishna Districts.**Troop.****Reg. No.**

17. 1st Masulipatam. Noble High School, Masulipatam

Pack.**Reg. No.**

1. Maruti Pack. S. V. G. High School, Maruter, West Godaveri Dt.

Nilgris District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

17. 19th Nilgris. Dt. Board School Yedapalli, Cedera Post
18. 20th Nilgris. Yedapalli, Cedera Post, Nilgris

Mudura District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

28. City Rovers. 25, Vaduka Kavakuda Street, Madura
29. Y. M. C. A. Rovers. Y. M. C. A. Buildings, Madura

Salem District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

15. Gokulanath. Gokulanath Hindu Mahajana School, Sevapet, Salem
16. Lord Clive. Board Elementry School, Pusari-patti, Omalur Post

Coimbatore District.

14. Sri Muruga. Diamond Jubilee High School, Gobichettipalayam
15. Arjuna Rovers. Y. M. C. A. Coimbatore

Pack.**Reg. No.**

2. Asoka. London Mission Boys Home, Coimbatore

Chittoor District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

1. 5th Chittoor. Theosophical Society, Chittoor
2. Baratha. Govt. Training School, Tirupathi

Madras & Chingelput North.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

19. Princess. Corporation Model School, Periyamet, Park Town, Madras
20. 2nd Perambur. No. 10, Sundararajaperumal Koil Street, Perambur

Malabar District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

1. 1st Payyanur. Board High School, Payyanur
2. 1st Cherukunnu. Board High School, Cherukunnu
3. 2nd Cherukunnu. Board High School, Cherukunnu
4. 1st Cannanoore. Municipal High School, Cannanoore
5. 2nd Cannanoore. Gautama Lodge, Theosophical Society, Cannanoore
6. 3rd Cannanoore. Payyan School, Cannanoore
7. 4th Cannanoore. Vachalay House, Cannanoore
8. 5th Cannanoore. Higher Elementry School, Sowa, Chirakkal Taluk
9. Raja. Raja's High School, Chirakkal, P. O. Baliapatam
10. 1st Tellichery. Brenon College, Tellichery
11. 2nd Tellichery. M. M. High School Tellichery
12. 1st Kadathanad. Board Higher Ele. School, Kadathanad
13. 1st Kokalur. Board Higher Ele. School, Kokalur
14. 1st Calicut. Malabar Christian College, Calicut
15. 2nd Calicut. Zamorin College, Calicut
16. 3rd Calicut. Ganapat High School, Chalapuram
17. 4th Calicut. St. Joseph's European Boys School, Calicut
18. 5th Calicut. Govt. Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut
19. 1st Quilandy. Board High School, Anyhatta, Quilandy
20. 2nd Quilandy. Kothamangalam, Quilandy
21. 3rd Quilandy. M. M. Middle School, Quilandy

Warrants Issued.**District Commissioners.****W. No.**

1. A. Rama Rao, Godavery
2. S. Wadsworth, M. A., I.C.S., Chingelput
3. V. Subramaniam, B.A., B.T., Adyar.
4. D. Swamidass, M.A., Nellore.
5. N. Ranga Reddy, B.A., B.L., Cuddappah.

Madras & Chingelput Districts. (Northern Circle.)**Scoutmasters.****W. No.**

22. I. D. Regis. Princess Troop, Corporation School, Periyamet, Park Town, Post
23. Arthur Lewis Martin, C. O. A. Troop, Post Box 122, Madras

Assistant Scoutmasters.**W. No.**

18. Oswald Higgins Pharoah, 4th Vepery Troop, Madras
19. Edward McKenzie Burke, 4th Vepery Troop, Madras
20. P. M. Thambusami, Princess Troop, Corporation School, Periyamet, Park Town Post

22. 1st Ponnani. High School, Ponnani
23. 1st Chowghat. Board High School, Chowghat
24. Jayakrishna. A. P. Board High School, Elapulli, Palghat
25. 1st Kottayi. Board High School, Kottayi
26. 1st Koduvayure. Board High School, Koduvayure, Palghat
27. 1st Palghat. Victoria College, Palghat
28. 1st Cochin. Church of England School, Cochin
29. Juvenile. Y. M. C. A. Areakode
30. 1st Papennesseri. Y. M. C. A. Papinnesseri
31. Madapalli. Govt. Fisheries Higher Ele. School, Madapalli, Via Mahi
32. 1st Kuriyadi. Govt. Fisheries School, Kuriyadi, Badagara
33. 1st Kollengode. Raja's High School, Kollengode

Packs.**Reg. No.**

1. 1st Calicut. Govt. Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut
2. 1st Azhicode. Azhicode, Baliapatam.
3. 1st Quilandy. Fisheries, Quilandy
4. 1st Kadalundi. Govt. Fisheries School, Kadalundi
5. 1st Chalian. Govt. Fisheries School, Chalian Via Feroke
6. 1st Muslim Pack. Municipal Calvutti School, Cochin Br.
7. 1st Kannakatavu. Govt. Fisheries Ele. School, Kannakatavu, Kolapuzh

South Kanara District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

1. Samson. K. E. M. High School, Mangalore
2. Layola. St. Alysius College, Mangalore
3. Sri Krishna. Board High School, Udipi
4. Concordia. Basel Mission, Udipi
5. Asoka. Board High School, Coondapur
6. Beeshma. Ganapatbi High School, Mangalore
7. College Troop. Govt. College, Mangalore

Madras & Chingelput Districts. (Southern Circle.)**Scoutmasters.****W. No.**

19. Rev. H. C. Ingle. Wesleyan Mission, St. Thomas Mount. (Re Issued)
29. Mathew I. Kurien, 1st Saidapet Teachers College, Saidapet
30. John Swamidoss. 6th Chingelput, Rathnam Chetti Lane, Chingelput

Assistant Scoutmasters.**W. No.**

19. D. Thambusami, 2nd Triplicane, Kellet High School, Triplicane
20. Gordon W. Bowker 2nd Triplicane, Wesleyan Mission House, Royapettah
21. P. J. Nelson. 5th St. Thomas Mount, Wesleyan Mission Secondary School, St. Thomas Mount.

Cubmasters.**W. No.**

8. John William Pascal, Christ Church Pack, Madras
9. Samuel Solomon. 3rd Chingelput, Higher Ele. School, Melrosapuram, Singaperumal Koil Post

Assistant District Commissioner.

V. S. Rathnasabapathy, for Madras & Chingleput Dts. Southern Area

South Kanara District.**Scoutmaster.**

W. No.

6. M. S. Ekambara Rao, Deeshma Troop, Ganapathy High School, Mangalore

Madura District.**Scoutmaster.**

W. No.

18. C. Subbaya, 1st-Cumbam, Board School, Cumbam

Salem District.**Scout masters.**

W. No.

15. M. Anantharamayer, 1st Kaveripatam, Board Middle School, Kveripatam

16. J. N. Somasundaram Pillai, 1st Omalur, V. C. Secondary School, Omalur

Cubmaster.

W. No.

4. Bro. Patrick, 1st Yercaud, Montfort School, Yercaud

Assistant Cubmaster.

W. No.

2. Arthur Sice, 1st Yercaud, Montfort School, Yercaud

Coimbatore District.**Scoutmaster.**

W. No.

16. G. S. Ramanatha Aiyer, Sri Muruga Troop, Dimond Jubilee High School, Gobichettipalayam

Nilgris District.**Scoutmasters.**

W. No.

6. Sadananda Shant, 12th Nilgris, Wesleyan Mission, Woderi, via Ootacamund

7. Jesudasan Paul 7th Nilgris, Wesleyan Mission, Ketti

8. Devadosan Bettah 13th Nilgris, Wesleyan Mission, Ketti

9. Benjamin Shanta 11th Nilgris, Wesleyan Mission, Ketti

10. Moses Daniel 10th Nilgris, Wesleyan Mission, Thuner

11. Asirvatham Jesudoss, 2nd Nilgris, C.M.S. School, Ootacamund

12. K. Natesa Pillai 16th Nilgris, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu

13. J. Puttiah Gownder, 19th Nilgris, Illithurai, Cedera Post

14. J. H. E. Crouch, 15th Nilgris, St. Joseph's College, Coonoor

15. Isaiah Abraham, 9th Nilgris, Wesleyan Mission School, Kottagiri

16. T. Stephen, 14th Nilgris, Ottupatarai, Wellington Market P. O.

District Scoutmaster.

N. Devanesan, Grace Cottage, Coonoor. R.S., Nilgris District

Kistna District.**Scoutmaster.**

W. No.

4. D. Bushanam, Noble College Masulipatam

North Arcot District.**Scoutmasters.**

W. No.

13. B. Bedford 3rd Vellore, Union Mission Training School, Vellore

14. S. V. Krishnamurthi, 2nd Vellore, Vellore

Cubmaster.

W. No.

2. K. Vaidyanatha Aiyer, Srimahant's H. High School Vellore

Campers of the II Vizagapatam District Scouters' Training camp.

November 1927.

Bears :

R. V. Jogarao B. A., L. T., Headmaster, Board High School, Palakaonda

M. Suryanarayana, B. A., Chemistry Lecturer, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizag

M. S. Ramachandrarao Landlord Alipore, Vizagapatam

M. Jagannadharao, S. S. L. C., Town Hall Road, Vizagapatam

T. Viswanatham, B. A., L. T., Asst. Board High School, Parvatipur

B. Suryanarayana Rao, Intermediate, P. W. D., Vizagapatam

N. Sobhanadri Senior Inter. Rover, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizag.

Y. Ramalingaswami, S. S. L. C., Rover Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizag.

Eagles :

R. Krishnan, B. A., L. T., Mathematics Master, C. B. M. High School, Vizag.

A. Seshayya, 2nd Asst. Board Secondary School, Ponneri

itharaman, B. A., Botany Assistant, C. B. M. School, Vizag.

Venkatarao, Inter. Merchant, C/O Tahsildar, palli

Subbarao, L. M. P., Medical Practitioner, ranchilli

areen, S. S. L. C. Trained, Asst., C. B. M. School, Vizag.

anakaraju, 3rd Year M B. Class Medical College,

atyanarayanamurthy, Senior Inter, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizag.

Subbarao, B. A., L. T., H. M., Board Middle School, Srirangavarupukota

Sathyanarayana, M. A., L. T., Dy. Inspector, Vizag. Range

Kamiaya, M. A., L. T., Vice-Principal, Mrs. N. College, Vizag.

Vrikunthanathaswami, S. S. L. C., Andhra Engineering Works, Vizag

Ramarao, Manual Training Instructor, Govt. Trg. School, Bimlipatam

Subbaiya S. S. L. C., Teacher, Govt. Higher School, Mosulipatam

Nagabhushanarao Sanitary Inspector, Vizag Municipality, Vizag.

Sitharaghavarao, Jr. Inter, Mrs. A. V. N. College,

Srinivasarao, Sanitary Inspector, Vizag Municipality, Vizag.

R. Narayanamurthy, B. A., L. T., Board Middle School Kasimkota

Y. Machiraju, Sanitary Inspector, Vizag Municipality, Vizag.

M. Krishnamurthy, B. A., L. T., Mathematics Asst., B. H. S., Palakanda

G. Pattabhiramareddi, Jr. Inter. Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizag.

V. Chenniah, Sr. Inter. Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizag.

C. Ramalinga Reddi Sr. Inter. Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizag.

A. Ramarao Patnaik Sr. Inter. Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizag

Hounds :

S. Sriramarao, Supervisor, Munl. Elementary School, Vizag.

P. Prakasarao, Headmaster, Muni. Elementary School Alipore

V. Appalaswami, Headmaster, Munl. Elementary Schools, Dondaparthy Vizag.

P. V. N. Pathrudu, Headmaster, Munl. Elementary School, Sivalayam Vizag.

V. Venkateswarulu Asst. Master, Munl. Sriramu Pathasala, Vizag

P. Jagannathaswami, Asst. Master, Munl. Ely School, Gollalapalem

Camp Secretary: S. Parthasarathy Naidu, M. A., L. T.

Camp Secretary: N. Narasimham B. A., L. T.

Quartermaster: R. B. Krishnarao

Asst. Scoutmaster: B. H. Krishnarao B. A.

Scoutmaster: P. S. Narayanswami, D. C. C.

WHO'S WHO
IN
SCOUTING
IN
THE MADRAS PROVINCE.



MADRAS :
THE ROYAL PRINTING WORKS, MOUNT ROAD.
1928.

NOTE.

This supplement is the result of a first attempt to get at the names and addresses of all those who are actively engaged in Scout work in the Madras Province. Blank forms were sent out early in August and all names which have come in till the 15th December have been included in this "Who's Who in Scouting in the Madras Province". If Scouters who do not find their names in this supplement will please let us have the forms filled in, we shall include them in the next issue which we hope to bring out in September after the Census.

Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. T. S. Ramaiyah, M.A. (Hons.), L.T., Scoutmaster, Municipal High School, Hindupur, Anantapur District, who took great pains, in the midst of other heavy work, to compile this and to get ready the manuscript for the press. But for his help, this would not have been published at this time.

P. S. NARAYANSWAMI,
G. T. J. THADDAEUS,
Provincial Organising Secretaries.

PROVINCIAL SCOUT HEADQUARTERS,
Post Box, 424.
Triplicane, Madras.

Provincial Council.

<i>Chief Scout and President</i>	... H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	... The Rajah of Sivaganga, The Rajah of Parlakimedi, Sir A. P. Patro, Kt., B.A., B.L., Mr. R. Littlehales, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L., The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan, M.A., D.C.L., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Sir T. Desikachariar, Kt., B.A., B.L., The Right Rev. E. H. M. Waller, M.A., D.D.
<i>Provincial Commissioner</i>	... The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.I.E., B.A., B.L.
<i>Assistant Provincial Commissioner</i>	... Manjeri S. Ramaier, B.A., B.L. (for Malabar and South Canara).
<i>Provincial Organising Secretaries</i>	... G. T. J. Thaddaeus, B.A., P. S. Narayanswami, B.A., L.T.
<i>Honorary Provincial Secretary</i>	... K. Sanjiva Kamath, B.A., B.L.
<i>Honorary Provincial Treasurers</i>	... Capt. T. W. Barnard (on leave), The Rev. A. F. Cox, M.A., K. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A., B.L. (acting).
<i>Deputy Camp Chiefs</i>	... G. T. J. Thaddaeus, P. S. Narayanswami.

District Officers.

<i>Anantapur</i>	... Commissioner : C. Obi Reddy, B.A., B.L., M.L.C. Secretary : P. Venkatesam, B.A., B.L.
<i>Arcot, North</i>	... Commissioner : C. Doraswamiah, B.A., B.L. Secretary : Thomas Harris, B.A., L.T.
<i>Arcot, South</i>	... Commissioner : M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliar. Secretary : V. Bashyam Reddy.
<i>Bellary</i>	... Commissioner : R. Nagan Gowda, Ph.D., M.L.C.
<i>Chingleput</i>	... Commissioner : S. Wadsworth, M.A., I.C.S.
<i>Chittoor</i>	... Commissioner : <i>Vacant.</i> Secretary : A. Mahalinga Aiyar.
<i>Coimbatore</i>	... Commissioner : V. C. Subbiah Gounder. Secretary : R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., L.T.
<i>Cuddapah</i>	... Commissioner : <i>Vacant.</i>
<i>Ganjam</i>	... Commissioner : <i>Vacant.</i>
<i>Godavari and Kistna</i>	... Commissioner : A Rama Rao. Secretary : P. Kameshwara Rao, B.A., B.L.

<i>Guntur</i>	... Commissioner: <i>Vacant</i> .
<i>Kanara, South</i>	... Commissioner: A. B. Shetty, M.L.C. Secretary: G. Somasekhar Row, B.A., B.L.
<i>Kurnool</i>	... Commissioner: Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi, B.A., B.L. Secretary: <i>Vacant</i> .
<i>Madras (Adyar)</i>	... Commissioner: V. Subramaniam, B.A., B.T.
<i>Madras (North)</i>	... Commissioner: Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, I.S.O.
<i>Madras (South)</i>	... Commissioner: A. J. Leech. Secretary: V. Subramaniam, B.A., B.T.
<i>Madura</i>	... Commissioner: R. Krishna Iyer, B.A., B.L. Secretary: V. Kumaraswami Iyer, B.A., L.T.
<i>Malabar</i>	... Commissioner: P. Kunhiraman Nayar, B.A., L.T. Secretaries: J. F. Thaddaeus, B.A., L.T. N. Appu Pillai, B.A., L.T.
<i>Nellore</i>	... Commissioner: <i>Vacant</i> . Secretary: P. Punniash, B.A., B.L.
<i>Nilgiris</i>	... Commissioner: Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Porter, O.B.E., V.D. Secretary: N. Devanesan.
<i>Rannad</i>	... Commissioner: R. A. Narayana Aiyer, M.A., B.L. Secretary: R. Anantha Iyengar.
<i>Salem</i>	... Commissioner: S. A. Steele, M.A. Secretary: Bernard Thomas, M.A.
<i>Tanjore</i>	... Commissioner: V. Guruswami Sastrigal, B.A., L.T. Secretaries: R. Subramania Iyer, B.A., B.L. K. R. Ramabadrar.
<i>Tinnevelly</i>	... Commissioner: Rev. G. T. Selwyn, M.A. Secretary: S. D. Chellaiah Pillai, B.A., B.L.
<i>Trichinopoly</i>	... Commissioner: R. Madhavachari, B.A., B.C.E. Secretary: N. C. P. Swami.
<i>Vizagapatam</i>	... Commissioner: P. C. Venkatapathi Raju Garu, B.A. Secretaries: S. Parthasarathi, M.A., L.T. N. Narashimham, B.A., L.T.

WHO'S WHO.

Abdul Khader, R. G.; (27); Car Street, Rasipuram, Salem Dt.; Drill and Drawing Master; trained 1921 (M.V.V.); warranted No. S. M. 14/SLM.; in charge of "Akbar Troop" with 22 scouts, started 1921 and running.

Abraham, David; (35); Housefather, Basel Mission Orphanage Boarding, Udipi, S. Kanara; Housefather; trained 1925 (G.T.J.T. and P.S.N.); in charge of the "Concordia Troop" with 12 scouts, started 1925 and running.

Abraham, Isaiah; (23); Wesleyan Mission Compound, Kotagiri P.O., Nilgiris; Schoolmaster; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); in charge of 9th Nilgiri Troop and Cub Pack.

Abraham, K. L.; N. Thamaraparamba, Br. Cochin; Drawing Master; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); in charge of 1st Muslim Pack, started 1926 and running.

Abraham, V. T.; (25); No. 93, Avadanam Papayyar Road, Choolai, Madras; Teacher; trained 1923 (J.S.W.); warranted No. 10; in charge of St. Paul's School Troop, 3rd Vepery, with 44 scouts.

Achutan Nair, Thekkadath; (24); Thekkadath House, Nanminda, Post Balluscri, via Quilandy; Teacher; trained (G.T.J.T.); just started a school troop with 15 scouts.

Alwar, P.; (27); 3, Mathanagopalaswami Street, Mela Masiveedi, Madura; Drill Instructor; was a scout in St. Mary's Troop, Madura, for 6½ years; trained (P.S.N.); warranted A.S.M. No. 3/MDW. of St. Mary's Troop with 18 cubs and running; took charge 1927.

Ananthakrishna Iyer, T. S.; (30); Viswanatha Chetti Street, Melur, Tuticorin; Physical Instructor; was member of 1st Xavier's Troop, Tuticorin, for 7 years; trained 1920 (J.V.M.); in charge of 1st Troop Xavier's and No. 8 Tinnevelly, with 26 scouts including recruits.

Anantaraman, P.S.; (32); 99, Thomas Street, Coimbatore; Schoolmaster; trained 1919 (V.R.) 1923 (M.V.V.); was A.S.M. for 2nd Coimbatore Lotus from 1921 to 1923 with warrant No. 47; warranted S.M. in No. III for 14th Coimbatore Lotus II, with 9 II Class scouts and 6 recruits, still running.

Ananta Rao, Pilkhana; (30); Bimlipatam; Teacher; trained 1926 (P.S.N.); has been A.C.M., 1st Bimlipatam Pack from 1923 and A.S.M., 1st Bimlipatam Troop from 1926, with 16 boyscouts, 18 cubs and 11 rovers.

Andrew, Samuel; (25); Member of the 1st U.F.C.M. Chingleput Troop.

Andrews, George F.; (30); 'Royapet House', Royapettah, Madras; Physical Director; trained (J.V.M.), Wood Badge course (J.S.W.), Cubber (J.W.T.); A.S.M. of 2nd G.T., M.C. College Troop in 1922-23; S.M. and C.M. of Central G.T. Troop and Pack 1923-24; S.M. of 5th Royapettah Neill Troop from 1925, with 21 scouts, troop running.

Appavu Jain, T.; (28); Thiruparuthikundram village, Conjeevaram; Shro-tiendar; was member of I Conjeevaram Pachaiyappa's Scout Troop for 4 years; I Class Scout and King's Scout 1920; First Grade cord, Cyclist and Ambulance Badge, 1920, Swimming and Rescuer Badge, Master at Arms and Basket Worker Badge, 1920; in charge of 2nd Conjeevaram U.F.C.M. Troop from 1924, with 20 scouts, troop running; warranted No. 26.

Arumanayagam, G.; (24); M. S. Compound, Vathiyar Street, Vadakoor, Tuticorin; Teacher; trained Cubmaster 1926 (T.V.N.); warranted No. CM 1/TIN, with 12 cubs, pack running.

Arunachala Iyer, S.; (31); Teacher Government Training School, Ranipet, N. Arcot; in charge of Bheeshma Rovers from 1927, with 60 rovers, troop running. (Not Trained).

Arunachalam Pillai, N.; (46); Ottaipidaram, via Tattaparai, S. I. R.; Schoolmaster; trained (M.V.V.); warranted A.S.M. No. 9 of 1927; assisting in 1st Ottaipidaram Ganesh Troop from 1925, troop running.

Audiapatham, K.; (37); Bazaar Street, Kaveripak, Arkonam Taluk; Teacher; trained 1917-18 (J.V.M.); in charge of 1st Kaveripak Troop with 14 scouts including recruits.

Barton, Reginald Madison; (31); Arogyavaram, Chittoor Dt.; Missionary; trained 1923 (J.S.W.); passed practical test Wood Badge; assisted in 2 Packs of Cubs in Calcutta in 1923; assisted in Nandyal S.P.G. 2nd Troop in 1926-27, troop running; now in charge of none due to transfer.

Bhuminathaiyer, T. N.; (22); "Shanmuga Vilas", Karthigai Street, Tiruchuli, Ramnad Dt.; Teacher; was member of Ambasamudram Troop, 1916 to 1920, Swami Vivekananda Troop, Virudhunagar, 1920-21, 1st Shivaji Troop, Madura, 1921 to 1925; assisted in Swami Vivekananda Troop, 1920-21; in charge of 1st Tiruchuli Jayaram Troop, with 30 scouts, troop running.

Boote, Rev. Richard Watson; (49); B.Sc. (Lond.); Wesleyan Mission, Keti, Nilgiris; Missionary; started the Hardwicke Wesleyan Mission Boarding School Troop, Mysore City in 1921; attached to 7th Nilgiri Troop as Honorary S.M.

Chandu Nayar, K.; (33); Raja's High School, Chirakkal, Balipatam; Teacher; trained (G. T. J. T.); warranted No. S. M. 10/MBR; in charge of The Raja B. S. Troop with 12 scouts, troop running.

Choikutti, Kaudiyil; (26); Mallukandy House, near Y. M. C. A., Calicut; Schoolmaster; was member of 5th Calicut Rovers (now 1st Calicut Sea Rovers),

Government Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, for 2 years; trained Cubmaster 1927 (G.T.J.T.); in charge of Fisheries Model Pack attached to the Government Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, from 1925; pack running with 12 cubs.

Crouch, Joseph Harold Edward Church; (26); St. Joseph's College P.O., Coonoor; Assistant Master; was a member of a troop at Darjeeling for 6 months; assisted in St. Edmund's College (Shillong) Troop in 1920, and in St. Partick's College (Asansol) Troop in 1921; in charge of the 15th Nilgiri Troop (St. Joseph's College, Coonoor) with 37 scouts.

Damodaran Unni, E. M.; (26); A.P. Board High School, Elappully, Palghat; Teacher; was P.L. in the Native High School, Palghat Scout Troop for one year and attained 2nd Class Scout Badge; trained 1918 (M.V.V.); just starting a troop with 14 scouts.

Dass, M. K.; (27); Pillaimar Street, Andipatti, Madura Dt.; Weaving Instructor; was member of 1st Dindigul Troop for 2 years; trained; had had charge of Rathna Barath Troop, Andipatti, troop running.

Devadasan, I. Paul; (25); School for the Deaf, Palamcottah, Tinnevely Dt.; Teacher and Assistant Boarding Master; trained (T.V.N.); warranted No. 51/TIN; in charge of the 6th Palamcottah Deaf Scout Troop, with 21 scouts and 1 A.S.M., troop running.

Devanesan, N.; (36); Grace Cottage, Coonoor R.S., Nilgiris; clerk; trained 1923 (M.V.V.); warranted No. Nil; was A.S.M. of the 5th Nilgiris for some time, now joint S.M. of the same.

David, Dasary; (35); O.E.L. Mission Compound, Koduru, Cuddapah Dt.; Head Master; was member respectively of 1st Puthur Troop and 3rd Chittoor Troop for 1 year and 3 years; was P.L., attained 2nd Class Badge and R. S. Bar; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); was assisting in 1st Puthur Troop and was S.M. for 1st Kodur Troop; warranted; in charge of 1st Kodur Troop, with 18 scouts, troop running.

Davies, Winifred F.; (31); S. George's Homes, Keti, Nilgiris; Teacher; attended Girl Guide Summer School, Ootacamund 1925; had charge of 1st Kaity Girl Guides for 2 years, troop running; in charge of 2nd Nilgiris Wolf Cub Pack with 21 cubs.

Devanesan, M. S.; (35); 36 Aiyasami Pillai Street, Pudupet, Mount Road P.O., Madras; Teacher; assisting in 1st Madras Corporation School Troop with 28 scouts, troop running; warranted A.S.M. No. 5.

Devaraja Mudaliar, A.; (38); Chittoor; Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor; trained (C. De J. and P.S.N.) in 1923; warranted Commissioner for Chittoor District with 300 scouts in the area.

Dibble, Paul Gladstone; (29); Baraca, Kilpauk, Madras; Missionary; was warranted S.M. 78311 of Troop 1 of Davis, South Dakota, U.S.A.; in charge of Troop 1 of Kilpauk, Madras, with 21 scouts.

Doraswamiah, C.; (35); B.A., B.L.; 203, Main Bazaar Road, Vellore, N. Arcot Dt.; Vakil; trained 1925 (P.S.N. and V.S.R.); warranted as District Commissioner with 786 scouts, etc.

Doraswami Pillai, T.; (32); Church Street, Musiri; Drawing master; was member for 6 years of 1st Arjuna Troop, Musiri; trained 1921 (M.V.V.) refresher course (P.S.N.); in charge of 1st Arjuna Troop, Musiri; warranted S.M. No. 305, with 30 scouts, troop running.

Doss, Y. C. Apparu J.; (43); Architect and Designer, Palamcottah; Teacher; trained (T.V.N.); was running a Town Rover Troop as A.S.M. for 1 year and as S. M. for same troop from 2 years; warranted No. S.M. 19/TIN; in charge of Tambaraparani Rover Troop.

Edward, Daniel; (25); Church of Sweden Mission School, place (?); was a Rover for 1 year in the Nielson's Troop; in charge of Nielson's Troop with 12 scouts, troop running.

Eswaran, Alfred Jesudasan; Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai, N. Arcot Dt.; Teacher; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); was S.M. for 1st Sachi Sivakasi Troop in 1920, troop running; was S.M. 2nd Palamcottah High School Troop in 1923, troop running; was S.M. Danish Mission Lower School Troop in 1926, troop running; warranted for the 2nd Palamcottah High School Troop, with 2 scouts, troop running.

Fernandez, Joseph; (40); Catholic Compound, Wellington, Nilgiris; Headmaster; was a Rover in 8th Nilgiris St. Joseph's Troop for 4 months; trained (G.T.J.T. and G.F.); in charge of 8th Nilgiris St. Joseph's Troop, Wellington, with 39 scouts and 3 officers.

Fisher, Edward George; (35); Clifton Grange, Ootacamund, Nilgiris; Schoolmaster; trained (J.S.W.); in charge a 1st Nilgiris and Y.M.C.A. Rovers.

Freeman, Guy; (44); Biden House, Royapuram, Madras; Harbour Master; was an officer and instructor in the training ship "Dartford" and Hony. Gymnastic Instructor in Sydney, Australia; warranted No. 19; in charge of the 1st Madras Sea Scouts with 16 scouts.

Gaffar Saheb, Abdul; (32); Cowl Bazaar, Bellary; Schoolmaster; was a member of the Asoka Troop, Madanapalli; trained under the Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Madras Presidency; in charge of the Akbar Troop, Bellary, with 16 scouts.

Gerard, Brother; (41); Montfort's Boys High School, Yercaud; Teacher; warranted S.M. 279; in charge of the Montford Troop, Yercaud, troop running.

Govinda Aiyangar, E. S.; (28); Board High School Compound, Milampatti; Tamil pandit; trained (M.V.V.); was member of Shivaji Troop, Milampatti for 1 year; in charge of Sri Meenakshi Troop, Milampatti for 4½ years; warranted S.M. 12/27MDU.

Govindachari, Komandur; (27); 33, Mangaduswami Aiyar Street, Nungumbakum, Cathedral P.O., Madras; Teacher; was member of "Bharata" Egmore Troop

for 6 years, "Asoka" Rover Troop for 2 years, 1st class Scout in 1918; trained 1918 (F.G.P.); had charge of "Bharata Troop" 1918-22, troop running, ran Poor Schools Society Troop 1919-22 now defunct; in charge of 1st Vepery C.R.C. High School Troop from 1926.

Govindan, N.; (22); Nediaparambath House, Eeyapore, Malabar; Teacher; was member of 1st Calicut Sea Rover Troop for 3 years, 2nd Class Scout, 1925, Swimmer's Badge, 1926; trained Cub Master (G.T.J.T.); in charge of Chaliyam Fisheries Muslim Pack with 12 cubs, pack running.

Govindian, Vengilal; (30); Vachaly House, Cannanore; Teacher; trained 1921 (J.V.M.); had charge for 6 years of Payyan's High School Troop; in charge of 1st Cannanore Troop of the M. H. School; Assistant District Commissioner for N. Malabar.

Govindarajulu, L. K.; (28); Lecturer, Sri Meenakshi College, Chidambaram; was for a year member of Pachaiyappa's College Rovers; trained 1927 (P.S.N.); assisted Villupuram Municipal School Troop for 2 years; in charge of Sri Meenakshi Rover Troop with 31 rovers, troop running.

Govindarajulu Naidu, P.; (26); Kingston, Poonamalle High Road, Kilpauk, Madras; Landlord; trained (J.V.M.); assisted Ananda Rovers; in charge of Govinda Troop with 14 scouts and Govinda Pack with 11 cubs.

Govindaswami Mudaliar, E. K.; (30); B.A., B.L., 31, General Muthia Mudali Street, G.T., Madras; High Court Vakil; trained (J.V.M.); was S.M. in the Indian Boy Scouts from 1917 to 1918; assisted in Pachaiyappa's High School Troop 1920-21; R.M. of Pachaiyappa's Rovers 1922-25; R.M., S.M., and C.M. of Ananda Troop and Pack, 1925-27; Instructor in First Aid for Scouts since 1919; warranted R.M. of Ananda Troop 30 strong, and Assistant District Commissioner, Madras Chingleput Districts, with 800 scouts, cubs and rovers.

Govinda Variar, Thertala; (24); c/o T. Rama Variar Head Clerk, Dy. Tahsildar's Office, Quilandy, N. Malabar; Teacher; trained under a Scoutmaster privately.

Gulam Ghouse, Ullal; (?); R.F.M. High School, Mangalore; Physical Instructor; trained 1925 (G.T.J.T. and P.S.N.); was Cubmaster of the Rustum Hind Pack in 1925-26, pack now defunct; in charge of Samson Troop of the school.

Gundachar, A. B.; (30); 33, Firewood Bankshall Street, Triplicane; Physical Instructor; was member of Asoka Rovers for 1 year; trained (G.T.J.T. and P.S.N.) 1926; was assisting in Balaji Ranganath Troop for 1 year; in charge of 5th George Town Troop; warranted A.S.M. No. 15.

Hunumanta Rao, K.; (35); Godown Street, Anantapur; Teacher; trained (J.V.M.); ran a troop at Uravakonda for some months; in charge of the 1st Anantapur Troop, with 16 scouts, troop running from 1920.

Henry, S. Paul; (28); Kremmerpuram, Madura; was a member of Gustavus Pack for 4 years; trained (L.L.L. and P.S.N.); warranted No. A.S.M. 2/MDU; in charge of Gustavus Pack with 24 cubs.

Isaac, S.; (30); Ayelnaickiar Street, Tuticorin; Drawing-master; trained 1926 (T.V.N.); in charge of Omellas Troop, Tuticorin, with 18 scouts.

Isreal, S. B.; (24); Board High School, Uravakonda; Physical Instructor; was a member of Uravakonda Troop for 3 years; trained (G.T.J.T.); in charge of a troop with 12 scouts.

Jacob, D. Ernest; (21); 23, Ponnappa Mudali Street, Vepery, Madras; school assistant; was member of Virudhnagar C.S.M. Boys School Troop and Shivaji Rover Troop, Villupuram, for 2 years in all; trained (G.T.J.T., Dr. G., V.S.R.); A.S.M. of Fabricius Troop and C.M. of Fabricius Pack, scouts 20, cubs 12.

Jacob, John; (24); L.M. Compound, Gooty, Anantapur Dt.; Physical Training Instructor; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); in charge of 1st and 2nd Gooty Troops with 14 scouts in 1st and 13 in 2nd troop.

Jagannatha Rao, D. Balaji; (20); 36, Singrachari Street, Triplicane, Madras; student; 6th Triplicane Balaji Ranganath Troop; member of, for 6 years; was P.L. and a 2nd Class Scout; warranted No. 6 A.S.M. for Balaji Ranganath Troop with 12 scouts.

James, D.; (35); 693, Chinanatham, Chingleput; Teacher and clerk; was member of 1st Chingleput Troop, U.F.C.M.H. School and attained A.S.M. rank 1919; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); assisting in 1st Chingleput Troop.

Janardhan, M. D.; (24); 55, T.P. Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras; Asst. Sanitary Inspector; was member of Kallett School Troop for 1 year and Hindu High School Rama Troop since 1922; was P.L. and Senior Rover Mate; attained A.S.M. rank 1926.

Jee, Alexander Sampson; (38); 8, Nyniappa Street, G.T., Madras; clerk; in charge of the Templars Troop with 16 scouts.

Jeevakarunyam Pillay, S.; (27); Schoolmaster; trained 1925 under Mr. Anantharamayyar; warranted No. C.M.3/SLM; in charge of Hosur Shivaji Cub Pack with 6 cubs.

Jesudass, Asirvatham; (27); c/o Mr. Siromani, Hobart Cottage, Ootacamund; Teacher; was a member of 1st Mannargudi Troop for 2 years, 2nd Class Scout; in charge of 2nd Nilgiris Troop, Ootacamund, with 17 scouts.

Jesudass, R.; (49); Puthur, Chittoor Dt.; Headmaster; trained 1918 (J.V.M.); warranted S.M./6 CHR; in charge of 1 Puthur Troop with 12 scouts, troop running.

Jesudass, Y. C. Ratnam; (38); Huftonpuram, Srivilliputtur; Teacher; was member of 1st Villi Troop, C.M.S.H. School, Srivilliputtur for 7 years; trained 1920 (J.V.M.); warranted No. 20 for 1st Villi Troop with 26 scouts, troop running.

Jesudassan, Asirvatham Gnanamuthu; (32); Teacher; 56, Church Street, Tuticorin N.; trained 1920 (J.V.M.); was in charge of Sawyerpuram Scout Troop in 1920; warranted No. A.S.M. 4/TIN; assisting in Tuticorin 2nd Troop.

John, M.; (29); Malandaipet, Kalavai; Teacher; trained 1920 (J.V.M.); assisted for 6 months in 1st Arni Sivaji Troop, troop running; in charge of 1st Kalavai Troop with 20 scouts.

Jonadab, Nicodemus; (30); McLaurin High School, Cocanada; Teacher; trained 1926 (P.S.N.) 1919 (J.V.M.); warranted for 1st Cocanada Troop.

Kanagasundaram, S. A.; (34); Old Town, Vellore; Teacher; trained 1921 (J.V.M.); was for 1 year S.M. of 6th Christian Hostel Troop; was Cubmaster of 1st Vellore Wolf Cub Pack from 1921 to 1927 having been warranted for same, warrant cancelled due to transfer, and reassumed charge of the Pack on retransfer, with 36 cubs and 12 recruits, pack running; Secretary of the Local Association for Vellore.

Kannan, P. P.; (28); Badagara Street, P.O. Badagara, N. Malabar; Teacher; was member of Govt. Fisheries Sea Rover 'Scouts Troop, Calicut, for 2 years; attained P.L. rank; trained Cubmaster (G.T.J.T.); in charge of Madapalli Fisheries Boy Scouts, 16 strong, troop running.

Kodanda Rama Dikshitulu, Maddury; (34); Bimlipatam; Headmaster; trained 1921 (J.V.M.); warranted; was S.M. and C.M. of 1st Gudivada Troop and Pack for 1 year; in charge of 1st Bimlipatam Troop and Pack with 16 scouts and 18 cubs respectively, troop and pack running; Assistant District Commissioner for N. Vizagapatam with 165 scouts, etc.

Kondala Rao, Kandikuppa; (33); Palkonda, Vizagapatam Dt.; Teacher; trained (P.S.N.); in charge of Scout Troop, Palkonda, with 14 scouts.

Krishna Aiyar, S. N.; (31); Suppanchettiar Agraharam, Bodinayakanur; Teacher; trained (M.V.V.) 1921 and (P.S.N.) 1927; warranted No. 9/MDU; in charge of 1st Bodinayakanur Troop with 28 scouts and 59 recruits, troop running.

Krishnamurti, N.; (23); 11, Koil Street, Dindigul; Teacher; was a Rover in the "Chester Troop", Dindigul, for 1½ years; was a P.L. and passed a First Aid Ambulance Examination; in charge of "Gokhale Troop" with 22 scouts and 12 rovers, troop running.

Krishnamurti, S. V.; (34); 10, Kattai Subedar Street, Kosapet, Vellore; Assistant Master; trained 1921 (J.V.M.); attended refresher course 1924; warranted, warrant under renewal; started as A.S.M., then S.M. of 2nd Vellore Sri Venkateswara Troop.

Krishnamurti Rao, Chinnamanathur; (27); Branch Postmaster, Roddam, Penukonda Taluk, Anantapur Dt.; Headmaster; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); warranted; in charge of Sree Raja Ram Mohan Troop, Roddam, with 11 scouts, troop running.

Krishnan, Kottayi Kunnumal; (28); Headmaster, Government Fisheries Elementary School, Kadalundi, Chaliaym, Malabar; Schoolmaster; was member of the 1st Calicut Sea Rovers for 2 years; obtained Carpentry Badge; trained (G.T.J.T.); in charge of 1st Kadalundi Fisheries Cub Pack with 12 cubs, pack running.

Krishnan, L.; (23); Mahaganapati Vilas Hotel, Andipatti, Periyakulam Taluk, Madura Dt.; Assistant Teacher; was member of Chester Troop, Dindigul, for 1 year; trained; assisted in the Rathnabarathi Troop, Andipatti.

Krishnan, Muhadev; (31); Olcott Cottage, T.S., Adyar; Superintendent of T. S. schools; was a member of 1st Madanapalli Troop for 2 years; assisted in 1st Madanapalli Troop, in forming and running a troop at Santiniketan, Bengal, and was S.M. of the Vyasa Rovers; in charge of Saidapet Blavatsky Troop.

Krishnan, Ojitty; (32); Kannapuram, post Cherukkunnu, N. Malabar; Schoolmaster; trained 1924 (G.T.J.T.); warranted A.S.M. 4/MBR; assisting in 1st Cherukkunnu Board High School Troop, with 22 scouts, troop running.

Krishnarao, Bh.; (35); Tower Street, Narasapur West, Godavery; Teacher; trained 1918 (J.V.M.); in charge of 1 Narasapur Taylor High School Troop and Pack for 9 years; Trained Wood Badge Camp, Guindy, 1923 (J.S.W.); Assisted as A.S.M. in Godavery Training Camp 1926, Kuttalam Training Camp 1926, Vizagapatnam Training Camp 1927; District Commissioner for West Godavery District for two years, 1926, 1927. Now Divisional Organising Secretary for Northern Circars (Hd. Qrs., Cocanada.)

Krishna Rao, V.; (42); New Agraharam, Dindigul; Drawing Master; trained (J.V.M.); in charge of Gokhale Troop, 2nd M.H.S. Dindigul and a Cub Pack with 40 cubs, troop and pack running.

Krishnaswami, Prathivathi Bhayankaram; (27); Palamaner; Teacher; was a II Class Scout under Ch. De Yonge and P.S.N.; in charge of Chandragiri Troop.

Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R.; (36); Science Assistant, High School, Kulittalai; school assistant; trained (M.V.); was joint S.M. of Board High School Lalgudi Troop; warranted No. 9 Trichinopoly; in charge of Board High School Kulittalai Troop, with 21 scouts.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, S.; (36); 14 Village Road, Nungambakam, Madras; Teacher; trained (G.T.J.T., Dr. F.H.G., P.S.N., V.S.R.); in charge of Fabricius Troop, Vepery, with 20 scouts, troop running.

Krishnaswami, K.V.; (31); Opposite to K.H. School buildings, Tanjore; S.M. training under P.S.N. at Karipattacheri 1927; C.M. training under P.S.N. at Mannargudi, September 1927; Gopalaswami Troop, Tanjore; Gopalaswami Pack, Tanjore, still running, 15 scouts, 21 recruits and 18 cubs.

Kunhianandan, Manakadan; (32); Fisheries Hostel Warden, Vellayil, Calicut; Schoolmaster; trained 1925 (G.T.J.T.); warranted S.M. 2/MBR; in charge of 1st Calicut Sea Rovers, Calicut, with 25 scouts.

Kunhiraman Nair, P.; (33); B.A., L.T., Puthiyara P.O., Calicut; Schoolmaster; trained 1921 (J.V.M.) 1926 (G.T.J.T.); had charge of Zamorin Scout Troop, still running; District Commissioner for Malabar with 731 officers, scouts, etc.

Kuppuswami, C.; (21); 41, Aiyya Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras; clerk; as member of 1st Vepery and Chintadripet High School Troop for a total of 7 years; trained 1st Class and King's Scout rank with 8 badges trained (J.D.W.T.); in charge of 1st Vepery Wolf Cub Pack and the Chintadripet High School Pack with 12 cubs.

Kuppuswami Iyengar, T.; (31); Headmaster, Board Middle School, Royapet; Headmaster; trained 1925 (M.V.V.); warranted N. 285 (old); in charge of Anuman Troop, with 12 scouts, troop running.

Kuppuswami Pillai, R.; (27); East Street, Mudaliar Fort, Sholavandan, Madurai Dt.; Teacher; was member for 1 year of 1st Training School Rovers, Tinnevely; trained (W.E.E., Hudson and P.S.N.) 1924; had charge of 1st S.A.V. High School Troop; warranted No. 6; in charge of Chola Troop, Sholavandan, with 28 scouts, troop running.

Lakshminarayana Rao, Ayalasomayajulu; (30); Yellamanchili, Vizag Dt.; Schoolmaster; trained (P.S.N.); warranted S.M. 13/VIZ; in charge of Boy Scout Troop, board High School, Yellamanchili and Cub Pack of the same place; Assistant District Commissioner for South Vizag. with 38 scouts in the area.

Lakshminidhy Rao, K.; (25); Udipi S.K.; Teacher; trained (G.T.J.T. and P.S.N.); warranted No. SK5; in charge of Sri Krishna Scout Troop, with 16 scouts, troop running.

Lakshmiopathy, Tirupattur; (28); Kadiri Sreenivasa Rao's House, Penukonda, Anantapur Dt.; Schoolmaster; trained (G.T.J.T.) 1927; A.S.M.

Lakshmiopathy Naidu, P.; (21); 94/95, Varadannuthiappan Street, G.T., Madras; student; was member of Pachayappa's Rovers for 1 year; assisting in Govinda Troop and Ananda Pack.

Leech, Arthur John; (54); The Palms, College Road, Madras; Merchant; District Commissioner, Madras Southern Division, since 1913 with 692 scouters, scouts, etc., in the area.

Madavachari, R.; (37); Assistant Engineer, S.I.R., Golden Rock, Trichinopoly; Assistant Engineer; in touch with the 1st Golden Rock Cub Pack; Commissioner, Trichinopoly District, with 418 scouts, etc., in the area.

Madhavan Nair, Kothamoli Anchiri; (36); Kothamangalam, Quilandi P.O., Malabar N.; Teacher; was member of Senior Scout Troop G.T. 1918—19 (S.M. in 1919), of the Tagore Troop, Trivandrum, 1919—20, S.M. of Raja's School Troop 1921—23; in charge of Anantha Board School Troop, Quilandy; warranted S.M. 18/MBR.

Madhava Rao, Mannargudi R.; (42); 20/150, New Sullivan Street, Coimbatore; school assistant; trained 1923 (M.V.V.); had charge of 2nd Coimbatore Lotus in 1924; warranted No. 1; Coimbatore; in charge of Vivekananda Troop Coimbatore, with 19 scouts.

Maduram, J. Samuel; (56); Mission Chathiram Street, Adaikalapuram, Palamcottah; Schoolmaster; trained (J.V.M.); in charge of 1st Palamcottah Troop, with 32 scouts, troop running.

Mahadeva Aiyar, K. S.; (33); Assistant, Board Middle School, Kamuthi, Ramnad Dt.; Teacher; trained 1922 (J.V.M.); warranted No. 11; in charge of 1st Kamuthi Troop, with 12 scouts, troop running; had charge of troops at Rajapalayam and Tirupuvanam for 4 years in all.

Mahalingha Ayyar, A.; (34); Secretary, District Scout Council, Chittoor; Commercial Instructor; trained (De J. & P. S. N.) 1923; assisted in Scoutmasters' Training Camp, Chittoor, 1926; warranted S.M.2, Chittoor; in charge of 1st Chittoor Rover Scout Troop, with 20 rovers, troop running.

Margabandu Aiyar, V.; (27); 64, Ekambareswaran Sannadhi Street, Big Conjeevaram; Headmaster; warranted C.M.6; in charge of 3rd Somasundaram Pathasala Pack, with 24 cubs, pack running.

Meeran Sahab, N.; (38); Mukkidipeta, Hindupur; Drillmaster; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); warranted A.S.M. 1/APR; assisting in 1st Hindupur Troop, with 21 scouts, troop running.

Michael, R. S.; 57, Venkatamaistry Street, Mannady, G.T., Madras; A.S.M.

Mills, Daniel Christopher; (22); Connemara Public Library, Museum premises, Egmore, Madras; clerk; was member of St. Paul's 4th Vepery and Bharat troops as 2nd Class Scout, Patrol Leader and Troop Leader; trained (Dr. G.); was assisting in Bharatha Troop; now assisting in 1st Kilpatrick Troop.

Minakshisundaram Aiyar, S.; (34); B.A., L.T., Vellala Street, Kaspa, Arcot; Headmaster; trained (J.V.M.); was warranted; was in charge of 1st Cheyar Troop for nearly 6 years; now in charge of 1st Arcot Troop, with 20 scouts, troop running.

Monsingh, K.; (30); Walajah Road, Worlur, Trichinopoly; assistant master; qualified in "Wood Badge" course part 2 practical in Ceylon (under Mr. V. Grenier); in charge of "Tagore Rovers" Worlur, since 1926.

Moses, D.; (23); London Mission High School, Salem; Teacher; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); in charge of 1st Salem Cup Pack, with 19 cubs, pack running.

Moses, Daniel; (30); Wesleyan Mission School, Adhikarhatti, Kartary Post; Schoolmaster; trained (G.T.J.T. and Fisher); in charge of the 10th Nilgiri Troop, with 14 scouts, troop running.

Muthuswami Pillai, S.; (27); Teacher, P.M. School, Kulasekharapatnam, via Tiruchendur; Schoolmaster; trained (T.V.N.); in charge of "Neptune" Troop; with 10 scouts, troop running.

Nagappan, K.S.; (24); 5, Irusappa Gramany Street, Krishnampet, Triplicane, Madras; clerk; trained (M.V.V.) assisting in G.N.S. School Troop.

Nagaswami, Kuppuswami; (19); 4 Alangatha Pillai Street, Triplicane, Madras; was second class Scout in Balaji Ranganath Troop for 3 years.

Nanu Nambaiar, T. E.; (24); Panoor P.O., via Mahe; Teacher; trained 1925-26 (G.T.J.T.); had charge of Sree Krishna Troop, with 24 scouts, troop running.

Narasimham, Nishtala; (36); Near Seven Wells, Vizagapatam; Teacher; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); warranted S.M.1/Vizag; in charge of 1st Vizagapatam Troop with 24 scouts, troop running.

Narasingu Rao, B.; (?); Board High School, Wandiwash; trained 1921 (J.V.M.); in charge of 1st Kuppam Troop.

Narasinga Rao, Mittadoddi Raja; (26); 33, Car Street, Tirupati; Physical Instructor; was member for 2½ years of National College Troop, Masula and Hanuman Troop, Bezwada; trained (F.G.P.); in charge of 1st Sree Venkateswara Troop and Sanskrit College Troop, with 40 scouts in all, troop running.

Narayanan, Malikayil Chandappan; (26); Headmaster, Govt. Fisheries E. School, Azhicode, Baliapatam; Schoolmaster; was Troop Leader in 1st Calicut Fisheries Sea Rovers, member for 2 years; trained (G.T.J.T.); in charge of a Fisheries Cub Pack, Pack running.

Narayanan Nair, Kampiaym Valappail; (29); K.V. Villa, P.O. Cherukunnu, N. Malabar; trained 1921 (J.V.M.); warranted S.M. 6/MBR; in charge of 1st Cherukkannu B.H.S. Scout Troop, with 22 scouts, troop running.

Narayana Rao, K.R.; (30); Drawing Master, Board High School, Krishnagiri; Teacher; trained 1921 (M.V.V.); assisting in B.H.S. Troop, Krishnagiri, with 19 scouts, troop running.

Narayanaswami, R.; (30); Kammala Street, Dharmapuri; Teacher; trained 1926 (G.T.J.T.R. & Dr. G.); warranted No. 12/SL in charge of 1st Dharmapuri Pararasudviha Troop with 28 scouts, troop running.

Narayanaswami, P. S.; B.A., L.T., started as S.M., I Vepery, October 1918; Asst. D.C. Madras 1922; Wood Badge 1923; authorised to run training camp 1923; Hon. Editor, S.I.B.S. 1924; Provincial Organising Secretary, 30th June 1925 Medal of Merit, January 1926; Deputy Camp Chief, September 1927.

Natarajan, P.M.; (32); 160, Brahmin Street, Chittoor. Manual Training Instructor; trained (J.V.M.); had charge of 2nd Bangari Troop, Chittoor, for 4 years; warranted No. 4; in charge of Y.M.A. Rovers, with 6 rovers.

Natesaiyer, S.; (?); Headmaster, Board High School, Wandiwash; Headmaster; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); had charge of 1st Punganur Troop for 2 years; in charge of 1st Sampathgiri Troop, troop running.

Natesan Pillai, K.; (29); Clerks' Quarters, Aravankadu, Nilgiris; clerk and honorary teacher; in charge of 16th Nilgiri Troop, with 16 scouts, troop running.

Navanitakrishna, T.P.; (25); Assistant Lecturer, Sri Minakshi College Chidambaram; Lecturer; trained (L.K.G.) refresher course (P.S.N.) 1927; assisting in Sri Minakshi Rover Troop with 31 rovers, troop running.

Nilamagam Pillai, P.; (38); Drawing Master, Board High School Usilampatti; Teacher; trained 1922 (J.V.M.); warranted S.M. 11/MDU; in charge of Sri Minakshi Troop, Usilampatti.

Oakley, Frank Howard; (49); Eversleigh Boys Club, Randall's Road Vepery, Madras; Merchant; trained (J. S. W.); in charge of Eversleigh Troop with 6 rovers and 36 scouts with 2 A.S.Ms., troop running.

Panchanatham, B.C.; (30); Bar-at-law, Chittoor; Official Receiver; trained 1925 (G.T.J.T.); warranted Assistant District Commissioner, Chittoor, with 300 scouts in the area.

Parameswara Aiyar; (26); Old Katpadi, Katpadi Post; Teacher; trained (G. T. J. T. and P. S. N.); in charge of a Cub Pack still running.

Parameswaran, T. M.; (28); B.A., L.T., Ganapathy High School, Mangalore; trained 1925 (G.T.J.T.); was working Sri Krishna Troop, Palghat, for one year; had charge of Shivaji Troop, Calicut, for 1 year and 1st Saidapet Shivaji Troop for 1 year, troops running; in charge of Bheeshma Troop, Mangalore, troop running.

Parankusam Naidu, Diwan Bahadur P.; (62) I. S. O.; Souri Vilas, High Road, Vepery, Madras; District Commissioner of Madras and Chingleput Districts with 800 scouts, etc., in the area.

Patrick, Brother; (33); Montfort School, Yercaud; Teacher; was a 2nd Class Scout in St. Joseph's College Troop Bangalore for 2 years; in charge of Montfort Pack, pack running.

Pattany, G. Samuel; (39); Kremmerpuram, Madura; Drill and Drawing Master; trained 1919 (J. V. M.) refresher course (P. S. N.); warranted (sent for renewal); in charge of Gustavus Troop, Madura, with 30 scouts, troop running.

Peter, Bernard; (26); "Alexandra House", Ootacamund, Nilgiris; clerk; trained privately; in charge of 3rd Nilgiris (Ooty Rovers) with 13 rovers, troop running.

Philip, Edward Davis; (35); Sivaganga, Ramnad Dt.; Deputy Collector and Private Secretary to the Raja of Sivaganga; trained (V. S. R. and J. V. M.); had running charge of 1st Sivaganga Troop and supervision charge of Manamadura High School and Mission School Troops; warranted Assistant District Commissioner for Ramnad District, warrant sent for renewal.

Pichumani, S.; (22); 36, Singarachari Street, Triplicane, Madras; student; joined Asoka Rovers as a cubber; was Cubber of Asoka Pack, pack running; warranted S.M. No. 8; in charge of Balaji Ranganath Troop, with 12 scouts, troop running.

Pilo, K.M.; (35); B.A., L.T., Chalapuram, Calicut; Teacher; trained 1922 (J.V.M.); was for 3 years S.M. of 1st Calicut Troop, S.M. for 1 year of 1st Saidapet Troop; warrant for 1st Calicut Troop returned; in charge of Sivaji Troop, Calicut.

Pinto, Vincent P.M.; (31); B.A., L.T., Kodialbail P.O., Mangalore; Teacher; trained (G.T.J.T. and P.S.N.); warranted S.M.2/SK; in charge of "Loyala" Troop, with 30 scouts, troop running.

Porter, Leonard Lachlan; (59); Mostyn, Springfield P.O., Nilgiris; Planter; District Commissioner for Nilgiris, with 451 scouts, etc., in the area.

Prakasa Rao, Kanoori; (21); C. B. Mission Church Compound, Vizagapatam; assistant clerk; was member of 1st Vizagapatam Troop and 1st Bimlipatam Troop for 4 years in all and attained 2nd Class Scout rank; trained by Provincial Organising Secretary warranted S.M.3/VIZ; in charge of St. John's Troop, with 8 scouts, troop running.

Pranartiharan, S.; (32); Kodiyan Tope Agraharam, Pallatur P.O.; Ramnad Dt.; Drill and Drawing Master; trained 1920 (J.V.M.) refresher course (J.V.M.); had 1923 charge of 1st Kallanad Troop at Usilampatti and Krishna Troop, Sholavandan, troops running; in charge of Hanuman Troop, Pallatur, with 15 scouts, troop running.

Preston, John Howard; (45); St. Francis' Parsonage, Cochin; Chaplain; Chaplain of Cochin Y.M.C.A. Troop and acting D.S.M. for Cochin Association with about 30 scouts.

Purushotam, T. A.; (29); 17, Venkataramier Street, G.T. Madras; Professor; trained 1926 (G.T.J.T. and P.S.N. and Dr. F.H.G.); in charge of the Pachaiyappa Rovers with 35 rovers, troop running.

Purushottam, D.; (23); Market Street, Chittoor; student; was Rover Master in 1st Asoka Troop, Madanapalli; trained (J.V.M. and M.V.V. and G.T.J.T.); was Cubmaster of 2nd Chittoor Cub Pack, assisted in the 1st Chittoor Cub Pack, was Cubmaster of 1st Asoka Cub Pack for 8 months, assisted in 1st Chittoor and 1st Asoka Scout Troops, all troops, and packs running; warranted District Cubmaster (West) since 1926; in charge of 1st Asoka Rovers, Madanapalli, with 32 rovers, troop running.

Raghavan, Meloot; (29); Tellicherry; clerk; trained 1926; warranted S.M. 17/MBR; in charge of 1st Kadathanad Troop Kuttipuram.

Raghavendrachar, Peddapalli; (38); Uravakonda, Anantapur Dt.; School master; trained 1919 (J.V.M.) 1927 (G.T.J.T.); had charge of 1st Penukonda Board High School Troop, from 1919 with 18 scouts, troop running; since transferred out of the station.

Rajagopalan, M.; (26); Scout Organizer; Divisional Organising Secretary, Bellary; joined as scout in Padmini Troop and attained the rank of II class scout 1927; training camp under K.S.K. and F.G.P., Koodali Training under G.T.J.T. and P.S.N. 1926; Wood Badge, Ceylon 1927; 10th Bangalore, Governor's Own, Rajanangaon; C.P. Scout Organizer, Rajanangaon State for about 2½ years; 10 Triplicane now 11th Triplicane; Office Assistant, Provincial Scout Headquarters, for 4 years; now Divisional Organising Secretary for Ceded Districts Division.

Rajagopalan, V. R.; (30); Post Office Street, Kosapalyam, Arni (N.A.); Teacher; trained (J.V.M.) 1921; warranted No. 12/NA; in charge of Gopalkrishna Troop, with 14 scouts, troop running.

Rajaratnam, John Devadas; (33); 1/16, Ammaiappa Mudali Street, Royapettah, Madras; Teacher; started as A.S.M. 3rd Royapettah Troop; in charge of 5th St. Thomas Mount Troop, 3rd Royapettah Troop with 30 scouts, and Kalyani Pack, Mylapore, with 7 cubs.

Ramachandran, S.; (29); B.A., L.T., Keelur, Tirukoilur, S. Arcot; Schoolmaster; trained 1921 (M.V.V.) underwent Wood Badge Course (J.S.W.); had charge of Panruti Sivaji Troop 1923 to 1924; in charge of 1st Akbar Troop, Tirukoilur, with 16 scouts, troop running.

Ramachandra Rao, Mungara; (27); Kadiri, Anantapur Dt.; Teacher; was member of Bhishma Troop, Bellary, for 1½ years; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); in charge of B.H.B. School Bhishma Troop, Kadiri, with 15 scouts and 5 recruits, troop running.

Ramachandra Rao, P.; (29); Government Training School, Royachoti, Cuddapah District; Teacher; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.) in charge of Shivaji Troop with 18 rovers, troop running.

Ramadas, T.; (18); Works Manager's Office, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly; typist; was member of Shivaji Troop, Adyar and 1st Abayambika Troop, Mayavaram, for 4 years in all and attained 2nd Class Scout rank; trained Cubber and Scoutmaster (P.S.N.); had charge of 1st Nanda Troop, Aziznagar and Vridhagiri Rovers, Vriddachalam; warranted A.C.M/TRI; assisting in the Golden Rock Cub Pack No. 2.

Ramaiyah, T. S.; (31); M.A., L.T., Hindupur; Headmaster; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); warranted S.M.6/APR; in charge of 1st Hindupur Troop, with 1 A.S.M. and 21 scouts including recruits, troop running.

Ramakrishnan, S.; (31); B.A., L.T., Hosur; assistant master; trained 1924 (M.V.V.); was S.M. of 1st Omalur Troop for which was warranted also; in charge of 1st Hosur Troop (Sri Krishna), with 20 scouts, troop running.

Ramakrishnayyar, K. S.; (30); Chatram Street, Dindigul; Teacher; was member of Chester Troop, Dindigul for 2 years; in charge for St. Mary's Troop, with 24 scouts, troop running; warranted 16/MDU.

Ramanathan, A.; Yelumalai, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madura Dt.; Headmaster; was trained 1925 (M.V.V.); was Cubmaster at Omalur, pack still running; in charge of 1st Yelumalai Troop, with 24 scouts, troop running.

Ramanatha Rau, P. L.; (36); Oldpet, Palamaner; Headmaster; warranted S.M.11/CHR; in charge of 1st Palamaner Troop, troop running.

Ramanyya, B. V.; (42); Gajapatinagaram, Vizianagaram Dt.; Teacher; trained 1921 (M.V.V.); had charge of the "Lion" Troop, Narasapatnam, a troop at Parvatipur and Kasimkota respectively, troops defunct, warranted S.M.9/VIZ.; in charge of 1st Gajapatinagaram Troop with 8 scouts, troop running.

Raman Nair, P. K.; (28); Fisheries Schoolmaster Near Nut Street, P.O. Badagara, N. Malabar; Teacher; was P.L. for 2 years in Calicut Govt. Fisheries Troop; trained Cubmaster (G.T.J.T.); in charge of Kuriyadi Govt. Fisheries Boy Scout Troop, with 12 scouts, troop running.

Ramanujam, V.; (33); 1958 Sakhanaik Street, Tanjore; Schoolmaster, K. H. School, Tanjore; Trained (P.S.N.) Karuhpatticheri Camp; Scoutmaster, Gopalswami Troop, Tanjore, with 15 scouts, 21 recruits, troop running.

Ramanujiah, S.; (25); Headmaster, Aided Elementary School, Saidapet; Teacher; in charge of Numberumal Pack.

Ramarao, G.; (37); 968, Pethaperumal Lane, Tanjore Fort; Teacher; Trained Mannargudy Cubbers' Camp 1927 (P. S. N.), Charge of Sivaji Marattah Pack, Tanjore, active Pack.

Ramasesha Sastri, M.; (26); 1604, Bachanna Lane, West Main Street, Tanjore; Trained Cubmasters' Training Camp, Mannargudy (P.S.N.) 1927; charge of Gopalswami Pack, with 18 cubs.

Ramasubba Iyer, V.; (28); Middle Street, Batlagundu, via Kodai Road; Teacher; trained 1921, refresher course 1927; assisted for 3 years in Sivaji Troop, Batlagundu; warranted S.M. 8/MDU; in charge of the Ramakrishna Troop, with 21 scouts, troop running.

Ramaswami, S. N.; (31); Fort, Prodattur; teacher; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); warranted S.M.5/CUD; in charge of 1st Prodattur Troop, with 17 Scouts, troop running.

Ramaswami, V. P.; (27); Temperance Lodge, Mount Road, Coonoor R.S.; Teacher; trained (M.V.V.) refresher course (G.T.J.T.); warranted No. 5; in charge of 5th Nilgiri Troop, with 18 scouts and 8 rovers, troop running.

Ramaswami Mudaliar, A.; (43); Idaikoil, Tinnevely Dt.; Schoolmaster; trained (T.S.); had charge of 5th Secunderabad Troop from 1923 to 1925, troop running; warranted 18/TIN; in charge of 1st Kadianallur Troop with 25 scouts, troop running.

Rangabashiam, A.; (21); 35, Baker's Street, Vepery Post, Madras; student; was a member of the 3rd Vepery St. Paul's Troop, became its Troop Leader in 1923, a first class scout in 1924 and finally its A.S.M. in 1926; warranted No. 7.

Ranganathan, C. P.; (30); 87, East Rajah Street, Big Conjeevaram; Teacher; warranted No. 18; assisting in 2nd Conjeevaram Mission High School Troop, with 20 scouts, troop running.

Ranga Rao, H.; (37); Newpet, Palamaner; Teacher; warranted A.S.M. 2/CHR; assisting in 1st Palamaner Troop, with 6 scouts, troop running.

Rangasawmy Iyengar, C. K.; (32); 51, Krishnappa Naik Agraharam, G.T. Madras; Drill Instructor; trained 1917 (J.V.M.); warranted No. 35 (old); assisting in 1st George Town Pachaiyappa's Troop, with 38 scouts, troop running.

Rangasawmi Iyer, J.; (37); Sivaganga; Teacher; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); warranted No. 1/RD; in charge of 1st Sivaganga Troop with 50 scouts, troop running.

Ratnam Pillai, G.; (43); 78, Bazaar Road, Saidapet, Madras; Headmaster; trained (J.V.M.); had charge of Progressive Union School Troop for 2 years; in charge of G.N.S. School Troop from 1920, troop running.

Ratnasabhapathy, V. S.; (29); Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras; Hon. Manager, Madras Labour Union; trained (F.G.P.) Wood Badge Course (J.S.W. and

MILLER); assisted in 1st Madanapalli Troop 1916—18; now Rover Master, Vyasa Rovers, Adyar; Assistant District Commissioner, Madras S. with 682 scouts, etc., in the area.

Ratnasamy, D. Isaac; (23); Headmaster, C.M.S. 1st Grade Elementary School, Erad P.O., Tinnevely Dt.; Teacher; was P.L. in 1st Rover Scout Troop, Pasumalai.

Samuel, G. Albert; (35); Subedarpet, Nellore; Teacher; trained 1926 (G.T.J.T.); warranted S.M.1/Nel.; started as A.S.M. but now S. M. of C.A.M. Troop, with 27 scouts, troop running.

Samuel, George; (?); 69, Savarimuthu Street, Mannady, Madras; Cubmaster.

Samuel, Sathia; (35); Muthunaiker Street, Tuticorin N.; Teacher; trained (J.V.M.) Wood Badge Course (J.S.W.); warranted S.M. 9/TIN; in charge of 2nd Tuticorin Troop, with 28 scouts, troop running.

Sankaran Nair, N. P.; (?); 6, Chinna Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras; Rover-master.

Santhanakrishnan, T. P.; (28); Teacher; 1476, South Rampart, Tanjore; Trained Scouters, Camp Kuttalam, 1926, P.S.N.; Refresher Camp, Chidambaram, 1927, P.S.N. J.I.M.; Cubmaster's Camp Mannargudi, 1927, P.S.N.; charge of Agastya Troop, Tanjore, from 1st March 1927, active with 16 scouts and 19 rovers; Hon. Joint Secretary, Tanjore Local Association.

Santhosh, K.P.; (36); 1, Masilamani Mudaliar Street, Vellore; Teacher; trained (J.V.M.) Wood Badge Course, Guindy; warranted S.M.1/NA; in charge of 1st Vellore Troop, 1919-20 and 1923-27, with 35 scouts, troop running.

Sathyanarayana, V.; (45); Agraharam Street Bobbili; teacher; trained at Vizag.

Satyanarayanamurti, M.; (28); Belgaum, Parvatipuram, Vizag. Dt.; Teacher; trained (P.S.N.); warranted S.M.8/VIZ; in charge of 1st Board High School Troop, Parvatipuram, with 14 scouts, troop running.

Seetharama Iyer, T. V.; (47); 55, Subadrol Street, Tiruvatteeswaranpet, Triplicane, Madras; Librarian and Gymnastic Instructor; trained (F.G.P. 1915) (J.V.M. 1916); in charge of Hindu High School 1st Triplicane Rama Troop.

Seshagiri Rau, K. R.; (33); 16, Munsiff's Court Street, Namakal; Teacher; trained (J.V.M.); warranted C.M.1/SLM; in charge of 1st Namakal Pack, with 16 cubs, pack running.

Seshagiri Rao, S.; (33); Narasapur, West Godavery Dt.; Teacher; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); in charge of 1st Narasapur Troop, Pack and Rovers respectively.

Seshiah, Rangavajjala; Markkapur, Kurnool Dt.; Teacher; trained 1920 (J.V.M.) 1927 (G.T.J.T.); had charge of B. M. S. Troop, Pattikonda from 1920 to 1924; in charge of 1st B.H.S. Markkapur Troop, with 32 scouts, troop running.

Shama Rao, S. N.; (25); c/o S.N. Krishna Rao, Esq., B.A., Amildar, Gubbi, Mysore Province; Teacher; trained (P. S. N.); was the Hony. Asst. Cubmaster of the Reformatory Cub Pack, Rajahmundry; in charge of "The Mountain Rats" Rayadrug, 32 scouts and 24 cubs, troop and pack running.

Shanmugam Pillai, T. S.; (47); Sambandar Street, Tinnevely; Retired S.I. of Police; trained 1923 (J.S.W.); Wood Badge course 1926 (Westrop); warranted No. 7; in charge of 4th Tinnevely Troop, with 12 scouts, troop running.

Shanta, Benjamin; (31); Wesleyan Mission School, Thimeri, Ooty P.O., Nilgiris; Schoolmaster; trained (G.T.J.T. and Fisher); in charge of the 11th Nilgiri Troop with 17 scouts, troop running.

Shantiah, S.; (28); Wesleyan Mission School, Woderi, Kateri Post, Nilgiris; Teacher; trained (G.T.J.T. & F.); in charge of 1st Nilgiri Troop with 18 scouts, troop running.

Sharma, K. J.; (27); National Theosophical College, Adyar, Madras; Teacher and Housemaster; was member of 1st All Madras Troop in 1916; trained 1917 (F.G.P.); was S.M. 2nd Bheema Troop, Royapuram till 1918; warranted S.M.17/MS; in charge of 5th Adyar Pratap Singh Troop with 38 scouts, troop running.

Sharma, V. N.; (29); Theosophical College, Adyar, Madras; Teacher; was member of the Vyasa Rovers for 2 years; trained 1918 (F.G.P.); was warranted for Shivaji Troop and Krishna Pack during 1921—22.

Sikamoney, A. G.; (43); Danish Mission High School, Thiruvannamalai; Teacher; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); warrant sent for renewal; in charge of the 1st Thiruvannamalai Troop.

Sitaramayya, P.; (34); Headmaster, Nandalur, Cuddapah Dt.; Headmaster; trained 1920 (J.V.M.); Honorary S.M. of 1st Nandalur Troop since 1918; District Commissioner for Cuddapah District since 1921 with 55 scouts in the area.

Solomon, S.; (27); C.S.M. Compound, Virudhnagar; Teacher; was P.L. in Dr. Miller's Troop in 1923—24; trained L.L.L. and S.M.A.; in charge of St. Luther's Troop with 35 scouts including recruits, troop running.

Somasundaram Pillai, J. N.; (33); Omalur, Salem District; Teacher; trained 1923 (G.T.J.T.); was warranted A.S.M. of 1st Omalur Troop 1923—27; now S.M. of the 1st Omalur Troop with 19 scouts, troop running.

Srinivasa Acharya, T. G.; (53); 23, Krishnappa Naicken Agraharam Street, G.T. Madras; Headmaster; warranted S.M.1 M(N); in charge of the 5th George Town Troop since 1922 with 27 scouts, troop running.

Srinivasa Iyengar, R.; (34); Headmaster, Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu, Coimbatore District; Teacher; trained 1923 (M.V.V.); was Honorary S.M. of the 1st and 2nd Papanasam Troops (both still running); R.M. of the Tilak Rover Troop, Papanasam, in 1925—26; was Secretary of the Tanjore District Scout Council 1925—26; in charge of the 1st Peelamedu Troop with 34 scouts, troop running; Secretary of the Coimbatore District Scout Council from 8th November 1927.

Srinivasan, K.; (27); Board School, Gingee; Teacher was member of Bheshma Rover Troop, Ranipet for 1 year; in charge of a troop with 12 scouts.

Srinivasan, K.; (23); Physical Instructor, M. C. C. School, Madras; was member of 2nd G. T. Troop; S. M.

Stephen, T.; (29); C. E. Z. M. School, Ottupatarai, Wellington Market P. O., Nilgiris; Teacher; was member of the Paluncottali Training School Troop for 2 years; trained 1927 (G. T. J. T. & F.); in charge of the 14th Ottupatarai Troop with 14 scouts, troop running.

Subbaiya Gounder, V. C.; (38); Forest Depot Road, Coimbatore; Landlord; trained (M.V.V.); warranted District Commissioner with 344 scouts in the area.

Subba Rao, Chidarambat; (48); Penukonda; Headmaster; trained 1927 (G.T.J.T.); assisting in 1st Penukonda Board High School Troop.

Subba Rao, D. A.; (31); Yemmiganur, Bellary Dt.; Teacher; trained 1921 (S.); had charge of Alur Boy Scout Troop in 1923-24; in charge of Yemmiganur Boy Scout Troop with troop running.

Subba Rao, K.; (35); M. & S. M. Railway School, Guntakal; Schoolmaster; trained (J.V.M.); had charge of 1st Bellary Troop; in charge of M. S. M. Ry. Troop with 20 scouts; troop running.

Subba Rao, C. V.; (31); Hanumanthapuram, Dharapuram, Coimbatore Dt.; Teacher; trained (M.V.V.); warranted No. 13; in charge of 1st Dharapuram Troop from 1923, troop running.

Subba Rao, G. V.; (37); M.A., Principal, National Theosophical College, Adyar, Madras; Teacher; warranted S.M.16/M (S); in charge of the 4th Adyar Prithvi Raj Troop with 23 scouts, troop running.

Subramania Aiyar, K. R.; (31); Agraharam, Perundurai; Drawing and Physical Training Instructor; trained 1925 (G.T.J.T.); in charge of a troop with 32 scouts, troop running.

Subramania Aiyar, T. V.; (47); 40, Munsiff, Srinivasapuram, Tirupur; teacher; trained (J.V.M.); was A.S.M. and then S. M. of 1st Vepery Troop 1917-18; in charge of the 14th Krishna Troop, Tirupur, with 12 scouts, troop running.

Subramaniam, S. N.; (53); 75, Thomas Street, Coimbatore; Physical Training Instructor; trained 1919 (V.R.) 1923 (M.V.V.); was A.S.M. and then S. M. of 2nd Coimbatore Lotus, 1921-23; assisted in 7th Coimbatore Vivekananda in 1924-25; warranted SM2; in charge of 2nd Coimbatore Lotus with 18 scouts, troop running.

Subramaniam, V.; (27); B.A., B.T., National Theosophical College, Adyar, Madras; Teacher; was P.L. and then S.M. of 1st Madanapalli Troop (for 2 years P.L., 3 years S.M.), attained 1st Class Scout rank; trained (F.G.P.) and had trained Scouters; S. M. Arjuna Rovers Adyar, 1921-22; S.M. Shivaji Troop, Adyar, 1922-27; Hony. Secretary, Madras District Scout Council, 1924 to 1927; warranted SM15/M (M);

District Commissioner for Madras Chingleput Districts, Adyar area, with 271 scouts in the area.

Sundaraja Iyengar, S.; (30); Pudur Agraharam, Devakota; Writer and Drill Instructor; trained 1919 (J. V. M.); had charge of A. V. High School Troop, Sathur for 3 years; in charge of Parthasarathi Scout Troop, Devakota, with 14 scouts.

Sundarajan, E. S.; 'Brindavanam', Uthamapalayam P. O., Madura Dt.; Teacher; trained 1921 (M. V. V.); had charge of Shivaji Troop, Batlagundu for 5 years; warranted No. 443 for Palayam Scout Troop till July 1927; in charge; of Kallar Cub Pack with 25 cubs, pack running.

Sundaram, G.; (25); High School, Tirukattupalli, for 2 years Scout Tirukattupalli Troop; Patrol Leader 2nd class; Scouters Training Camp, Pudukotta, 1925, P.S.N., G.V.; Cubmasters Camp P.S.N.; Refresher Camp, Urathanad 1927, P.S.N., J.I.M.; A.S.M. 1st Tirukattupalli Troop, 1922, 1923, 1925, 1926; S.M. Kallar Troop, Tanjore, 1926 July to 1928 January. Now assisting 1st Tirukattupalli Troop, all troops are active.

Sundaresan, D.; (36); B.A., B.L., L.T., New Street, Tenkasi; Headmaster; trained (T.V.N. and P. S. N.) warranted No. 15/TIN; in charge of 1st Tenkasi Board High School Troop with 12 scouts, troop running.

Susainathan, S. A.; (36); 60, Sami Reddy Street, Egmore, Madras; Headmaster; trained (G. T. J. T.); in charge of 1st Madras Corporation Troop with 28 scouts, troop running.

Swamidoss, John; (40); Ratnachetty Street, Chingleput; Evangelist; in charge of the 6th Chingleput Troop with 10 scouts including recruits.

Swaminathaiyer, G.; (31); T. Ramaswami Iyengar Street, Namakal, Salem Dt.; Teacher; trained (J. V. T.) warranted S M4/SLM in charge of 1st. Namakal Troop with 21 scouts, troop running.

Swamintha Iyer, S.; (28); 12, Judge Chellappa Naik Street, Poonamallee, Chingleput Dt.; Teacher; trained 1924 (Tytlar) refresher course 1926 (V. S. R.); assisted in 1st Poonamallee Thirukatchanambi Troop; had charge of 1st Uttramerur Pack; in charge of 1st Poonamallee Thirukatchanambi Pack with 8 cubs, pack running.

Thaddaeus, G. T. J.; B.A.; Started as A. S. M. 1st Calicut 14th October 1917; S. M. Jan. 1918; trained (J. V. M.) July 1918; D. C. Malabar April 1921; Scout Organising Officer, Malabar, June 1922; Wood Badge 1923; A. S. M. II Guindy Training Camp 1923; Authorised to run Training Camps, 1923; edited "The Kerala Smiler" 1924; Provincial Organising Secretary, 30th June 1925; Medal of Merit, January 1926; Editor, "Boy's Section S. I. B.S" Deputy Camp Chief, September 1927.

Thangaswamy Nadar, N.; (27); Thangachiammapatti, Palni Taluk; teacher; was member of Pasumalai Training School Troop for 1½ years; trained under (A.A.T.); assisting in Retnam's Troop with 25 scouts, troop running.

Thangiah, A. Arul; (25); 13, Vathiar Street, Tuticorin; Teacher; trained 1921 (J. V. M.); was A. S. M., Sawerpuram Troop, S. M. 1st Pasumalai Troop, S. M.

4th Tuticorin and A. S. M. 2nd Tuticorin; now assisting in 5th Tinnevely, with 28 scouts, troop running.

Thomas, A.; (34); "Fernleigh", Wesley College, Royapettah; Asst. Master; trained (Pytler & G.T.J.T. & V.S. R.); was A.S.M. 5th Royapettah Neill Troop, 1922-26, troop running; in charge of 5th Royapettah Neill Pack, with 20 cubs, pack running.

Thirvikrama Ayyar, S. S.; (39); B.A., L.T., Ganapathi Agraharam, Dindigul; Teacher; trained 1923 (C.De J.) 1926 (P.S.N.); assisted in 1st Chittoor Troop; was in charge of Coimbatore Training School Troop 1924-25; warranted No. 15; in charge of Chester Troop Dindigul with 46 scouts, troop running.

Tiruvengkatachari, M. C.; (46); Manager, Aziznagar Settlement, warranted No. 7; in charge of Nanda Troop with 24 scouts, troop running.

Tuljaram Rao, P.; (47); Brahmin Street, Chittoor; Teacher; trained (J.V.M.) Wood Badge Course (J.S.W.); warrant sent for renewal; in charge of 1st Chittoor Troop with 24 scouts, troop running.

Unnikrishna Menon K.C.; (26); Menakath House, Ezuvaruthiruthiammam, Theyyangad Desam, Ponani, S. Malabar; assistant teacher; trained (G.T.J.T.); warranted S.M. 25/MBN; in charge of the 1st Ponani Troop with 16 scouts, troop running.

Vaidyanathan, K.G.; (33); Board High School, Koduvayur, Palghat; teacher trained (J.V.M.); had charge of Board High School Troop, Kottayi and Manjeri; in charge of Board High School Troop, Koduvayur.

Vaidyanatha Iyer, M. M.; (34); Naganathaswami Koil Store, Teppakulam, Trichy; Teacher; trained 1926 (P.S.N.); assisting in Kanga Troop 4th Trichinopoly with 14 scouts, troop running.

Vaidyanathan, L. V.; (31); Unnamalai Stores, Chinnakadai Street, Teppakulam, Trichy; Teacher; trained (J.V.M.) 1918 and refresher course (P.S.N.) 1926; warranted No. 3, Trichy; was assisting in P.S. High School Scout Troop 1918-20; in charge of Ranga Troop 4th Trichinopoly, with 14 scouts, troop running.

Varahalu Varada; (23); Pennugonda, West-Godavari; Teacher; trained (P.S.N.); warranted A.S.M. 3; started as A.S.M. and then S.M. of Maruti Troop, Maruter with 24 scouts, troop running.

Vedanyagam, G.; (26); 36, Thiruvengada Naicken Street, Pudupet, Mount Road P.O., Madras; Teacher; was a member of 4th Palamcottah Rover Troop, attained 2nd Class Scout and Cooking Proficiency Badges; warranted No. 4 A.S.M.; in charge of the 1st Corporation School Troop from 1924 with 28 scouts, troop running.

Veeraraghavalu Naidu, S.; (25); Sindigi Buildings, Bellary; teacher; trained 1922 (R.S.); was in charge of the Prahalada Troop from 1922-24; in charge of the 1st Bellary Krishna Arjuna Troop, with 16 scouts, troop running.

Veeraswami, Muthyala; (25); Palakol, W. Godavari District; contractor; was member of Palakol M.V.H. School Troop passed 1st Class Scout tests, etc.

Velayudhan Nair, N.; (23); Headmaster, Government Fisheries Elementary School, Quilandy; Schoolmaster; was a member of the 5th Calicut Rovers for 2 years; in charge of the 1st Quilandy Fisheries Pack, from August 1927.

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Venkatachalam, N.; (27); Vadakoor, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely District; trained (T.V.N.); in charge of the Neptune Pack, with 14 cubs, pack running.

Venkatachalam, P.P.; (33); Board High School, Koduvayur, Palghat; Teacher; had charge of Kollengode Rajah's High School Troop in 1923, troop not running; A.P. Board High School Troop, Ellapulli, in 1924, troop running; Board High School Troop, Angadipuram, 1925-26, troop not running; in charge of Koduvayur Board High School Troop, (running); Assistant District Commissioner S. Malabar.

Venkataramagha Aiyangar R.; (21); Double Street, Mangalampet; Vriddachalam, S. Arcot; Schoolmaster; was member of Sivaji Rovers, Villupuram, P.L.; trained (P.S.N.); warranted; in charge of Bharathamatha Troop and Sivaji Cub Pack, Mangalampet with 9 scouts and 21 cubs, troop and pack running.

Venkataraman, K.; (20); 134, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras; student, was member of Balaji Ranganath Troop for 5 years attained P.L. and 2nd Class Scout ranks.

Venkataraman, S.; (33); Mettunariyanman Street, Salem; Teacher; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); warranted S.M.1/SLM; had charge from 1919 to 1923 of 2nd Salem Troop; in charge of 1st Salem Troop with 30 scouts, troop running.

Venkataraman, S.; (29); 8, New Street, Madura; clerk; was member for 3 years of 1st Sivaji Troop, Madura, becoming Troop Secretary, Troop Leader and A.S.M.; trained (P.S.N.); assisting in 1st Madura Sivaji Troop, troop running.

Venkataraman, A. S.; (32); Pakala; Headmaster; trained (G.T.J.T.) warranted No. 9; in charge of 1st Vayalpad Troop with 16 scouts, troop running.

Venkataramanaiah, K.; (34); Wellock Peta, Yellamanchili, Vizag District; Schoolmaster; trained (M.V.V.); warranted S.M.14/VIZ; in charge of Venugopal Troop, Yellamanchili.

Venkataramayya, G.; (42); Rama Rao Peta, Cocanada; Physical Instructor; trained (P.S.N.); in charge of 2nd Cocanada Troop with 32 scouts.

Venkata Sastry, D.; (31); Brodipeta, Palacole; Teacher; trained 1920 (Bh.K.); in charge of M.V.H. School Troop, Palacole, with 12 scouts, troop running.

Venkatesan, G. S.; (27); 80, Brahmin Extension, Coimbatore; warranted S.M.8/COIM; was member of Sri Krishna Rovers, become Rover Senior Mate, obtained Proficiency Badges in Cooking, Ambulance, Cyclist and Instructor was A.S.M. of Sri Krishna Troop and then become S.M. of the same troop.

Venkatramanan, T. S.; (34); Coimbatore; Divisional Organising Secretary; trained 1921 (J.V.M.); had charge of 1st Kuppam Troop N. Arcot, for 1 year, 2nd Chittoor Bangari Troop for 1 year, and 2nd Vellore Sri Mahant's High School Troop for 1 year and 3 months; Assistant District Scout Commissioner, N. Arcot, with 763 scouts in the area.

Venkatramani, A. P.; (23); Nangavaram Stores Teppakulam, Trichy; clerk; was a member of Shivaji Troop of I.B.S.A. for 3½ years and attained 2nd Class Scout rank; in charge of Shivaji Troop, Trichinopoly, with 20 rovers, 9, scouts and 6 cubs.

Venkatramier, S. K.; (28); Board High School, Bhavani; Drawing Master; trained (G.T.J.T. and C.S.R.); was S.M. for Sri Krishna Troop, 1925 to 1927; in charge of Bheeshma Troop, Bhavani, with 20 scouts, troop running.

Venkatramiah, Veyalpad : (35) Bazaar Street, Nandalur, Cuddapah District; Teacher; was member 1st Nandalur Troop for 10 years; trained 1918 (J.V.M.); warranted No. 3; in charge of 1st Nandalur Troop.

Venkatramaiyer, L. D. : (29) ; New Agraharam Melur, Madura District; Drillmaster; was member for 2 years of 2nd Dindigul Training School Troop; trained (J.V.M.) refresher course (P. S. N.); had charge of 3rd St. Mary's Troop, Dindigul; in charge of James Troop, Melur, with 9 scouts, troop running.

Venkata Rao, P. B. : (22); Penugonda, W. Godaveri District; Headmaster; trained (P.S.N.); in charge of S.V.G. High School Pack with 18 cubs, pack running.

Venkatasubbayya, Vellala : (51) : 49, Krishna Naik's Agraharam, G.T. Madras; Headmaster; trained 1919 (J.V.M.); warranted No. 73 (old); in charge of 1st George Town Troop with 38 scouts, troop running.

Venkatesa Ayyar, S. : (36); B.A., L.T., North Car Street, Ramnad; Teacher; trained (T. V. N. O.) refresher course (P.S.N.); warranted No. 2; in charge of Shivaji Rover Troop, Ramnad, with 20 rovers, troop running.

Venkatesan, Panayapuram : (27); Anantapur; Vakil; was A.C.M. of Harpanahalli Board High School Pack in 1920--21; in charge of 2nd Ramachandra Troop, Anantapur, and Secretary, Anantapur District Scout Council.

Venkatramayya, N. : (35); Government Training College, Rajahmundry; Teacher; trained 1919 (J.V.M.) 1923 (J.S.W.) 1927 (P.S.N.); warrant returned; in charge of 1st Rajahmundry Troop with 40 scouts and Sri Krishna Cub Pack with 24 cubs, troop and pack running.

Venkoba Rao, A. : (29); B.A., L.T., Matam Street Harpanahalli; Teacher; trained (R.S.); warrant returned; in charge of Board High School Harpanahalli Troop with 31 scouts, troop running.

Verghese, K.C. : (28); M.M. Middle School, Quilandy; teacher; warranted A.S.M. 6; was assisting in 2nd Quilandy Troop, now S.M. with 5 scouts, troop running.

Virabadra Pillai, A. V. : (29); c/o A. Veerabadra Pillai, Cloth merchant, Ottapidaram, via Tattaparai, S.I.Ry.; schoolmaster; trained (P.S.N. and T.V.N.); warranted No. 13; in charge of 1st Ottapidaram Ganesh Troop with 21 scouts, troop running.

Vythianathan, B. : (25); Board High School, Krishnagiri; Teacher; trained (G.T.J.T.); assisting in Board High School Troop, Krishnagiri.

Watkins, G. D. : B. Sc., (Econ.), F.R.G.S., F.G. Econ. F., Chetpet, Madras; Headmaster and Scout Master.

Watts, John : (31); S.P.G. Mission Compound, Nandyal R. S.; Teacher; trained (J.V.M.) and (G.T.J.T. 1927); in charge of a Troop of 42 scouts, troop running.

Woodroffe, G. B. W. : (26); Post Box 122, Madras; was member of 1st Turnstall Troop, Sittingbourne, for 1 year; underwent Wood Badge and Rover course (J.S.W.); was assisting in 14th Stepney, London, 1921/22; in charge of 1st Royapettah, Madras.

Yegnaseshan, V. : (28); Kunjaram Pillai Lane, Uthamapalayam, Madura District; teacher; trained 1921 (M.V.S.); in charge of Palayam Troop with 22 scouts troop running.

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