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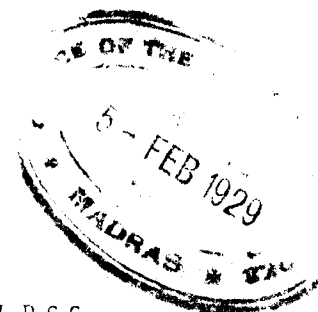
NO. 2. VOL. IX.

NOVEMBER 1928.

The South India Boy Scout

The Magazine for all Scout Workers, Officers and Boys.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province



Managing Editor : P. S. NARAYANSWAMI, D. C. C.

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All matter for publication should reach the respective Editors on or before the 25th of the previous month and should be written clearly or preferably typed, on one side of the paper only.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible to the views held by the correspondents.

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

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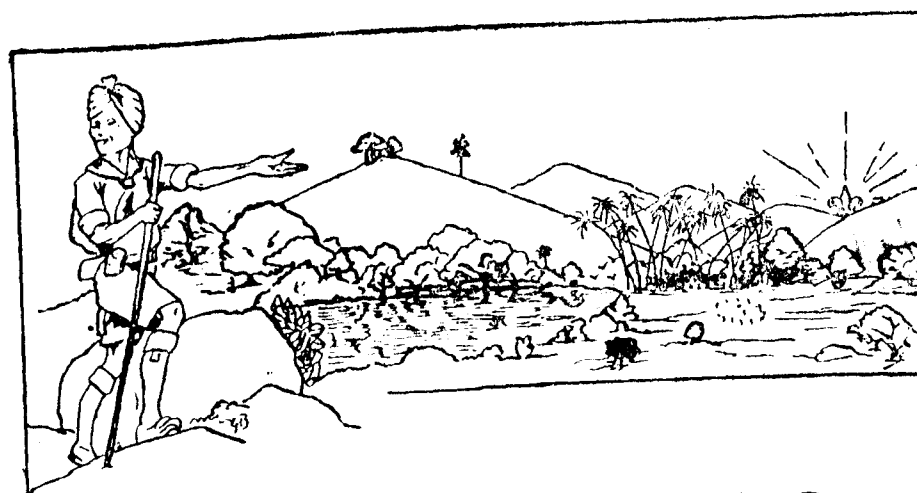
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**Boy Scout Diary for
1929.**

Compiled by Messrs G.T.J. Thaddaeus and M. Rajagopalan of Provincial Scout Headquarters with the assistance of prominent Scouters like Messrs F. H. Oakley, P. S. Narayanswami, T. P. Santanakrishnan, T. V. Nilakantam and K. R. Ramabhadran. Contains all useful information, for Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters and General public. Over 60 illustrations. Printed at Basel Mission Press Mangalore, Ready on Dec. 1st, 1928. Price **Four Annas Six Pise** only. Orders with 20% advance registered.

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THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

No. 2. Vol. IX.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER, 1928.

PRICE 4 AS.
RS. 2/- PER ANNUM
POST FREE

Thought for the Month.

"Character and Capacity are the fruits of good scout training"

"What we are and what we can do are the only coins that ring true on the counter of this world, and

on the counter of that which is to come. They are all that we ultimately possess, and certainly all that we shall take with us into the life beyond."

(Canon Body)

**SPECIAL ARTICLE.
Scouting the Need of the Hour.**

IN her quickened consciousness, India is making frantic efforts to win self-rule. The present generation is in sight of it and it is all but grasped as far as her determination goes. The endeavour is backed by the united will on the part of her sons; that assures success.

The universal desire for a unanimous and common agreement and the efforts made in every quarter to that effect is proof sufficient of the thirst for self-rule and the consequent making up of the Nation's mind for winning it at any cost. The nation has had to exercise great self-discipline in subjugating its divergent interests in favour of the big national cause.

Will this Mood Endure ?

At very heavy cost has the present generation learnt the lesson of unity and in its immediate preoccupation of the fight of the hour, will it

permit itself to forget its duty to take due measures to perpetuate this mood and to harden it into the national temperament ?

Follow up the Tead.

The leaders of India are striving to crown themselves with glory by closing up their ranks and subordinating their little selves of a host of parties. This multiple self was the demon who was the real enemy of their success so long. The leaders have, truly led, but will the nation follow up the lead ? That is the question of the hour. For it has never been the external enemy who has been so formidable as our own divisions. The leaders have now closed up the ranks, but what about us the common people ? This political pose however is not the fullest expression of the heart of India. It is but a partial expression of her real heart. Well, it puts at present substantial

peace? Do you know what is the institution that trains the young in such notions? It is the **Boy Scout Movement.**

What are the possible reasons which make you sceptic? Do you feel it will denationalise you through its international aspect? Do you fear it is inimical to the love you bear for your community, class or creed? Do you fear it is making your sons unduly altruistic? If you belong to the extreme ways of political thought, and fear lest your boy's national spirit should be diluted, consider calmly, if, as an Indian, you are going to shut yourself up within India alone and whether you look upon hatred of foreigners as a necessary or helpful factor for your National cause and whether you are of opinion that a movement working for world-peace in the only sane manner possible on the planks of goodwill and love, is hurtful to the cause of Patriotism. A moment's thought will surely knock off such a wrong notion.

Or, do you hold that Patriotism or International Sympathy will destroy love for community? What are the springs of action? Love and Good-will? How can a communal worker be handicapped by these qualities? If he nurtures them and directs them upon his community, very soon, he will be leading it towards the Country's cause. The one is achieved through the other and if Good-will and Love limit their operation to the community merely, what is the objective of the community in its turn, with its potent powers of Good-will and Love? They must express themselves in the cause of the country. The one is not antagonistic to the other, but on the other hand a logical outlet.

Training in National Consciousness

The question, "Is India a Nation" has so often been answered by so many great men that it is needless to enter into the discussion at this hour of the day when the nation has shed off all its illusions to the contrary. But with interested parties outside India and with immature sections inside India, the first task of our progressive programme will for some time yet be the stimulation of the consciousness of our national unity in the minds of the young. This task is a responsibility in multi-faced India.

But even among the elders of our Land there has to be clarity of perception. Most of them are so preoccupied with the political phase of our National progress that the main body of the National forces remain ill-organised and inadequately chastened. Sister Nivedita

has long ago struck this note of warning. The young of the land are the people who really have to play an important part here. Their preparation is left to Schools and Colleges and otherwise neglected. How sad! As to the nature of preparation required, Sister Nivedita puts it in her own inimitable way:

"It will be understood that the real task of the Congress (and indeed, every other political organisation) is that of an educational body, educating its own members in that new mode of thinking and feeling which constitutes a sense of Nationality; educating them in the habit of prompt and united action, of political trustiness, of communal open-eyedness; educating itself finally in the knowledge of a mutual sympathy that embraces every member of the vast household which dwells between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin, between Manipur and the Arabian sea. Thus corresponding to the Congress, the National Movement has another, and non-political limb as it were. But at the same time, it is clear that this non-political element must have greater difficulty than the political element in defining to itself its own objective.

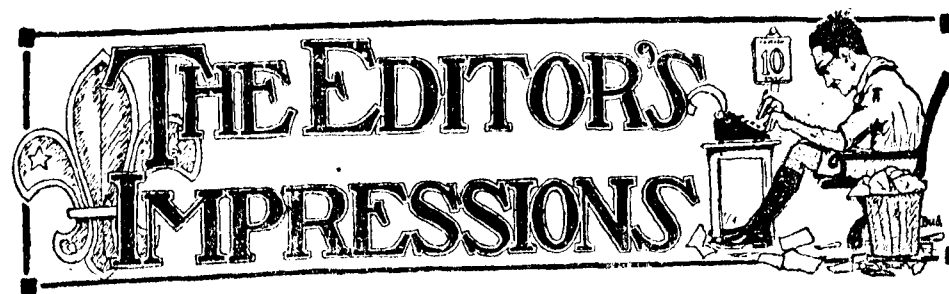
"And yet a programme—not a rigid platform one, a suggestive immanation—is almost a necessity to it. What are the tasks that the National Movement has to face and in what order?

"The task of all alike is one—the education of the whole nation, in all its parts in a common sentiment of unity with each other and with their soil. But it is a mistake to think that this education will in every case come scholastically. Reading and writing will facilitate it. But it will not wait for the schoolmaster. Practice first, theory afterwards. First mutual love and loyalty and secondly all that ideas, all that instruction can do to give to that new consciousness of brotherhood, intellectual depth and steadiness. What the National Movement as a whole has to do then, is to nationalise and vocalise two great areas of moral force that are at present nationally almost mute. These areas consist of the peasants and the women. Let every ten students in the city colleges band themselves together and take a vow to maintain one Missionary for this purpose. Let the Missionary travel with the Magic Lantern, with collections of post cards, with a map of India and with head and heart full of ballads, stories, and geographical descriptions. Let him gather together the women, let him gather together the villagers, let him entertain them in the garden, in the court yard, in verandahs, beside the well and under the village trees with stories and songs and descriptions of India—India—India!!!

"We love that which we think of, we think of that which we know. First then we must build up a clear conception and afterwards love will come of itself, and thus through the length and breadth of our vast country will go the thrill of the great thought 'This and no other is our Motherland. We are Indians every one'."

"Here then we have one extreme of our task of nationalisation, to be carried out by that immense body of Nation-makers to which every student and every educated man and woman in India belong by natural right. At the far end of this line are those whose task it is to carry the National colours to higher ground. Here are the original workers in science, in history, in art, in letters, sworn to let never an outsider pass them

(Continued on page 48.)



Efficiency and numbers:

THE Annual report of the Madras Provincial Council for the year 1927-28 presented at the 7th Annual meeting of the Boy Scouts Association is an interesting document and is proof positive of the rapid strides which the Boy Scout movement is making in this presidency. To a superficial reader of the report it might appear to be all quite nice and he may feel that there is progress enough in every branch and aspect of the movement. But to a critical reader and especially to one who is within the movement the figures given on page seven must be significant. From those figures one learns that out of 12498 Scouts and Scouters of all ranks, 530 are Scouters and the rest Scouts, Cubs and Rovers. Of these latter 4200 are Tenderfoots, 1320 are 2nd class Scouts, 98 are 1st class, only 24 are King Scouts, 23 hold the 1st grade cord, 7 the 2nd grade and only one the 3rd grade cord, while 662 proficiency badges have been earned by the scouts. Some districts have no proficiency badges at all and have a very small number of 2nd and 1st class scouts. This is not a very satisfactory state of affairs as regards efficiency and if people ask us why the boys have not advanced in their efficiency and proficiency tests it would be hard for us to give an answer. Before doing so let us examine ourselves a bit and such self examination will surely reveal the fact that it is not so much the boys but the men in charge of the boys and the Associations governing these men that are responsible for such a state affairs. Luckily the proper sort of awakening is coming and let us hope that when another report is presented of the working of the Bay Scouts Association in this presidency we will not have to answer the charge of slackness in the matter of efficiency.

Discipline among scouters:

It might appear presemptuous on our part even to mention the topic of discipline amongst elders in the movement. But that is a matter

on which one has to keep his eye constantly if our work for the boys is to be a success. Character is largely a result of discipline and in scouting where we aim at character building by personal example, the question of discipline amongst us is most essential. After all, it is not a very hard matter for us to stick to discipline in everything, provided we make up our minds. A movement like ours, if to be successful, must have some kind of organisation. The game of scouting for boys has its own rules like any other game and these are based mainly upon common sense and are not laid with a view to penalising any one for any lapse. The greater reason there is therefore, for following implicitly the Policy, Organisation and Rules of our Association. It is only then that we can expect good results among our boys. As it is, a good deal of slackness seems to prevail in various responsible quarters on matters such as, correspondence, Registration of units, supply of badges etc.; this slackness has resulted in making boys very keen on their work, suffer. Are we justified in making them suffer while we could have avoided all trouble by being more business like and disciplined enough to stick to the Rules and "Playing the game"?

* * * *

Sectional Camps:

During his public addresses to scouts and scouters in Madras, Mr. Hogg of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association gave us an interesting knowledge into the way in which the Punjab Scouts assembled together, sometimes in hundreds in large boys' camps and learnt efficient methods of corporate effort for the good of the community. The other day at the Solar eclipse a large crowd numbering more than 200000 pilgrims assembled at Kurushetra and it would appear that Mr. Hogg with 700 boys rendered most valuable public service at the time. Can we say that we in Madras have done anything like that during the same time at the Beach? To be effective servers the boys have got to be efficient and such efficiency can be got only when a very large number of boys

are brought together, made to live together for a number of days and learn the various methods of rendering service to the public. Sectional camps of such a sort can be easily thought of by one district or two or three adjoining districts and we hear that Coimbatore, Madras and a few other districts are planning to have such camps very soon. We wish good scouting to the organisers of such functions. Apart from their value to the boys such gatherings where there is a very little of talking but much of doing and where every one's humble efforts contribute to the success of the whole, serve to help the scouters to come nearer their brother workers in the field.

Scouting and our public leaders:

We take the liberty of drawing the attention of our public leaders to the most interesting and inspiring article—'Scouting the Need of the Hour' appearing in this issue. It raises an earnest plea for a wider and more intensive outlook on the part of our leaders with respect to the training of the oncoming generation.

Mysore Scouting:

Scouting in Mysore is going on very vigorously and one visible proof of it is the production of the Mysore year Book the first of its kind in India. The book has been compiled with very great care and has splendid contributions from eminent writers both within the movement and without. The most valuable of the contributions is Mahatma Gandhi's Message to Scouts, which for brevity and directness is without parallel. Dr. Brajendrantah Seal in his most suggestive article tells us of our greatness as a nation and that article is sure to interest every reader. The progress and development of Scouting in different parts of British India and Indian states is succinctly narrated and should form very interesting material to the layman. In short it is a publication of great importance and value and it affords convincing proofs of the success and strength of the movement in Mysore.

We have received from the organising Commissioner of Mysore Boy Scouts the prospectus relating to the Sri Krishnaraja All India First Aid Competition. Teams of Scouts only or Teams of Rovers only consisting of 4 scouts or rovers for each team are eligible for competing. We hope that a large number of troops from our province will apply. The entries close on the 10th of December 1928. Teams desirous of competing are requested to

write at once through their commissioners or Secretaries to the Provincial Headquarters. It should be remembered that no application should be sent direct except through the Provincial Scout Headquarters Madras.

The Next issue of the Magazine:

As usual there will be no issue of the South India Boy Scout in December. A special double number will be issued in January 1929. There will be many new features in it; please look out for them.

Christmas is the time for Camping and we wish you all—Good Camping.

Pharag Rudrani

Editor, S. I. B. S.

(Concluded from page 46.)

in this race for excellence, vowed, whatever be their task, to conquer in it or to die. The question which arises here as to the nature and duties of the pioneer intellect is quite different from a similar question as applied to workers of the second generation. The great majority of the nation-making generation bear to missionaries and architects of that consciousness the same relation that the ordinary Grihastha bears to the Sadhu. They cannot live that life themselves, yet, by their sympathy and silent support they make the life a possibility. It is important then, that these should realise that the motto for the age is "Mutual aid, Self-organisation, Co-operation!"

If the Chief Scout had been born in India and if he had to devise a scheme for no other object than our national advancement and work of the nature schemed above with India's mission of contributing towards world-peace and welfare, in his mind, he should have devised the same Boy Scout Movement. Sister Nivedita's programme fits in as a service in the scheme for Baden-Powell's Rovers in India. The truth of this statement will strike forcibly those who will examine it, after a study of the Boy Scout Scheme. Its study and capture at the present moment in our Nation's life ought to redound unfaillingly to our National success. Will the men of India, public-spirited India, open their eyes and see?

K. R. R.



Pack Organisation, Uniform and Records.

A Pack in itself is not a unit. This must be realised at the very beginning. The unit is the Troop, consisting of Rovers, Scouts and Cubs. The Pack therefore is an integral part of a Troop, and the Scoutmaster is the senior officer to the Cubmaster. This does not mean that his business is to show the Cubmaster how to run the Pack. A good Scoutmaster will leave that entirely to the Cubmaster, unless he sees that things are not going on as they should, when he has a right to step in with helpful advice. His part, as some one has said, is *interest*, not *interference*. It follows, therefore, that there should be close cooperation between the cubs and the other branches of the Troop. The most obvious ways of securing this are:

1. Same scarf to be worn by Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Officers.
2. Make full use of the "Going up" ceremony.
3. Scoutmaster and Cubmaster should meet often and have a common ideal. The Scoutmaster should be a member of the Pack Council, and the Cubmaster a member of the Court of Honour.
4. Have a monthly or quarterly camp-fire or exhibition of some sort at which Cubs, Scouts and Rovers will participate.
5. A wise Akela will always encourage the Cub to look forward to the day of his becoming a scout as the fulfilment of his ambitions.

A few ardent and high-spirited Akelas may ask why they should be thus bound up with a Troop; why they cannot be independent. The answer is that there is no definite rule forbidding an unattached Pack, but it is for the good of the boy himself that he should be attached to a Troop. The Cub training is incomplete in itself, just as Scout training is, and a tremendous amount of its good work may be undone if the Cub does not become a Scout when he leaves the Pack. Sending him to a strange Troop is not satisfactory, because the chances

are that he will feel lonely and miserable after the family-feeling of the Pack, and drop out as a result. Besides, the Cub is equally a member of the Troop with the Scout, though of course, junior.

Now for the organisation. The Pack is divided into Sixes of five boys and a Sixer, who occupies roughly the same position as a Patrol-Leader in the Scouts, but naturally cannot be expected to undertake as much responsibility. One of these will be appointed Senior Sixer who will not have any Six to look after. It is always better to have a Senior Sixer, provided a suitable Cub is available. The ideal number in the Pack is 18. When starting a Pack it is best to take on only 12 and increase later to 18 or 24. Beyond this you should never go if you can possibly help it. There may be circumstances under which it is advisable to take in more than 24, but you are fairly safe in starting out with the assumption that yours is not one of these exceptions.

Full details as regards Cub Uniform and Badges are given in the Rules Book which you should make a point of owning and studying. Cubs should be made to feel their personal responsibility for looking after their own uniform, but Akela will have to keep a discreet general supervision. He will have to keep one eye open for the little details which make for smartness—badges properly stitched on, stars sewn on the cap, all scarves knotted in the same way, sleeves rolled up, or better still cut short above the elbow, etc. Make a very strict rule that no boy is allowed to wear any article of uniform until he has served his month's probation, and been properly invested. Lastly, never let a Cub wear any unauthorised piece of uniform, and be careful to see that *your own is strictly in accordance with the rules.*

A good Akela will always keep good records. They need not be elaborate, but they should be clean, comprehensive and absolutely up-to-date. Pack records should always be Akela's own

particular delight and hobby. Here are some of the records which I use in my own Pack.

Register.—The most essential. No satisfactory printed register is in existence yet. Devote a full page of a well-bound exercise book to each cub. The various headings under which entries are made are previously entered in red ink. Badges, age, address, rank, Cub name, Six, and remarks are all included. (Editor's Note: Card Indexing method of maintaining the register is the ideal method and if you wish to know particulars, and want a sample sheet, write to the Editor, S.I.B.S.)

Log.—If kept from the beginning, this will become a very treasured possession, and one of which the Pack may be justly proud. Entries are made on the righthand pages, leaving the lefthand for cuttings, sketches and snapshots. It is very good if you made a general summary of the month's activities at the end of the month, and wrote it down instead of making an entry for each event. You will need a fairly large book, strongly bound.

Council Minute-Book.—Minutes of the Sixers' Council to be recorded in this book. Only members of the Pack Council are allowed to see this.

Record Book.—In this I keep the Pack accounts (always a very important point) and full details of all inter-Six Competitions.

Patrol Competitions.

BY GEORGE W. KING

(Group S. M. I. Grangetown.)

PATROL Competitions form the main activities of most troops, and are essential to encourage the necessary rivalry of the different patrols, so perhaps, our experiences of these during the last seven years and the competition which was finally evolved may be of help to others.

Our first competition was held quarterly and lasted a fortnight, during which time tests were held of all our scouting activities. The disadvantage of this was, that whereas a fortnight's intensive work was held, during the remaining period some patrols were apt to get slack and the winner was always the most active patrol of the troop. And also the tests held rather savoured of school examinations and their horrors.

To obviate the slackness of "between times" and the "examinations" we then held a series

All the above are best kept by Akela as Cubs cannot be trusted to make regular and tidy entries. Akela should also have his own private notebook, in which he will have noted down his observations of each individual cub, programmes of meetings, rough lists of Cubs, of tests passed, new ideas and such like. Many Packs also find it advisable to give each Sixer a note-book for recording attendances and subscriptions, but it depends upon the condition of the Pack itself. (Brown Tip.)

A Cub Observation Game.

Two Sixes are lined up in Indian File. Opposite each team and about ten paces away draw two circles for each Six. In the circles, place several articles—such as a bottle, book, knife, whistle, etc. No. 1 Cub of each team runs and picks up the articles from his circle No. 1 and places them in his Circle No. 2, endeavouring to to arrange them in exactly their original positions. Cubs No. 1 run back and Cubs No. 2 run and repeat. The Cub of each pair wins whose articles are most quickly and correctly placed. The positions of the articles may be varied for each pair.

(The "Scout Leader.")

of competitions which were always in operation, the results being worked out quarterly, the result of each game and Troop meeting being recorded. This had greater advantage than our first series, and certainly curtailed the S. M.'s sleep each quarter, owing to the extensive calculations in working out the results, while the troop became rather tired of the continuous strain of the competition.

Then we held a competition in which tests were held at stated periods each quarter, as arranged by the S. M. and the results worked quarterly or yearly. This was much better, but the disadvantage was that it was in the hands of the S. M. too much, not enough initiative being left to the Patrol Leaders.

Finally we evolved our present scheme of challenges which has been in operation for two years and proved very satisfactory, while the

secretarial work in connection with same has been reduced to a minimum.

The competition was evolved by the Court of Honour rather than designed and we claim that it always gives the efficiency of any Patrol at the actual time and a Patrol which gains an honour by circumstances rather than merit is sure soon to lose it to a challenging Patrol.

We first of all divided the Troop's activities into sections, and found that mainly they consisted of the following:

(1) Service (2) Discipline (3) Badges (4) Rope work (5) Camping (6) Sports (7) First Aid, and (8) Signalling,

Then we made a Challenge Shield. This, has our four Patrol emblems at the top, while a revolving arrow pointing at the Senior Patrol, while below are the eight trophies mentioned above. Underneath each trophy is a hook and on this are hung the colours of the Patrol holding it at the moment.

The Patrol holding most is the Senior Patrol. The Board was made out of plywood (tea chests) and the trophies cut out in ply wood with a fret saw (you may make them out of biscuit tin cut to shape) and the whole painted in colours, so that the cost was negligible and the board easily made.

1. *Service* was represented by a King's Scout Badge, the emblem of Service.

2. *Discipline*—A Scout at alert.

3. *Badges*—A Tenderfoot Badge

4. *Rope work*—A reef-knot.

5. *Camp*—The Campfire sign.

6. *Sports* (Games, etc.)—A runner.

7. *First Aid*—A Red Cross.

8. *Signalling*—Crossed flags.

The results of items 1 and 3 are worked out monthly. 5 & 6 in season, although we hold a sports evening every quarter, either indoor or outdoor according to season. The most interesting trophies are 4, 7 & 8, for which any Patrol is entitled to challenge the holders by giving a written challenge signed by both Patrol Leaders a week ahead, so that a con-

stant rivalry is always in operation and a Patrol must remain up to scratch or quickly loses its laurels.

In detail, the Trophies cover the following work:—

1. *Service*: Any special good turn or outstanding work for the troop.

2. *Discipline*: Includes attendance smartness, subscriptions promptly paid up and management of Patrols, including leadership.

3. *Badges*: All Badges held by the Patrol and according to our schedule, i.e., it is obvious that one First Class is worth several, say, Cooks or Basket Workers.

4. *Rope work*: Includes knots on Chart 13, Whipping, Lashings and Pioneering generally. We intend including Lariat work, Spinning etc., later. (You may include Splicing and learning new local knots of various kinds.)

5. *Camping*: Includes all camps or hikes, but particularly the annual long camp, points being given for the best kept kitchen, tent, etc., and the most ingenious camp gadgets.

6. *Sports*: Indoor or outdoor in season, including pyramids, tumbling etc. (You may include the items—the most regular and systematic in body exercises, best physical development, etc.)

7. *First Aid*: Self-explanatory, but includes emergencies.

8. *Signalling*: Self-explanatory, but includes emergencies. Smoke signals, Secret signs, Deaf and Dumb alphabet, Code, and Picture writing, etc.

The Senior Patrol holds a Small Shield, possesses, has the position of honour, has the first choice of camp sites, etc., and enjoys all similar privileges.

(Editor's Note: Will you please try this system in your own troop and let the Editor know how you have improved upon this? He will be glad to know it and get into touch with the Group Scoutmaster of the I. Grangetown Group and let him know how you are succeeding in this work.)



(Selected by Hiawatha)

The Den of Wild Beasts: Each player represents some wild and ferocious animal, and each one chooses a convenient tree, post or stone for his particular den. All then make a terrible noise, the Lion roars, the Panther screams, and the Wolf howls, as a signal for the game to commence.

The most venturesome and alert lad leaves his den keeping a close watch upon his neighbours: he dances around to entice them from their dens, and soon succeeds in drawing a crowd to the centre of the field.

The fun then begins. No animal can be captured while at its own den, and no animal can be captured while bringing home a captive. Any animal which leaves its own den last may capture any one of those already in the field. If the lion is away from his den and the tiger is not, the tiger may leave his den and give chase to the lion, and if the wolf from his den sees them, he may give chase to both. But if the lion in the meantime, touches his own den, he may start out in pursuit of both tiger and wolf.

Captures are made by tags or touches with the hand. The animal tagged deserts his former den and joins with his captor in pursuit of others. Often a den will contain a lot of animals and a few moments later it will be cleared out by the skill and dexterity of some wolf, panther or lynx. The game ends only when all the animals are collected in one den and there are none left to capture.

Hawk-Eye Test: The contestants line up at a given point. One boy stands about 100 yards away: he has concealed about him some discs about 5 inches diameter, consisting of circular pieces of cardboard, or tin, on which have been pasted bright colored paper. Thus he may have a red, yellow, blue, green, black and a white disk. He also may have some small objects, such as an orange, banana, ball, fountain pen, potato, etc.; when the signal is given, the boy produces the object and holds it aloft, steadily for about one second and then returns it to his pocket. He goes through the entire list in the same way. Then the boys make their report. One point is allowed for each object remembered and noted correctly. One who writes the largest number wins.

Scoutmaster: This game is one of the liveliest evening pastimes. It may be played by any number of persons above four. One of the players is styled Scoutmaster and the others must be called after the different parts of the dress or equipment of the Scoutmaster. Thus, the shorts, shirt, belt, lanyard, whistle, knife, walking stick, glasses, notebook, hat, compass, waterbottle, haversack, stockings, garter tabs, boots, plume, button-hole badge, scarf, scarf pin, woggle, everything belonging to the Scoutmaster has its

representative. As many chairs, or circles marked on the floor with chalk as there are players, not counting the Scoutmaster, should be arranged in two rows, back to back and all players must take their places.

The Scoutmaster walks round the seats and calls out the assumed name of one of them—for instance, "Scarf". The player immediately gets up and takes hold of the belt of the Scoutmaster from behind. The Scoutmaster and the other continue their going round the seats, while the scoutmaster calls other names one by one. Each as soon as he is called should leave his place and catch hold of the belt at the back of the last man called, the whole forming a long file. When the whole lot are summoned by the scoutmaster, he sets off running round the seats as fast as he can, the other players holding on and running after him. When he has run round a number of times, he shouts "Bang!" and sits on one of the chairs or occupies one of the circles, leaving his followers to scramble to other places as best they can. One of the players will be left without a seat. Every time the game is played, a chair should be removed or one of the chalk circles rubbed off with a damp towel.

Dressing race: Measure off a course of 200 yards for the race track. At every 50 yards, have a clear mark such as a brightly colored paper flag or white mark drawn across the track. On the first 50 yard mark, place the shirt of each scout, on the second 50 yard mark, the stockings and Garter Tabs, on the third 50 yard mark, the shoes, scarf, shoulder knot and badge, and on the last 50 yard mark, the turban and staff. Let the finish be at the 225th yard. The racers start at the sound of the whistle. Clad in shorts only, they race to the first mark, put on their shirt, at the next mark, their stockings, garter tabs and shoes, at the third mark their scarf, shoulder knot and badge, and at the fourth, tie their turban and take up their staff and finish at the tape with the staff at "Shoulder Staves" position. Time each Patrol's average, by timing each individual scout and taking the average time. The patrol which does quickest and has the largest number of best dressed scouts wins.

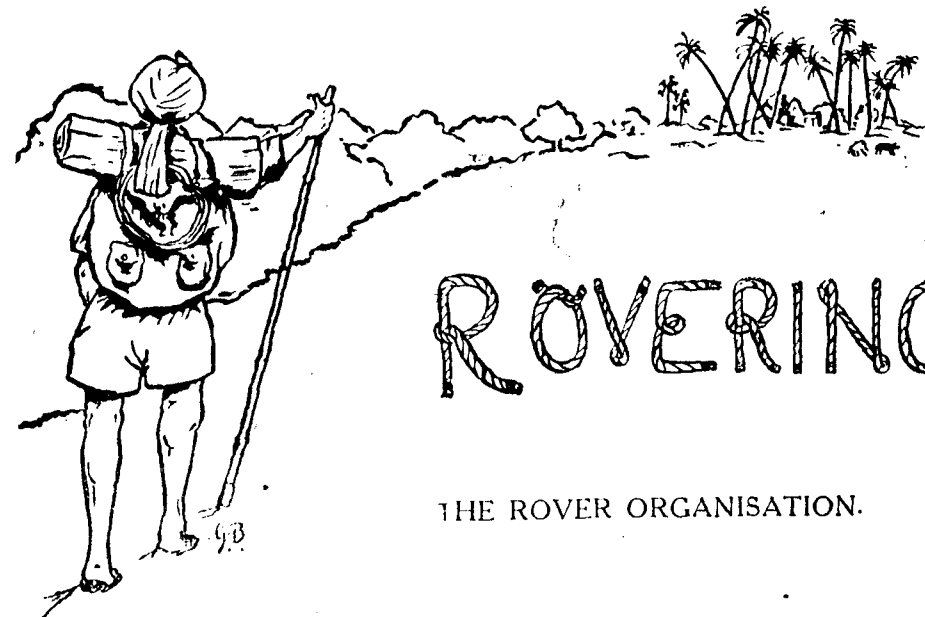
Centipede Race: Divide the boys into groups of six or eight, each group being supplied with a long pole. When all is ready, the boys straddle across the pole, and at a signal, proceed in that way to the goal. The game produces a lot of amusement and rivalry.

The Bull Fight: This game is a good item for a display. 12 boys are required for the game. The rest of the troop are required to form a scrum to enclose an arena.

The players are 1 Bull, 1 Matador, 4 Chulos, 6 Scarf bearers.

Part I.—The bull enters the arena—which may be made by the other boys "forming Scrum"—with four or five inch strips of paper pinned to his back. The chulos try to tear off these without being touched by the bull, but if the bull touches them twice, they are dead. The scarf bearers, who carry their scarves in their hand, run in between the bull and a chulo if he is hard pressed, and by waving their scarves in the bull's face, make him follow them. If a Chulo is once touched by the bull, he is dead. Only one strip may be taken at a time.

Part II.—When all the strips are off, or all the chulos killed, the arena is cleared and the bull blindfolded, with a scarf tied round his neck so that one pull at an end brings it off. The Matador then enters the arena and has to remove the scarf without being touched by the bull. If he succeeds, the bull is dead.



THE ROVER ORGANISATION.

THE Chief has purposely left the Rover branch of the Scout Brotherhood, as it is, without very elaborate organisation, and has not laid down hard and fast rules, as it has to be to a very great extent influenced by the locality and environment. But this should not be understood to mean that everything is nebulous, though there is a certain amount of vagueness about the organisation. The genius lies in the very vagueness, as it gives full and free scope for the Rovers themselves to determine to a very great extent, what is good or bad for them in the way of organisation. But the freedom allowed does not warrant any undue liberties being taken in shaping things, and here are a few main lines along which it is desirable to proceed when thinking of organisation.

The Rover Crew should be invariably attached to a Group, i.e., attached to a Scout Troop and Cub Pack, so that the three sections might constitute a complete Group. This will be seen to be very necessary if the whole scheme of child training, boy training and the training of the youth should be complete so that the individual becomes fairly well prepared for life. The Chief's desire has always been that and he has always laid great stress on complete Groups in which the work of training in character and capacity of the individual proceeds in logical sequence. He does not favour the idea of Rovers forming a clan of their own, keeping themselves apart in all their activities. A Rover Patrol attached to a Group, may, in the early stages, consist of only

one Patrol, but later on, as the Scouts grow up and more recruits come into the Crew, the number of Patrols might be increased. It is only in very exceptional cases, such as Colleges, Universities, Works, etc., where it may be practically impossible to form a Scout Troop, or a Cub Pack that a Rover Crew as such might be registered, but even then, it would be well to register it as a Group, so that when chances offer, the other sections might be formed to complete the Group.

As in Scouts, the Patrol System is eminently workable among Rover Patrols, but the necessary modifications should be made. Naturally owing to the age and mental aptitudes and equipment of the individual at Rover age, Patrol Competitions and Patrol rivalry are not stressed to the same extent as in Scouts. The number constituting a Rover Patrol too is less than in the case of Scouts, 4 being the ideal number. Youths with similar interests are allowed to band themselves together into Patrols. Periodically, owing to the changing of interests, it must be possible for the Rover Patrols to be reconstituted, and there should be nothing in the way of doing so. This reconstitution of Patrols among the Rovers once in a time does not matter in the least, so long as the aims and ideals of Rovering are understood by the Rovers well and kept up to in practice and the whole Crew pulls together towards successful Rovering.

The Rover Patrols which are not named after animals like Scout Patrols, are led by

Rover Mates. The Rover Mate, note the word "Mate", is not a Scout Patrol 'Leader' but is the chum or mate of his Patrol members. He is nominated by his Patrol and appointed by the Court of Honour. In some cases, he may be elected by the Patrol in the annual meeting of the Rovers and in all such cases of election, is eligible for re-election. It is true, the Rover Scoutmaster or more appropriately the Rover Scout Leader or the Skipper of the Crew is consulted in the choice of the Mate, by the Patrol, but he does not dictate nor does he thrust a Mate of his choice on the Patrol. In fact, it is quite the other way. He has to tacitly acquiesce in the choice of the Patrol without any demur. The duty of the Skipper is to make every one in the Patrol know clearly what is expected of the Mate by the Movement. "He is the hub round which all activities of the Patrol revolve, which brings together the various spokes or the Rovers, and holds them together so that the whole wheel of the Patrol is strengthened. The Rovers branch out in different directions as their inclinations lead them, but subordinate these personal inclinations to the good of the Patrol so that it moves forward and is not pulled apart and its energies dissipated into various tangents."

There is always a tendency in many Crews for the Rover Mate to act just like a Scout Patrol Leader. If the Mate, remembers that as a young man stepping into higher responsibilities, he is on a higher plane all round and strives his best to act accordingly, things would be easy.

Analogous to the Patrol Council among Scouts, the Rover Mate has his own Patrol Council and in more senses than one, this Rover Patrol Council is a very important affair and should be conducted on regular, punctual and business like methods. Everything should be constitutionally carried out and the level of debates and discussions will naturally be of a higher order than in the case of Scouts. Autocracy on the part of the Mate will wreck the Patrol in no time and if the Mate has to carry his Patrol along with him, he should allow full liberty of discussion to the Patrol before anything is finally decided by the Patrol. It should be remembered that the Rover Patrol is the centre from which each Rover will work on his own special quest and it is the business of the Mate to help every one of his Rovers in carrying out his part of the Programme he has set himself out for working up. In this task the relationship between the Rover Scout

Leader and the Mate counts a great deal for success or otherwise.

The relationship between the Rover Leader and the Mate should be one of the closest comradeship. Sympathy between the two, especially on the part of the Rover Leader towards the Mate will help in bringing about the desired comradeship. In the case of a Scoutmaster who has seen and watched his Scouts growing up under his guidance into Rovers, he would have come into his position as a natural consequence and the comradeship between the Mates and himself would be one based on mutual appreciation. But in the case of those who have become Leaders by other ways than natural selection, their work would be very much harder, but never really insurmountable.

It is obvious that there should be no secrets from the Mates, the Leader being always frank, if there should be perfect confidence between them.

"The Rover Leader is the axle which holds together the Patrols and he should always be on the watch to apply the proper sort and amount of lubricant to make the wheels of each Patrol run quietly and smoothly". This can come only when the Rover Leader and the Mates meet together as often as possible and in as informal a manner as possible. The Leader should treat the Mates more like his companions than as youngsters subservient to his will. In fact, the Rover Leader should be the Rover Mate of his Mates.

The Rover Court of Honour is an important institution and it is an extension of the training which the Scouts get in their Troop Court of Honour, in constitutional Self-Government. It is composed of the Rover Leader, the Rover Mates, Second Mates, the Secretary and the Treasurer. The Court elects its own Chairman from among the members. Once a month would be a good interval for the court to meet. Rovers should not be asked to bring up their business before the Troop Court of Honour, but if there is a Group Council, there should be a representative on it from the Rover Crew. In important matters, the whole Rover Crew meets and discusses throughly the decisions of the Rover Court of Honour, before such decisions are ratified. The nature of work to be transacted in the Rover Court of Honour would depend upon the conditions under which such a Crew works.

District Organisations: It is neither wise nor advisable to form a Group under the auspices of a District Organisation, but for efficient

progress of Rovering and purposes of coordination of the various isolated Crews working in different localities, a special District Rover Organisation is very helpful. The Local Association might with advantage have a Rover Sub-Committee for providing facilities for instruction and examination for Rovers. This state of affairs does not exist to any great extent in our Presidency yet, but with the growth of Rovering, is bound to come. The want of such District or Local Association organisations is mainly responsible for the want of efficiency with regard to the passing of Rover Tests, including Badge Tests, on the part of Rovers. The lack of facilities for Rovers from different centres meeting together, has also been responsible for each Crew going off on its own, in some cases, straying away from the correct track of good Rovering. Anything in the form of Service is considered all right for Rovers, by them and the efficiency side of Rovering and the Open Air aspect of the scheme has been totally neglected. In almost all such cases, the Crew deteriorates into a talking club, doing nothing in the shape of substantial work, debates and discussions leading on to acrimonious controversies, and mutual bickerings and misunderstandings. The upshot of the whole being, the Rover being characterised as an idle, impracticable ideal, making the youths not very disciplined or serviceable. From such a fate can Rovering be rescued by a sound District or Local Association Rover Organisation.

In towns, there is always the danger of Rovers becoming clannish and parochial and not seeing eye to eye with the other branches of the Movement. In the case of mossful areas, Rovers are apt to be scattered and not having opportunities created for them by any one for meeting other Rovers, they are apt to become out of date and not progressive. Hence the need of a District or Association Rover Leader may be appointed for a Local Association area and he should be a man thoroughly conversant with all the aspects of Rovering. He should work exclusively for the cause of Rovers and should advise the District Commissioner and the Local Association on Rover matters. "He is the representative of the district with Rovers, not the representative of the Rovers in the district only". In larger areas, an Assistant District Commissioner for Rovers may also be appointed to act as an expert adviser to the Commissioner and to represent him and the Provincial Head-

quarters at Rover functions, Rover Moots, etc., and to foster Rovering generally in the area.

Though the District Rover Leader and the Assistant District Commissioner for Rovers correlate and regulate the work of Rovers in a specified area, they emphatically do not usurp the place of the Rover Leader. Their business is to preserve the Scout Spirit of CO-OPERATION. (N.)

ROVER SERVICE V (Continued).

How can the Rural Reconstruction Scheme be incorporated with Rovering activities?

The whole scheme of Rural Reconstruction resolves itself into four important and distinctive quests, viz., health, wealth, knowledge and freedom. No lengthy description of the quests is possible here. Neither time nor space will permit. What is therefore attempted here is just to point out a few definite lines of work under each item, and the Rover is directed to go out and experiment upon them for himself. Observations and deductions made upon such observations, and the experience thus gained may be set down in tabular form and presented before the Crew for exchange of ideas and experiences. Methods of service other than those outlined should needs be devised, and used whenever and wherever possible. Before attempting anything at all, it is very important that we enlist the interest of the village headman and other influential inhabitants of the village. Otherwise, the ordinary ignorant peasant will be found to have no sympathy with our programme, and, what is worse, he may decidedly throw some positive obstacles in our path. Finally there is another note of warning for all those on the quest. In our enthusiastic search for service jobs, we are likely to overstep the limits of courtesy and humility and carry it on in a domineering and overbearing sort of way. Not that we are so behaving in daily life, but it is a serious temptation which some of us have often faced in the course of actual work, and into which any one is apt to fall if he is not on the alert and overcareful. In the whole campaign let us take care to conduct ourselves as servants rather than as masters, as real ministers and messengers of God, carrying on the gospel of Rovering of humble service to humanity.

The Quest of Health: Every social reformer is deeply struck with the high rate of mortality in our country. Whereas the normal rate in all modern civilised lands is only between 13 to 21

per thousand, in India it is incredibly and pathetically high, nearing 38.5 per thousand. What is this abnormal depletion of our nation due to? There are various causes for it, among which insanitation looms large in our view. We would therefore start our quest with the problem of village health and direct our attention to some of the best ways and means of improving it.

That the location of houses and buildings is a very important factor in sanitation is a well-known point. If they are, for example, set very closely and thickly, free circulation of air will be impeded with. In short there will be no adequate ventilation. The structure of each house should also be looked into—whether it has or has not windows, has a low roof, etc. Besides the vitiated air and the want of ventilation, the other predisposing causes which lower the vitality of man and lay him prone to all sorts of diseases, are impure water, uncleanly surroundings and dirty homes inside, errors in diet, and other irregular habits of personal daily life. It is the primary duty of every Rover to probe into and root out all such menaces to public health, and he can easily and successfully do it with the expert advice and guidance of the Health Department of the locality with which he has to work in close cooperation.

After all, in order that it may be abiding and fruitful, the call for reform should come from within and not so much from without. Every villager should be made to feel the need for sanitary improvements and attend to them himself, and the best step we can take to bring about such awakening is to give him plenty of practical instruction in elementary hygienic principles. The Lantern Slides such as are used by the Health Department, talks and dialogues around the camp fire, and health charts and exhibits displayed at the market place are some of the effective and attractive means of spreading the sanitary knowledge among the rural community. Wherever possible, let the instructions be followed up with some practical work or other. Mere theory, however would not, carry us far. Something should be done in the nature of a practical demonstration, a simple precedent upon which the ignorant and illiterate peasant may go as a model. This reminds me of an inspiring incident which took place in a Rover Preliminary Camp. The Rovers took the lesson so seriously that, while out on a Service Stroll as they called it, they went to the extent of sweeping the dirty streets of a village themselves, and thus made the village folk understand what

cleanliness really meant would look like. Example always counts more than mere precept.

The Quest of Wealth: Agriculture is the chief means of livelihood for nearly two-thirds of the Indian Nation. They are identified with it directly or indirectly. It is so, because our country is wonderfully gifted with natural resources. A careful study of the physical geography will throw much light on this point. Nevertheless, in spite of this vantage ground, we are told that India is poor as compared with other countries of the world. To find and root out the causes for this anomalous condition is therefore one of the most serious problems that should engage the attention of every patriot, still more, every Rover imbued with the high ideals of service. Among very many causes, he will see if he carefully analyses the situation, that the Indian peasant is badly handicapped by want of active liberalism, agricultural education, and adequate capital. If he is free and liberal-minded, he can easily shake off his present inertia. Education will interest him in the new and modern methods of agriculture. The third agency, capital will go a long way to furnish him with better implements, manure, cattle and water-supply. Herein lies the basis of operation for the Rover on the quest. Working along with the Government which has already exploited the field, we can render much help to the agriculturist, to organise agricultural shows and fairs as well as Co-operative Societies issuing not only money on credit, but also grain, fodder and cattle.

Another vital element in the economic wealth of a nation is the careful practice of thrift by every individual composing it. Thrift is largely a question of how we give out and disburse our earnings. As a general rule, the average Indian villager has very little or no luxuries to pay for. Not only is his standard of living so low and simple but also his income so meagre, approximating in many cases to only about Rs. 30/- per year, that he cannot go in for any luxuries even if he wanted to. It is a question of his struggling to make enough for the barest necessities of life. In spite of this impoverished condition, we see many a villager falling readily into the clutches of the Devil of Drink, not only harming himself but bringing misery untold to his dependants. More pathetic than this is the fact that intoxication has done so much to retard his moral progress as well, and there is enough evidence to show that it has given rise to very many factions, quar-

rels, crime and litigation in almost all our villages.

How can the Rover solve or at least tackle this problem of intemperance in his rural reconstruction programme? What are the ways by which we can help the villager to steer clear of this Rock—WINE? Avoiding all violent and unlawful agitation, as we are bound to do in accordance with the Scout Law, one thing we may safely attempt is to bring the villager to realise the evil results of the use of alcohol. At the same time, the manifold advantages of temperance, thrift and co-operation should be brought home to him. If feasible, Temperance Guilds may be started with the most important and influential men of the locality as office-bearers. Such institutions, however small and

insignificant in the beginning, will slowly pave the way for future Prohibition, national and wholesale. Special efforts should be put forth to fill up the vacant time of the peasant by means of instructive recreations of the type of good dramatic shows, Kalakshepams, Community singing, encouragement of village fairs with a good deal of indigenous folk-dances in them, etc. These together with the revival of some of the old cottage industries as hobbies and the use of the spinning wheel and the handloom at times when the peasant is idle for some months, waiting for his crop to ripen, will tend to distract his mind away from the demon of drink and gradually build up rural economy on a sound and moral basis.

(To be continued.)

(J.I.M.)

Mapmaking and Mapreading for Scouts.

MAKING a sketch map or plan: Scouts ought to be practised in making sketch plans of a locality, say that in which their camp lies. The general outline should be drawn first—roads, streams, footpaths, hedges, etc. Then the houses, important buildings such as temples, mosques, churches, offices, schools, wood, marshy ground, etc., should be indicated, the conventional signs being used for the purpose. You can have a good idea of the most important conventional signs by looking at the India Ordnance Survey map or the Madras Survey Office maps. The Book "Boy Scout Tests and how to pass them" gives you all the conventional signs you need to know. The Boy Scout Diary which will soon be out, contains a very beautiful plate in which you will find all the conventional signs in use in map-making in our Presidency. Every one ought to have a copy of his own of the diary and then he will never be at a loss with regard to making good sketch maps, when necessity arises. Afterwards all places of interest should be marked such as the Camp and the location of the different Patrol dens, the Headquarters, the store, kitchens, bathing places, the camp bounds, etc. If some trouble is taken, very interesting and useful maps may be prepared on these lines. In every case, you ought to see that the boys indicate the North and have a rough scale. Without either or both of these, the map is next to useless and totally unfit for reference, and out of all proportion.

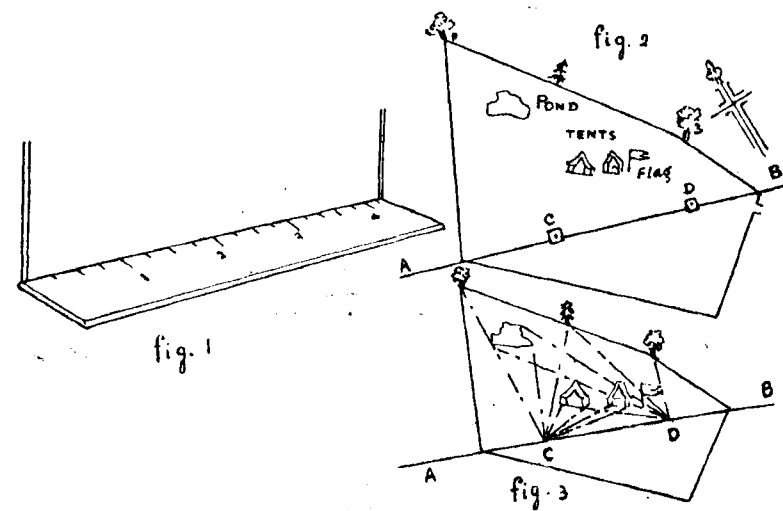
The principle of the plane table enables us to draw a more accurate map and one roughly to scale. The plane table is very much used in

India and other countries for filling in details of a country after the main base lines have been laid out. It is a rapid method and gives surprisingly accurate results. For our purposes, a plain drawing board, or in its absence, even a sheet of card board (1 lb. paste board) would do quite well.

Pin the sheet of paper on which it is intended to draw the map to the paste board with drawing pins, or even paste it on it lightly with gum.

Then obtain a flat ruler, with a scale on it, if possible. Every Scout is sure to have a foot rule which he uses at school, and which is marked in 1/10 ins. or 1/8 ins. This will do splendidly. Take two stout pins, such as those that are used for light-experiments by Physics students in the School Final class at school, and drive these into the foot rule in the centre of each end.

Next, you will need a folding camp stool, a table, a tripod or even a box, to rest the drawing board on. It must be steady and there should be some arrangement to prevent the drawing board from moving when once it is fixed. The scale on which the map is to be drawn should next be decided upon. If it is to be a plan of the garden or a small field, a scale of 10 paces to one inch would perhaps be all right. However it is wise to try roughly at first to make sure that the plan to be drawn will go into the paper. For instance, pace the longest length of the field, and suppose the result to be 75 paces; that to a scale of 10 paces to 1 inch would require just 7½ inches of room on your paper.



Below you will find a sketch of a field with a pond and two tents in it. To make a plan of this the procedure is as follows:—

First select a *base line* A B. It should be one that can be paced, and there should be no trees or bushes or buildings to interfere with the line of vision along it. It should be a line which commands the objects which are to be marked in your plan.

Next place the drawing board as level as possible on the stool or box at some spot C along the base line A B selected because it commands a good view of all the objects it is desired to plot. Fix the board and the stool so that their positions may not be easily disturbed.

Then place the ruler on the paper and after carefully sighting it to see that it is in line with A B, draw the base line with a sharp pencil along the scale edge of the ruler. Fix a pin along the base line at C, represent the exact position of the drawing board. The spot in which the pin is placed must be on the base line just drawn but otherwise, its position does not matter. Its position should however, have some relation to the paper, as otherwise, the plan may not come on the paper. Remember that the pin C is the starting point of the plan.

Now lay the ruler on the paper and sight each object in turn, drawing a line on the paper in the direction of each, i. e., move the ruler until the pin placed on the mark C is in line on the paper along the edge of the ruler from the pin at C towards the object to be plotted. Step off the distances from C to each object in turn and measure off on the drawing with the

scale making a small mark with a pencil on the lines previously drawn. The points so found may be joined up or otherwise indicated and the plan finished as described already.

A more accurate method, and which is essential if the various objects are inaccessible from point C, is to select a new position D along the base line A B. Carefully pace the distance and mark the spot on the plan with a pin. Move the drawing board and erect it at point D; and then proceed as in position C. On the paper you will now have two lots of lines indicating the direction of each object first from C and then from D. Where these two lines intersect will be the position on the map of the object located. Care should be taken that the distance between the two points C and D is sufficient to give good angles to the chief object to be plotted. *Mapmaker.*

(Next month: Route maps and how to make them.)

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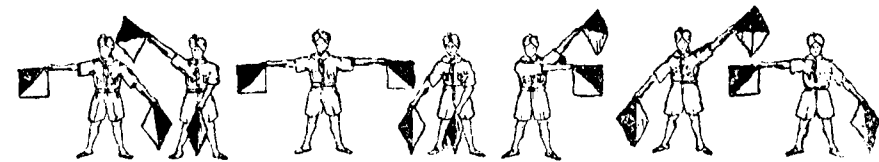
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Esq., D.C.C.



It is rather a pity that after such a long time of scouting, one is tempted to make the remark that the little book—"Policy, Organisation and Rules for India (Optional to Burma)" is and continues to be still a very much neglected volume.

Scouting for Boys is a game and like every other game, it has its own rules and these rules are incorporated in the volume referred to above; these rules are called appropriately "Rules on How to Play the Game of Scouting for Boys".

These rules are so simple and easy that if one only makes up his mind, they can be very easily followed, much to the advantage of the Movement in its onward march. But how many of us do make up our mind and how many of us are still blissfully ignorant of some of the most important rules!

This ignorance and want of determination to make up our minds to be up-to-date in our knowledge of the rules, not only makes us play the Game of Scouting for Boys badly, but also lets the whole Movement down, which we certainly are not entitled to do!

Can we Scouters be in this unenviable state any longer?

Scouting is a 'Movement' and is nothing if not progressive. So, from time to time, the experiences of all the players in the game are put together and the rules are modified with sufficient latitude allowed for individual variations in the case of localities. A keen scouter intent upon playing the game to the best advantage of the boys, for it is for their benefit that we are in the Game, ought to make himself conversant and familiar with every change that may be brought about in the way of the rules.

The Chief declares as his opinion that too much red-tape is apt to kill a voluntary Movement like Scouting and therefore allows a good deal of freedom and initiative to Associations,

to suit the methods of the game to fit in with local circumstances, provided the underlying aims, and ideals are not interfered with.

But for purposes of smooth, harmonious working of the whole machinery of scouting, there should be some sort of organisation, and the Boy Scout Organisation, is the simplest and the best of all kinds of organisations, official or otherwise. Any organisation for efficient working should have set rules and some amount of red tape and scouting is no exception to the rule. Only the amount of red tape in scouting is so small as compared with any other organisation. So much the more reason therefore that we should stick rigidly and scrupulously to the rules.

But how many of us realise this in the real spirit?

Even red-tape has its uses and Scouting too could do very well with some red tape!

Otherwise there would be confusion and chaos, where there should be method, order, system and harmonious cooperation!

The very latitude allowed the workers, should not be mistaken for liberty and license to meddle with the rules and break them and frame our own rules and when asked by anybody, make the answer "it is a voluntary movement, I am an honorary worker and so you should not question me".

The Rule embodying the main principles cannot be altered without the confirmation of the Committee of the Council at Imperial Scout Head Quarters, London; this is necessary for compliance with the terms of the Royal Charter. Our Association is incorporated by Royal Charter, it must be remembered.

But the question of detail as regards uniform, procedure, tests, etc., are delegated, and quite rightly too, to the General Council for India, which is guided by the Provincial and State

Councils, affiliated to that body. So, any suggestions or alterations have to be sent in by the state or Provincial Councils, who in their turn will call upon Local or District Associations to suggest alterations and amendments in the light of practical scouting experience in their own localities. Hence it is that every one of us has a hand in framing these rules and it is up to us therefore to keep what we have ourselves helped in framing.

It may interest our readers and brother-scouters of all ranks to learn that now the 1928 Edition of the All-India Rules is available and that it is the latest and most up-to-date. If they take the trouble to compare the 1928 edition with the older 1926 edition, they will be surprised at the progressive way in which the Movement in India is spreading and realise the necessity for even the most negligible, in their opinion, of the rules, to be there.

Would it be superfluous for "Scribbler" to suggest that every player in the game of Scouting for Boys, should have his own personal copy of the Rules book and what is more, make a constant and careful study of the same?

If every one does so, we may be sure that many more salutary and necessary changes in the rules will suggest themselves to them benefiting the Movement generally.

Many Troops and Packs have yet to possess a copy of the All-India Rules! Why should it be so? Because the Scouter in charge does not very much mind and waits in most cases for others to supply it for him! After all, who helps the boys in playing the Game according to rules?

Who? It is we Scouters ourselves. And let us never forget that fact.

Scribbler feels that it might help his brother workers, if some of the important changes in the rules were pointed out in these Scrawls and with the permission of his brothers hopes to do so next month.

(Scribbler.)

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IN MEMORIAM

Born in 1913—Called to HIGHER SERVICE on 15-11-1928.

K. Kunhappa, 1st Class Scout and Patrol Leader, of the Cats, 1st Cherukunnu B.H.S. Troop.

In loving memory of our dear departed brother who was one of us these two years and to whom our troop owes so much. May THE ALMIGHTY keep his soul in peace!!

(Inserted by his sorrowing elder and younger brothers of the 1st Cherukunnu Scout Troop.)



The Camp Site.

THERE are a few deceitful features about camp sites that it would be well to think of beforehand, rather than take risks. Deceitful, in the sense that they are the most obvious things—and so simple that we don't give any thought to them at all until the time comes when we reap the effects of our forgetfulness or neglience.

Dryness and elevation, supply of good drinking water, facilities for bathing, supply of fuel, shade against sun and protection against rough weather—all these are matters not one of which is likely to be forgotten.

But the need for a comparatively secure shelter within easy distance of the camp in the event of unusually bad weather, especially if a large number of boys are camping at the same time and on the same site is a thing which sometimes does not receive the attention it demands—not due to forgetfulness certainly, but due to the optimistic hope of the Scouter about the loyalty of the weather in our districts, and his confidence about the reliability of tents or of even improvised shelters.

Emergency shelters are generally to be found in the neighbourhood of most of our camp sites—for in this land of hospitality and charity, every tope has a rest house on or near it. If there is none, which is unlikely, there may be a *mandapam* or other place in the neighbourhood. But the chief thing is that the Scouter should not rest assured that it is there and that it can be occupied at any time. He should find the owner or whoever is in charge of it, if there is such a person, and get permission to use it in an emergency. Secondly, he should make sure that the place is in a fit condition for the Scouts to occupy, if they need it. For many of these

resthouses are ordinarily in a condition which one would prefer not to describe in detail. Even places shown in our survey maps as 'Rest house' or 'Choultry' turn out, when one actually sees them, to be rest houses not for human beings but for bats and other animals, and sometimes reptiles also. It must therefore be part of the previous arrangements of the camp to get the place cleaned up and kept in a good condition.

Then, there are camp sites which deceive one into believing them to be ideal, until one spends his first night there—and learns his lessons—on Mosquitoes. It is easy with a little observation of the ground and its nature, and the neighbourhood, to see if there are likely to be mosquitoes active at night; and to confirm one's conclusions a native of the place is sure to be able to give more definite information.

This is a most important aspect of the camp site which is likely to escape one's notice but the consequences of which on the health and enjoyment of the camp will be serious.

The fact that there are other conditions in which the camp ground will be at other times than when it is inspected and that many of these conditions will be passed through in a standing camp even of two or three days' duration, should not be forgotten.

White-ants are another source of trouble in a camp, which we neglect to reckon against, and which we have a tendency not to anticipate beforehand or at least to underestimate. Good sand, when available in the neighbourhood, can be spread over the ground in Patrol tents. The importance of insect proof ground sheets

comes home to the camper only then and he realises that every detail to which camping handbooks refer is important.

Insects and reptiles are the fright of many parents of boys in towns, with good reason though. The Scouter who takes a camp on hand should not be content with merely scoffing at the parent for a form of fear which is most natural to him. There are places, specially snake-infested, which may be avoided. But there are many other places which can be free from reptiles, if proper precautions are taken. A clean camp, with the bushes cleared all around, has little chance of harbouring reptiles. The few snakes, which dwell everywhere in the country, generally avoid busy and occupied places and prefer more retired retreats. They do not visit the camp unless the campers themselves, by a messy, slovenly, manage-somehow kind of doing things, invite them there.

One cannot be too confident in these matters however, and the usual precautions of the use of a sufficient number of lights at night, and protection for the feet when walking about in the dark, should not be treated lightheartedly.

It must not be forgotten that a camp site is different at different parts of the year, and that it may have changed or been put to different use by the owner since one had last camped on it. The approach to it may have also changed, a pathway that was used as a thoroughfare may have been closed, a canal that was dry may at another time be flowing full, a tank accessible from the camping place may have got slushy—or may have been fenced and cut off from the camp, in short, so many changes may have happened that it would be most foolish to fix a camp at a place relying on conditions that prevailed at one time and that they still continue to be the same.

This is a simple and obvious truth and yet how often—'pressed for time!' as we say—we neglect it!—failing to visit the place immediately

before the camp to make sure things are allright, to obtain the necessary permission from the owners, to arrange for the buying of milk and curds in the neighbouring village, to inform the nearest rural medical practitioner and post-master and attend to similar requirements.

It may even be better for the Scoutmaster to spend a whole day and night in the place, taking with him one or two of the Senior Scouts to demonstrate to them the way in which such things have to be arranged.

Information about the privacy of the camp site must be obtained—for otherwise it may happen that the dear old camp site is a rendezvous for a weekly 'shandy' or cattle fair, on just the day of the week on which the camp is expected to be in full swing!

Scouts are objects of curiosity in many villages in the neighbourhood of which Troops do their camping and it requires great resourcefulness on the part of the Troop to get to the place without exciting too much publicity or curiosity. A certain amount of publicity is inevitable, but, for the large crowds of curious spectators who invade our camps, we are ourselves generally responsible. Avoidance of noise and demonstrations in the village, movement in small quiet parties, proceeding with definite directions on their way to the camping ground—these are some of the means by which unnecessary publicity can be minimised. Precise instructions should be given beforehand so that the boys reach the camp without having to ask their way of the villagers—a most dangerous procedure from the point of view of privacy, for, the moment a curiously dressed person stops at a place, a huge crowd of idle sightseers gather round him, and if as it usually happens, the crowd hounds him to his destination, the camp can have no peace and cannot start with the order and punctuality with which the hopeful Scouter expects to begin the long-looked for good time.

Camper.

A Scouters' Library.

IT is remarkable how provincial and antediluvian many of us are, when, with the pious intention of forming a library, we can only think of writing for information to an experienced Scouter in the neighbourhood, or of awaiting his visit to our place to make the enquiry personally; if we are too lazy ('busy' we call ourselves) to write. All this, while we

have the hospitable columns of the South India Boy Scout always ready to give us any information that we may require, and sometimes already containing in one of its earlier issues, the information which we seek. When Commissioners or Organisers or Secretaries visit Troops and Packs, they are plied with queries, as if they were the only source that could reply

them, and few Scouters ever think of writing to the S. I. B. S. of their difficulties.

The cause is two-fold. The reading habit is not yet formed in many of us. The writing habit is totally absent in most of us. When the Scouters of a place want to have a library, it is a good sign, which shows they are going to read and learn and we may expect them to write also. A library may thus remove the causes which keep our Scouters silent and any news of the opening of a library for them must be welcome to all of us.

For the benefit of Scouters who may have thought of forming such a library and are requiring information about books suitable for it, we give below a list, which may help them to get over the initial difficulty of choosing good books relying on publishers' catalogues.

The Books can be divided into three classes:

- (a) Standard books of study and frequent reference.
- (b) Additional books on Scoutercraft that every Scouter must be familiar with.
- (c) Boys' books of adventure, stories, etc., to be lent to Troops for the use of boys; to be read by Scouters with a view to producing similar literature in the vernaculars.

In addition to these a collection of bound volumes of Scout journals and the latest issues of these periodicals will make the library complete.

The books under (a) will include:

	Price Rs.	As.
Scouting for Boys in India	...	2 8
Patrol System	...	0 6
Letters to a Patrol Leader:		
The Scout Law 6d.	...	0 6
Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests 6d.	...	0 6
First Class Tests 6d.	...	0 6
Scout Games (Sir R.B.P.) 1s. 6d.	...	1 2
Games for Scouts (Mackenzie) 2s. 6d.	...	1 14
Aids to Scoutmastership, 2s.	...	1 8
Policy, Organisation and Rules of the Boy Scouts Association in India, 1928.	...	0 13
Wolf Cubs Handbook 2s.	...	1 8
Cubbing, how to run a Pack	...	0 12
Character Training in the Wolf Cub Pack 1s. 6d.	...	1 2
The First and Second Jungle Books (Kipling) 7s. 6d.	...	1 8
Cub Games 2s.	...	2 1
Rovering to Success 2s. 6d.	...	0 6
Rovering (Aims and Methods, by Nevill) 6d.	...	0 6

Those under (b) will include:

Jungle wisdom (Barclay)	...	2s.
Boy Scout Tests and How to Pass them	...	4s.
The Six Senses of Scouts	...	2s.
Talks on Ambulance Work (Gilcraft)	...	1s. 6d.
Spare Time Activities (")	...	1s. 6d.
Training in Tracking (")	...	5s.
Standing Camps (Morgan)	...	2s. 6d.
Pioneering and Map-making for Scouts and Others	...	1s. 6d.
What Scouts Can Do (Sir R. B.P.)	...	2s.
Woodcraft for Boy Scouts	...	1s. 6d.
Plays and Displays for Scouts' Entertainments, 1st and 2nd series, each...	...	1s. 6d.
Games for Schools and Scouts (V. Mendis)	...	Re. 1 4
Sixty Indoor Games for Scouts	...	6d.
First Steps in Scouting	...	4d.
Scouting Sketches (Lord Hampton)	...	5s.
Totem Talks	...	1s.
Girl Guiding	...	2s.
Aids to Scouting	...	1s.
Boy Scouts of America	...	about Rs. 1 8
Handbook for Scoutmasters of America	...	about Rs. 3
Hiking (Morgan)	...	1s. 6d.
How to run a Patrol (Lewis)	...	9d.
How to run a Troop (Young)	...	1s. 6d.
Indian Scouts' Pocket Book (Pearce)	...	Re. 1
Life's Snags (Sir R. B.P.)	...	2s. 6d.
Methods of Early Training of Boy Scouts (V. Mendis)	...	Rs. 2
Piper of Pax	...	3s. 6d.
Saturday Afternoon Scouting	...	2s.
Scouting Out of Door (Gilcraft)	...	1s. 6d.
Scout's First Book	...	4d.
Spirit of Scouting (Gammon)	...	10d.
Good Scouting (Barclay)	...	about 3s. 6d.

Class (c) will contain:

Adventures as a Spy (Sir R. B.P.)	...	2s.
Blazing the trail (Laura Holt)	...	1s. 6d.
Boys of the Otter Patrol	...	1s. 6d.
Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides (Kipling)	...	4s.
Mystery Scout	...	2s. 6d.
Otters to the Rescue	...	3s. 6d.
Peewits of Pinhoe	...	3s. 6d.
Pirates of the Main	...	3s. 6d.
The Wolf Patrol	...	3s. 6d.
Potted Stories (Barclay)	...	2s. 6d.
The Madras Jamboree Souvenir	...	Rs. 1 8

(The prices quoted are only approximate).

Among the periodicals we may mention as most important the following:

The Scouter, (monthly) 4s. per annum, from the Manager, 18, Henrietta Street, London W. C. 2.

The Scout, (weekly) 13s. per annum, from the Manager, 18, Henrietta Street, London W. C. 2.

The South India Boy Scout (monthly) Rs. 2/- per annum, from the Managing Editor, P. O. Box 424, Triplicane, Madras.

Outdoor Life, (monthly) Rs. 3/- per annum, from the Manager, Queen Street, Fort, Colombo.

All the above books can be obtained from the Indian Bookshop, Y.M.I.A., Madras; exchange, for English publications, being 12as. to the shilling for Scouters ordering for books of value more than Rs. 5 at a time.

Needless to say, a catalogue of the books and an issue register must be kept and somebody

placed in definite charge of them. Scouters do not appear to be exempt from the habit of forgetting to return borrowed books and of sub-lending books and after that, forgetting all about them (the fact that the books are not with them being urged as proof that they never borrowed them). Business habits on the part of Scouters using the library, such as entering every book taken out and returning the books in time are a necessary condition of the real usefulness of the library to all the Scouters in a locality.

Booksellers—the Indian Bookshop, in Madras—will always be pleased to send their latest lists to any Scouter applying for them, and a good librarian will take care to look into these lists from time to time and keep the collection up-to-date.

(Booklover)

Letters to a Would-be Scouter.

My Dear G.,

That is exactly as I had expected, your making so prompt a beginning about the training for the First Class Badge. To strike while the iron is hot is indeed a good tip, and I am sure you did very well tackling the fellows straightaway taking full advantage of their red-hot enthusiasm.

So you had a swimming parade to test the "seaworthiness" of your fellows? and you found that there were just a few who could not manage a stroke in water?

Well, these have nothing else to do except to learn the art and pass the test. Exemption is out of the question, for as you know, the alternatives to the swimming test apply only when swimming is *dangerous* to the boy's health. I do not think that the Doctor, or your boys either, would say that swimming is dangerous to them. But if by any means they are declared unfit for swimming (!) then they might offer the Ambulance, Marksman, Fireman, Pathfinder, Signaller or Stalker Badge as a substitute.

I told you something in general about signalling last time. The thing to aim at is not only speed but also neat and correct style.

The position of the arms indicate each letter of the Semaphore Alphabet. The arms go clockwise from "station" to "station" at distances of 45 degrees from each other. Certain letters as you know are made with only one of the arms, and the rest of the letters are made with both the arms functioning. It

needs no saying that unless the arms take up positions which are unequivocal it will be difficult to read the message as it comes through. As one learns the code and learns to put it to use, one has also to learn to do the thing smartly. When you want to make a letter and you do not happen to remember the symbol, it is very confusing if you move your arm from the last position in a great hurry and then fumble about it. Much the best thing to do is not to move your arms at all till you are sure of the symbol you want and then to move both the arms *smartly* to that position without the least hesitation.

And in Morse, the amplitude (so to say) of the movement of the flags is the thing that indicates the two kinds of elements that make up the symbol of all the letters of the Alphabet. The ready position for the flag is with the flag-stick resting against your left eye. The Dot is made by moving the flag from that position to a corresponding position on the opposite side of the face and *without halting* anywhere returning to the point of starting. The dash is made by moving the stick till it becomes horizontal, allowing it to *rest* there for some three seconds (in slow signalling) and then taking it back to the position of rest or "ready position."

Well, these and many other points of importance I have already told you, and now I must only leave you to carry them out.

But I would not advise you to be satisfied with Semaphore. It has lots of limitations, not the least of which is its inadaptability for all

round work. And even when used with the flag, the signaller and the receiver have to be facing each other all the time.

Speed will come only by long and persistent practice. And therefore you must see that your boys get lots of it.

The speed to be achieved is "Speed 4" if Semaphore, and "Speed 3" if Morse. That is to say the number of letters telegraphed in a given period (say 5 or 10 minutes) should average 20 letters per minute if it was semaphore or 15 letters if it was the All-Round Code.

You should rule up several small sheets of paper, of the size of leaves off a note-book, into several rectangles as seen on the Telegraph Form that we get across the counter in the Post Office. The rectangles should be long enough to take five letters. These are filled up five letters to each, any how, taking care to see that all the letters of the Alphabet are used more or less equally frequently. The "Groups" need not make any meaning or be any word known to any language at all. All they need be is that they should be made of letters of the Alphabet.

These sheets are of immense use in speed practice. Give one of these to one of your aspirants and let him peg away while you keep count of time. At the same time some others among them will, I suppose be writing the thing down. Thus in one stroke you manage both sending and receiving to speed. Now and then you should do the sending yourself and get *all* of them to write down, and occasionally you should also sit down and write out a message at speed. Tough work I know, but Ganesh, you *must* be in line with the best boys in the Troop as regards Scoutcraft. Moreover it is fine fun and I am sure you will enjoy the thrill of it!

It is a wise plan to aim at a higher speed than what the rules require. You will find that after some little practice the speed of "four" or "three" is nothing. And if the boys of your Troop are the stuff I know them to be, I am sure that without much effort they will soon pick it up. You should place before them a speed nearly double and tickle their vanity a bit by holding out to them the Signaller's Badge as an immediate objective. That will work immensely well; they will get the speed for the First Class all right, and in addition you will be pleased to see that some of them at any rate will have the coveted "Signaller's" on their right sleeve.

Yes, there is another point or two. The calling up sign is the VE given as one group. Every time the VE is given it should be grouped that is to say the flag should come down and be out of view. This is important. And the VE is given continuously till the other man notices it and acknowledges it with its answer K. Now K means go on, and before one gives it, one should be *ready* to take the message as it comes through. Therefore before it is given, be sure that you have the paper and pencil quite ready. K signifies 'I am ready to take down your message, therefore go ahead'. When the sender has finished sending the message, he indicates the fact by flashing an AR, as one group again. That means, "That is all the message I have to give you. Now check and see if you have received it all right. If you have any kind of doubt about anything in it, go ahead and ask. I am waiting here for you." So when one gets the AR, one ought to sit down calmly and collectedly, and go over the message and see if it is all right. All doubtful points must be marked clearly and all doubts are cleared by signalling back to the sender. Doubtful Groups are asked to be repeated. For this purpose, the code signals WA and WB are very useful. WA stands for "Word after" and WB means "Word before" any particular group that you may signify. When the message has been received to your satisfaction, then you give the final answer R, which means, "Thanks, I have read message all right, and taken it down correctly. Now you may switch off!"

Numbers have to be signalled too. And there is a thing or two I might say about them.

The numerals in Semaphore are signalled (a) for 1, (b) for 2, (c) for 3, (d) for 4, (e) for 5, (f) for 6, (g) for 7, (h) for 8, (i) for 9, (k) for 0. But you have to indicate that it isn't letters that you intend but the numbers corresponding to them. That is done by giving the "numerals sign" before the numbers are signalled and by giving the "J" sign (which means 'alphabet begins again') when the numbers are over. This should not be forgotten.

But in Morse there are separate symbols for the various digits. All the digits are represented by symbols having 5 elements in each of them, a circumstance which distinguishes them clearly from the letters of the alphabet. So the moment one notices that there are 5 elements in any symbol one can at once infer that it isn't a letter of the alphabet but a number. Numbers 1 to 5 begin with a dot; and the particular number has as many dots as it signifies units; and all the dots come one after

another. Numbers 6 to 9 and zero begin on the other hand with the dash, and the number of dashes with 5 added on will make the digit intended. Only, 5 dashes with 5 added on will make 10, but it stands for Zero.

There is one invariable rule about signalling figures. The numbers are signalled forward in the way above indicated; but when the receiver has got it he should check it back using the letters corresponding to each digit. That is the case whether the code employed is Morse or Semaphore. In both you have to check alike, that is to say using the letters (as in Semaphore) for the several digits. This checking back should not be omitted. It may be done then and there, that is when the group giving the numbers is over, (which is a safe thing to do as one is learning the thing), or it may be left over to the AR stage and may be done before the R sign is given.

The Erase sign has also to be learnt, and made use of as occasion arises, should it arise I suppose!

Well your Troop isn't a Vernacular Troop (!) and therefore the alternatives of Bee-farming, Camper Badge, Dairyman's Badge, Farmer, Gardener, Horseman or Poultry-farmer's Badge do not arise. But, have you paid any attention to the Tamil Semaphore Code, which appeared in the S. I. B. S., sometime ago? I know of a troop or two who are very good in Tamil Signalling. It is worth a trial. The Chittoor Scouts have evolved a Telugu Code. I dare say the Editor will give you detailed information on the point.

Scouts and Organised Public Service.

A form of service which seems to be very popular with Scouts in most parts of the Tamil Province is that rendered in connection with temple festivals and fairs.

The work of Scouts on such occasions is, however, generally confined mainly to the regulation of the flow of crowds of spectators and trying to bring about some order, if order there can be, amongst the vast multitudes. Sometimes Scouts have been rendering useful service in other ways also at these festivals, in forming life-saving pickets at bathing spots, keeping watch over bathers' clothing and other luggage and guiding and helping strangers with directions as regards the places to be visited, etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned occasions, the service of Scouts is being requisitioned now

By the way, about the size of the Flags, Semaphore ones are 12 inches square in two colours diagonally (white and blue) tied to sticks about 24 inches in length. The stick is held with the first finger pointing down towards the flag and the bottom of the stick sticking fast along the forearm as though it were a third bone there, a sort of 'Junior Ulna' or 'Junior Radius'. Morse Flags are 24 inches square, and are made either in white with a strip of blue (2 inches wide) horizontally along the middle, or made in blue with the stripe in white of the same size and occupying the same position as the one indicated for the blue. The white one is the one suited for all round work. You might go in for a few of them. But the way of holding it is, well, not very simple, though it is worth all the trouble it may mean.

The Handle of the Morse Flag is taken in the left hand so that the butt end is in the left eye line for the "Ready." The right hand goes just over the left and the two are held level and in line with the chin of the face. When waving the flag, the stick should move along a vertical plane or approximate to it, that is to say the tip of the stick should do it.

Well, Ganesh, there you are with all the tips that I can give you. Wish you the best of luck with your boys, and Good Scouting!

Cheer-i-o.

Your sincere friend and comrade
SPOTTED DOVE.

to a larger extent than before at school gatherings, educational and other conferences, and at district tournaments and sports meetings. The work of the Scouts in these cases is similar in nature, though different in magnitude, to that at fairs and festivals.

In all these instances the success of the work of the Scouts depends on the extent of concerted and organised effort on the part of the several Troops or Patrols which are assisting, and indicates in a way the general efficiency and the spirit of the units concerned. Being carried out in the presence of the public and amidst circumstances in which the least little mistake or slackness or want of thought may have serious consequences, the taking up of service of this kind may be looked upon as an excellent

opportunity to put to a severe practical test the training in endurance, physical sturdiness, stick-to-it-iveness, mental alertness and cheerfulness under difficulties which Scoutmasters have been giving to the boys in their Troop work and camping. When therefore, Troops get over the work successfully, they can well congratulate themselves on their efficiency and capacity for concerted action over a large area and in the midst of trying conditions, which are a common feature of these fairs, festivals, etc.

Apart from its value as a test of the training of a Troop, organised public service of the nature indicated has one special use, namely that of demonstrating to the people what Scouts can do. Indeed, one definition of 'Scouts', among those who do not know much about Scouting, is that they are 'the (khaki) dressed school-boys who help at temple festivals.' It is a definition the prevalence of which, however imperfect it may be, should satisfy us in one way—in that it gives prominence to our aim of services. By actually seeing Scouts engaged in disinterested, motive-free service, the public can understand them better than through any number of lectures and pamphlets—better even than by rallies and displays which are tending to create the impression that Scouting is a show (and a form of entertainment specially liked by official visitors and offering to the Scoutmaster a chance of promotion, etc.).

Formerly Scouts confined their service to festivals but now they are to be seen at many conferences, meetings, tournaments and similar occasions, so that there is no longer any room for the charge once levelled by unkind conservative critics that Scouts rendered service in return for the good food which temples were supposed to provide. The disinterested nature of the service given by Scouts is being more and more recognised and this has been due mainly to their zeal in service on all occasions where it is necessary and where it has been most useful.

But one is often induced to ask,—“Is it not too tall an order for the little boys to take on, the strain of handling such huge crowds which our traditional temple festivals and recently grown sports meetings bring into a town, and to work amidst the trying conditions which even to a casual visitor at the gathering are so upsetting and likely to have serious reaction on the general health?”

“Are not Scouters, urged apparently by their enthusiasm and by their over-confidence in the health and endurance of their boys, committing a great error and betraying their responsibility in

subjecting the boys to a form of service, strenuous even to the grown-up men of the police force?”

Are not some parents, apprehensive of the effects of such service on the health of their boys, withdrawing them from their Troops, or hesitating to give their consent to their younger boys who may wish to join a Troop? And will this not tend to weaken gradually the support which we have been getting for the Movement?”

These questions must make Scouters pause and consider deeply and seriously their responsibility in venturing upon such service and whether the good results achieved by it are in proportion to the effort and energy spent.

Then there is also the question, how far Scouts and Scouters are hampered in their work by having to take on hand situations for which they themselves are not responsible and which, if it had been entrusted to them in the beginning, they would have managed better and more efficiently. For it happens in most cases that trustees or committees never think of consulting or even informing beforehand the Scouters about the arrangements etc., which they have decided upon and the position in which they are going to place the Scouts and Scouters; and much of the strain and trouble and difficulty which Scouts experience could often have been avoided by taking them into the committee's confidence as regards steps which affect them.

But the scouter is a small fry—an underling and a subordinate, who has but to obey his superior officer, who is generally on the committee or board of trustees and who confidently assures the members of the committee or the board that everything will be O. K. This Big Boss thinks that it is unnecessary, or even beneath his dignity, to take Scouters into his confidence with regard to the proceedings of the committee which relate to them. He feels justified in this attitude, because he knows—he has read or heard somewhere—that the Scout's Motto is to 'Be Prepared', that it is the Scout's duty to help, to endure anything, etc. etc.—in short that Scouts have come into the world to work miracles for the convenience and benefit of the Big Bosses of the Big Functions.

It very often happens that in the matter of large scale public service, the Scout, who is generally a subordinate schoolmaster has to submit unconditionally to the decree of his Headmaster or Manager or Superintendent, and cannot express his own feelings or opinions, even in the interest of the boys in his charge. The boys, well, they are part of the establishment,

and the Headmaster gives them to understand that it is within his power to dismiss any one of them, if he had a mind to!

In fact, the Scouts are merely coolies obtained for the occasion due to the influence of the School Boss—for most of our Troops are school Troops—at a cheaper cost than regular coolies and of a better kind at the same time, with their pretty uniforms and smiling faces!

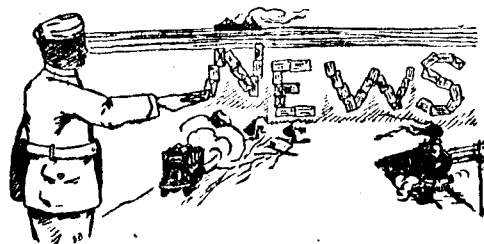
The writer of this article has heard some of his boys say, in the midst of such service and all its strain, "Would we not be doing greater good, and would it not be more scout-like, to help the old and infirm people of our villages, whom there is nobody to help? Can we not spend our holidays more usefully in doing our good turns that way?"

The boys feel it and it is no doubt true that the more modest but more spontaneous and

heart-felt good turns are of greater value than demonstrative service under the conditions which generally accompany it. The appeal of the Movement to the people may not be dramatic but it will be none the less effective and lasting if it comes through modest and silent individual and Patrol good turns.

But in this country with its peculiar features and official outlook and the notions of the so-called educated classes, Troops cannot escape semi-official 'driven' service, and Scouters can only think of means to minimise the difficulties and increase the usefulness of such service.

Experienced Scouters may be in a position to give us many helpful hints and to them the writer looks forward to a continuation of this article. (Owl 3)



Madura.

The annual meeting of the District Scout Council was held at the Sethupathi High School on the fifth of October last under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Naidu the Municipal Chairman. The annual report was presented and it was a record of all round progress. R. Foulkes Esq., M.L.C., was elected President, Mr. K. P. Gopala Menon Treasurer and Mr. V. Kumaswami Iyer Secretary. There was a rally of scouts, a well-appreciated display and a variety entertainment. On the 6th and 7th of October the Madura District Scouter's Conference was held with thirty-seven scouters from all parts of the district. The first day was devoted to reading of papers on different scout topics. The second day was devoted to business. Among the resolutions adopted, the following are the most important:—The formation of a Scouters' Union, the starting of a monthly scout gazette, requesting the managers of schools to afford facilities for scouters to attend rallies, committee meetings, camps etc., by sanctioning actual travelling expenses and treating their absences as leave on duty. The conference was a great success. The following papers were presented in the open conference: *methods of promoting interest in scouting—suggestions for successful scouting—camping, the soul of scouting—scouting and religion—cubbing and its relation to scouting—the patrol system—rovering and the spirit of service—ideal scouting in our district—physical culture—and duties of scouts and scouters.*

The scouts of Madura helped in the festivals in connection with Navarathri. Reports of Scout week and Armistice celebrations have been received from Andipatti, Melur and other places.

The Scouts of the Vasa Troop, Madura rendered very effective help in putting out a fire in Kremmerpuram.

Ramnad.

The Rovers of the Sivaji Crew, Ramnad, have as ever, been very active and to the fore in public service of an organised character. They helped in putting out a fire at Ramnad.

They camped out at Uppur Village and helped at the Temple festival. The conveniences of the Rovers were arranged for by the kindness of Mr. A. L. A. R. Narayanan Chettiar.

The Rovers are cleaning up and deepening the drinking water wells in Ramnad, much to the benefit of the inhabitants.

The Scouts of the Dharma Troop, Alagianallur helped at a fire accident and also did public service at a festival.

The Honorary Secretary of the Ramnad District Scout Council visited Alagianallur, Nallanginar, Tirupathur, Sivaganga and other places, including Manamadura and did propaganda work for the spread of Scouting. The response has been very encouraging.

Godavery.

A very successful Training camp for prospective Scoutmasters was held in the Junior Certified School Grounds, Rajahmundry from the 28th October to 8th November inclusive. The camp was a great success. The District Board sent about 13 teachers from Board Schools, and the Training College at Rajahmundry contributed 18 of the campers, and the Pittapur Rajah's College sent 4, out of the 37 that attended. In the middle of the camp, on the 4th of November, the District Scout Council presented a Thanks Badge to M. R. Ry. P. Govindarao Naidu, the President District Board, for his very generous help to the spread of the Movement in the district. The campfire on the 6th attracted a large number of visitors Indian and European, and was very much enjoyed.

The Grigg Memorial Sports Committee have provided a valuable trophy and a shield for competition among the troops of East Godavery. The first Competition will come off on the 17th November.

Tinnevely.

The Scouts of the Manthiramurthy High School, Tinnevely camped out with their scouters, for 7 days during Navarathri at the spacious grounds attached to the bungalow of Mr. V. Kalyanasundaram Pillai, B.A., M.L., the Secretary of the Troop Committee. The Climate of Courtallam braced the scouts up and they had a very active and useful time all through the camping period. They rendered service at the Courtallam Temple on the 17th October.

Malabar. 1928 Nov. 12

150 Cubs and 30 Scouts of Cannanore welcomed the Provincial Chief Scout at Cannanore on the 12th October.

Madras

The Scouts (Senior) and Patrol Leaders of the I George Town camped at Tiruvotthiyur under the guidance of their Scoutmaster sometime ago. They improvised their own shelters. Had practice in Tracking, axemanship, etc.

The Scouts of the Subrahmanya Troop attached to the P. S. High School, Mylapore had their investiture on the 15th morning when Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Aiyer presided. After the investiture, Mr. P. S. Narayanswami of the Provincial Hd. Qrs., Rao Sahib P. Rajagopala Iyer, Mr. V. S. Rathnasabhapathy addressed the gathering. Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, spoke to the boys on their duties and the gathering dispersed after a short speech from the chair in Tamil.

Tanjore.

On the 22nd October 1928, the Scouters' Union met and decided on the final arrangements in connection with the Scouts' Handicraft Exhibition and Rally on the Provincial Chief Scout's visit. The Assistant District Commissioner presided. Mr. T. V. Nilakantam, District Commissioner, Tinnevely, addressed the Scouters on 'Our Job'.

The Exhibition was held on the 29th October 1928 along with the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition arranged for His Excellency Viscount Goschen's visit. There were nearly 200 exhibits, including wooden and rattan articles, chairs, table, iron cot, cotton carpets, bedsheets and towels, specimens of tailoring, useful card-board articles like attache-cases, blotting pads, writing cases, pocket books, letter racks, trays, etc., models, pottery, fancy crepe-paper work, bead decorations, a large number of drawings, models of camps with tents, etc., The stalls were in charge of Rovers who were on duty by rotation. The Exhibition was very helpful in stirring up spare time activities and as a means of demonstrating to the public the work of the Scouts in their leisure hours. The Reception Committee awarded a silver medal to the Local Association.

At the Rally, more than 250 Scouts, Cubs, and Officers were present and a very lively and interesting programme was gone through. His Excellency the Chief Scout in a short pow-wow congratulated the Local Association on its high Troop and Pack strength and wished the boys and Scouters Good Scouting. The Local Secretary Mr. T. P. Santhanakrishna was in charge of the Rally.

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Local Association was held on the 4th November 1928 at 6 P.M. in the District Board Hall, Tanjore. In spite of the inclemency of weather, a large number of members, both Scouters and non-scouters, and almost all the office-bearers were present. The Annual Report was adopted and a resolution was carried recording the services rendered to the Movement in Tranjore District by Mr. T. P. Santhanakrishna. Almost all the office bearers of the past year were re-elected, the only changes being among committee-members.

The following are the main points of the Report. The Association is just over a year old, but has a membership roll of more than 120. The number of Cubs-Scouts-Rovers and Officers has almost doubled during the year, being now 420. There are 11 troops and 7 packs active in the area, and in a good state of efficiency. A number of rallies, camps, occasions of public service, instances of life-saving and rescues are recorded in the report, showing the very useful work done by the units. The Scouters' Union has been an active body throughout the year and was responsible for many of the combined events. Scouters in the area have been doing good propaganda work and have produced many useful pamphlets, etc. As a result, some Troop and Pack Committees have been formed and are functioning well. The finance is satisfactory and all records have been well kept. The Association organised a refresher camp for Scouters for the District during the year. The Movement stands high in the estimation of the public of the locality.

The Scouts and Cubs of Mayavaram, numbering 108 gave a grand reception to the Provincial Chief Scout in front of the Municipal High School, on the 31st October.

20 Recruits of the Municipal High School Mayavaram were invested as Tenderfoots on the 29th October. Mr. N. Vaidyanatha Iyer, M.A., B.L., addressed the boys on the duties of scouts.

The Scouts and Scouters of Kumbakonam Town numbering about 150 held a Rally at the College grounds in honour of the Provincial Chief Scout. The Rally was in-charge of Messrs. N. Ramadas Iyer, the Local Association Secretary and K. C. Viraraghava Iyer, Rover Leader. The Chief Scout expressed his pleasure at meeting the scouts and scouters and gave a short yarn to the gathering.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

ACCORDING to the boys, "the Scoutmaster should be a pattern for the Troop; he should possess strength of character; he should combine firmness with gentleness; he should be good-tempered and sympathetic, always ready to encourage with cheery smile and happy word; meting out equal treatment to all alike without favouritism; a good sport, yet bestowing equal care on both work and play, and one who will take a personal interest in the individual as well as in the troop".

The good scoutmaster like the good teacher will be constantly asking himself such questions as:—

"Why have I taken up this work?"

"What are my real aims and objectives?"

"To what extent am I accomplishing my aims?"

"Are there any features in the behaviour of my troop which are not strictly in accordance with our ideals?"

"Am I sufficiently impressing on the minds of my boys, the idea of duty and the thoughtful consideration for others?"

After all, the Scoutmaster is the backbone of the Movement.

The quality of the Scoutmaster decides the quality of the Troop and the readers will very kindly excuse Searchlight if he says unblushingly, "There are Scoutmasters and Scoutmasters!"

Boys are wonderfully in earnest when they take a thing up, because they have found a real interest in it.

The work of the Scoutmaster is to see that interest is created, stimulated, fostered.

Scoutmasters may be of two kinds: Those who are drivers urging the Troop on from behind, as it were, and those who are leaders or guides who go on before, showing the way.

Searchlight leaves you to decide which sort you are.

The Scoutmaster is essentially a trainer, and although he may get good results even if he can

only think of his Troop as a crowd and deal with them as a crowd, he will surely get better results if he can think of them as individuals. It is only as a result of close personal touch that he will be able to secure a place right in the inmost confidence of his boys.

The great danger for Scoutmasters as well as for all other members of a great educational body is that of becoming a band of mere routine workers, paying too much attention to the externals and not enough to the spirit of the illustrious founder. Boy-Mind research should be a useful corrective for all of us in this direction.

Half the troubles of a teacher arise from a failure to understand completely the mind of the learner. Misunderstandings are responsible for many failures. The more we can study the nature and character of each individual boy, the more effective our work is likely to be, for no two boys, it should be distinctly remembered, are exactly like.

The Scoutmaster is the keyman in the whole programme of Scouting. His ideals, his inspiration, his help in directing Scout activities, his companionship—without these there would be no Scouting worth the name.

He must always remember that Scouting is for Boys and is done by them. He has to secure Self-activity on the part of his boys.

He has to keep clearly in mind the general principle of Scouting activities: AS FEW AS POSSIBLE AS ON-LOOKERS—AS MANY AS POSSIBLE AS PARTICIPANTS.

"He plans, suggests, encourages and aids. No other business "brings such tremendous dividends with so small a percentage of the man's time invested. The outcomes are eternal".

To help boys into high ideals and good citizenship is a great privilege.

What a Scoutmaster should be is very much more vital than what he should know. He must be a real man—red-blooded and right-hearted. He must believe in boys and in scouting. He must be ready to give them

companionship as his 'bit' for the next generation. *He must be a growing man himself making good in some field of life.*

If he is the right kind of man, he will grow with his Troop in the mastery of outdoor scoutcraft.

But, the earlier and the more extensive his mastery of scoutcraft, both indoor and outdoor—the firmer will be his grip on his boy's minds.

Leadership—a fine sense of honour and high ideals mixed generously with companionable qualities are the basic requisites.

Upon him rests the responsibility for the SPIRIT of Scouting. His spirit will make or break the troop. His spirit of scouting ought to be contagious.

The boys are inexorable judges and every Scoutmaster must submit to be "sized up" by his boys. They instinctively see beneath the surface. No sounding brass or tinkling cymbal, no "veneer", but sooner or later the boys "see through" it.

If the Scouts see real Scout ideals in the Scoutmaster, if they get the rings of sincerity in his words and deeds, if they recognise him as a true Master-scout, his influence for good with them may be practically limitless.

Brothers in the field! Isn't this noble and splendid work?

And Searchlight wishes you every possible success in such work.

(Searchlight.)

OUR TAMIL PAGE.

ஓர் அணித்தலைவனுக்கு எழுதிய கடிதங்கள்.

(2)

தஞ்சை,

விபர(ஸ்) கார்த்திகையா 1௨.

அன்புள்ள தம்பி பஞ்சாபகேசனுக்கு ஆசீர்வாதம்,

உன் கடிதம் கண்டேன். நீயும் உன்னுடைய அணியிலுள்ள சிறுவர்களும் தீபாவளிக்குச் சாரண உடைகளாகத் தைத்துப் போட்டுக்கொண்டது நல்ல யோசனை.

ஆனால், உடைகள் வந்து விட்டன. இனிமேல் எங்களை உடனே சத்தியம் வாங்கி, பதக்கம் கொடுத்து படையில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள என்ன தாமதம்? என்று கேட்கும் சிறுவர்களைக் கொஞ்சம் நிதானித்துப் பேசச் சொல். உடுப்பை மாட்டிக்கொண்டுவீட்டால் சாரணர்கள் ஆகமாட்டார்கள், என்பதை நீ எத்தனை தடவை திருப்பித் திருப்பிச் சொன்னாலும் தரும்.

முன்னே நான் எழுதின கடிதத்தில் சாரண வாலி பனுடைய ஸ்கூண்டுகளைச் சுருக்கமாகக் குறித்திருந்தேன். சாரணச் சட்டத்தைப்பற்றிப் பிறகு விவரமாக எழுதுவதாகத் தெரிவித்தேன். இவற்றில் முதல் சட்டம்—

'சாரணனுடைய நாணயம் நம்பத்தகுந்தது' என்பதாகும்.

இதைத் தமிழில் பலர் பலவிதமாக எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள். 'சாரணன் நம்பிக்கைக்குப் பாத்திரன்' என்று ஒருவர் முதல் சட்டத்தை அறிவிக்கிறார். ஆனால் கருத்து ஒன்றே.

இதைப்பற்றி உன் அணிச்சிறுவர்களிடம் சொல்லிய போது, அவர்கள், 'உண்மை பேசவேண்டும், நம் முடைய வார்த்தையில் பிறருக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்க வேண்டும்,' என்று மாத்திரம் அறிந்து கொண்டது போதாது.

இந்தச் சட்டங்கள், அநுபவம் அதிகப்பட அதிகப் பட, பல புது அர்த்தங்களுடனும், வெகு விளக்கமாகவும் தோன்றும். ஆகையால் நீ அடிக்கடி இவற்றைப் பற்றி உன் அணிச் சிறுவர்களுடன் கலந்துபேச வேண்டும்.

சாரணப் பயிற்சிக்கே மூலாதாரமாக இருக்கும் சாரணச் சட்டம் நம் உடலுடன் உடலாகவும், உள்ளத்துடன் உள்ளமாகவும், உயிருடன் உயிராகவும் சேர வேண்டும்.

'செய்யுள் பாடத்தைப்போல் பாட்டையும் பொருளை யும் படித்து ஒப்பித்துவிட்டால் கடன் தீர்த்ததென்று இருக்கக்கூடியதல்ல சாரணச்சட்டம்.

சாரணச் சட்டத்தைக் கவனித்தால் ஒவ்வொரு வாக்கியமும் சாரணன் எப்படி இருக்கிறான் என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்கின்றதே யொழிய எப்படி இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்கவில்லை. அதாவது ஒருவன் செய்கையிலுல் சாரணனாகின்றானே யொழிய, சாரணனென்பதும் செய்கையும் தனித் தனியாகப் பிரித்துச் சொல்லக்கூடியவையல்ல.

செய்கையில் தவறியால் அந்த கண்ணோர் அவன் சாரணன் என்ற பெயரைப் பிழக்கின்றான்.

முதல் சட்டம் சாரணனுடைய நாணயத்தைப் பற்றியது. 'யோக்கியம்', 'பணமை' என்ற வார்த்தைகளில் அது அடங்கியிருக்கிறது. அந்தச் சொல்லாவதென உட்காரணங்களைக்கொண்டு தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

ஒரு சிறுவன் கடையில் சாமான் வாங்கும்போது கடைக்காரன் கணக்குத்தவறி, குறைவாகப் பணம் கேட்டு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு விட்டால், "அது அவன் மூடத்தனம், அவன் பறந்தி, அதைச்சொல்ல என்ன தென்ன அக்கரை? அவன் ஏமாந்தால் எனக் சென்ன?" என்று சொல்லுகிற சிறுவன் சாரணனாக மாட்டான். கடைக்காரன் தவறியாலும் தான் பேசியதை அவனுக்குக் கொடுப்பவன் முதல் சாரணச் சட்டத்தின்படி நடந்தவனாவான்.

றுயிலில் பிரயாணம் போகும்போது வயதைக் குறைத்துச் சொல்லலாமென்று நினைத்து சில பையன்கள் அரைட்டிக்குக் கொண்டு போவதுண்டல்லவா—அது நாணயத்துக்கு விநோதமான காரியம்.

பயாஸ்கோப், ஸர்கஸ் முதலான விளையாட்டுகள் பார்க்க, கெட்டிக்காரத்தனமென்றும் துட்டுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியதில்லை யென்றும், கூடாரத்துக்கு அடியில் புகுந்து உள்ளே போகும் பையன்களுக்கும் சாரணக் களுக்கும் வெகு தூரம்.

செல்லாதகாசைக் கொடுத்துக் கிழவியை எமாற்றிக் கடலை வாங்கித்தின்னும் சிறுவர்கள் இல்லையா—இவர்கள் நாணயம் நம்பத்தகுந்த தல்ல.

பையன்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் வெகு நேரம் வரையிலும் எங்கேயாவது விளையாடிவிட்டு வீட்டில்,

சாரணர் வாக்குறுதி.

ஆவிரிய விநிதம்.

என்னாலே செய்த்துமல் வளவுமனைத் தளராம
வியற்றி நிற்பேன்

முன்னாலே கடவுளடி தொழுதரசற் குரியசெய்து
முடிப்பேன் சொந்த்

நன்னாட்டிற் குழைத்திடவேன் எவர்க்குமென்றும்
உதவிசெய்வேன் நண்பராக

ஒன்னரும் உறச்செயுஞ்சாரணர்க்குள் கட்டளை
தவறேன் உறுதியுதே.

என் நேரம்? என்று கேட்டால், பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் நோட்டவேலுக்காக நின்ற விட்டுப்போகச் சொன்னார்கள், என்பவன் சாரணனுக்குத் தகுந்த நாணய முள்ளவனல்ல.

சிலபெர் ஆபிஸ் காதிதம், றயில்வே கம்பெனி காதிதம் இவற்றைக்கொண்டு நோட்டுப் புஸ்தகம் தைப் பார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்வது சாரணர் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறவர்களுக்கு அழகல்ல.

நம்பிக்கை யென்பது யோக்கியதையை மாத்திரம் குறிப்பதல்ல. கெட்டிக்காரத் தனத்தையும் குறிக்கும். தபாலாயிஸ்குப் போய் பணத்தை மணி ஆர்டர் செய்துவிட்டு வரச்சொன்னால், பணத்தையும் பார்த்தையும் தபால் பெட்டிக்குள் போட்டுவிட்டு வருகிறவன் யோக்கியகனத்தில் ஒன்றும் குறைவில்லை, ஆனால் நம்பிக்கைக்குப் பாத்திரனாவானே? ஆகையால், சாரணன் என்பவன் அப்படியில்லாமல் அவனுடைய வயதுக்குத்தகுந்த புத்தி கூர்மையும் உள்ளவன். நாணயத்துடன் புத்தி கூர்மையும் இருந்தால்தான் பிறருக்கு உதவி புரிதல் என்னும் இரண்டாவது சுத்தியவாக்கியத்திலடங்கிய கடமையை நிறைவேற்றக் கூடும்.

இந்த கூர்மையான புத்தி உண்டாகப் பல பழக்கங்களும் சாரண முறையில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தரத்துக்குத்தகுந்தபடி பலவிதப் பக்கங்களும் உண்டு. இவற்றைக் காலக்கிரமத்தில் நீங்கள் பெற்றுப் பலருக்கும் உதவி புரிந்து நல்ல நிலைமைக்கு வந்து நம் நாட்டையும் மேன்மைப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பது என் பிரார்த்தனை.

இப்படிக்கு உனது
அன்புள்ள அண்ணன்,
சந்தானகிருஷ்ணன்.

சாரணர் கடமைகள்.

பத்தாவது:—

சாரணர்க்கின்றி யமையாக் கடமை யிறைந்து
தக்க நம்பிக்கையுடைமை

தாரணியு மன்னர் விசுவாச நலமே செயல்
சகோதரத் தன்மையுடைமை

சீரணவுமரி யாதை யன்பு பணிவகலாமை
சிறுமையறு முகமலர்ச்சி

சேரலுறு சிக்கனத் தாய்மை யெனுமிவையென்று
செப்பிலுர் தலைவர் நன்றே.

முத்து-சு. மாணிக்கவாசக முதலியார்,
பிரதம தமிழ் பண்டிதர்,
போர்டு ஹைஸ்கூல், வந்தவாசி.

Provincial Scout Headquarters Notices No. 12.

Dated 15th November 1928

Troops and Packs.

The following troops and packs have sent in census returns to the Provincial Scout Headquarters during September 1928. Such of those troops and packs as do not find a place in the list published herewith have to be registered again, the application form for registration being submitted in due form.

Issue of Badges.

Badges will be issued only to the registered troops and packs mentioned in this list and in other subsequent lists appearing from time to time in the Provincial Headquarters Notices. District Commissioners are requested to see that they do not recommend the issue of badges to Troops and Packs which have not been registered at the Provincial Headquarters.

Railway Concessions.

Scout Troops and Packs which do not find a place in this list and in other subsequent lists from time to time in the Provincial Headquarters Notices are not eligible for Railway Scout Concessions.

Annual Troop or Pack Registration Fee for 1928-1929:

Troops and Packs marked with an asterisk (*) have paid their annual registration fee of Re 1/- each and have been duly registered at the Provincial Headquarters. The other troops and packs without an asterisk (*) against them have been PROVISIONALLY registered, pending the payment of the fee. The time for payment of the fee has been extended to the 31st of January 1929, after which date, such of those troops and Packs as have not paid the fee, will be liable, without notice, to lose the privileges of obtaining Railway Concessions and Badges.

District Scout Commissioners, and Secretaries of District and Local Associations are requested to attend to this matter urgently. It is also hoped that all Scouters will cooperate with their District or Local Association authorities, in this affair, all over the Presidency.

Troop and Pack Charters.

Duly signed Charters bearing the signature of the Provincial Commissioner, will be issued to all troops and

Pro. Scout Hd. Qrs.,
P. O. Box 424, Madras,
15-11-28.

C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar

Provincial Commissioner.

Anantapur District.

Troops.

Reg. No.

1. 1st Anantapur, Municipal High School, Anantapur
2. 2nd Anantapur, Ramachandra Vilas, Anantapur
3. 1st Hindupur, Municipal High School, Hindupur
4. 1st Bukkapatnam (Sivaji) Board Hindu Elementary 1st grade boys' School, Bukkapatnam
5. 1st Roddam (Sri Raja Ram Mohan) Board Hindu Boys' School, Roddam

6. 1st Uruvakonda, S. K. B. High School, Uruvakonda
7. 1st Madakasira, (Sivaji) Board Middle School, Madakasira.
8. 1st Kadiri, (Bhishma) Board Hindu Higher Elementary School, Kadiri
9. 1st Garladinna (Hanuman) Board School, Garladinna, Singamala post
10. 1st Gooty, London Mission High School, Gooty
11. 2nd Gooty, London Mission High School, Gooty
12. 1st Penukonda, Board High School, Penukonda

packs that have paid their annual registration fee of Re 1/- for the year 1928-29. These Charters will be issued only on recommendation of the District Commissioner and the District or Local Association Secretary, in each District, and will be valid only up to 30th September 1929 when they will have to be renewed at the Provincial Headquarters.

Issue and cancellation of warrants.

A complete list of warrants issued and cancelled will be published in Headquarters Notices No: 13 and in the meantime, District Commissioners and District and Local Association Secretaries are requested to make up and send a full and detailed list of all Scouters in their respective areas, whether warranted, or to be warranted, or warrants to be cancelled. The list should give the following particulars.

Name of District Council
Local Association (if any)

Locality

Name of Troop or Pack or Group

Name of Scouter

Age

Scout Experience (whether Trained in any camp—if so, name, place and date of camp—or Service with troop or Pack and duration—or risen from Scout ranks)

Occupation

Full address

Nature of warrant (Whether Group S.M.—S. M.—R. S. I.—A. S. M.—C. M.—A. C. M.—etc) Please See 1928 Rules.

If already warranted, No. and date of warrant.

If warrant is to be renewed, please say so and send it for renewal

If warrant is to be cancelled, please say so and return the old warrant for cancellation.

This list should reach the Provincial Headquarters by the 23rd of December at the latest. District Commissioners and District and L. A. Secretaries are requested to help the Prov. H. Q. by sending in this list in time and as accurately prepared as possible.

13. 1st Kothacheruvu (Chikkavadayar) Board Hindu Boys School, Kothacheruvu
14. 1st Kalyandrug (Jayaram) Board Middle School, Kalyandrug
15. 1st Guntakal, M. & S. M. Railway School, Guntakal
16. 1st Dharmavaram Board Secondary School, Dharmavaram

Packs.

1. 1st Hindupur, First Grade Hindu Boys School, Hindupur
2. 1st Penukonda Board High School, Penukonda
3. 2nd Hindupur Pack, Municipal High School, Hindupur

Arcot North District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Vellore, Voorhees college, Vellore
 2. 2nd Vellore (Sri Venkateswara) Sri Mahant's High School, Vellore
 3. 3rd Vellore, Sri Mahant's High School, Vellore (Middle School Department.)
 4. 4th Vellore, Theological Seminary, Mission Compound, Vellore
 5. 5th Vellore, Voorhees College, Vellore
 6. 6th Vellore, College Hostel, Officers' Lines, Vellore
 7. 1st Tiruvannamalai, Danish Mission High School, Thiruvannamalai
 8. 1st Ranipet, Govt. Junior Certified School, Ranipet
 9. 2nd Ranipet, (Bhishma) Govt. Training School, Ranipet
 10. 1st Arni (Gopalakrishna) Board High School, Arni
 11. 2nd Arni, A. A. M. Boys' Boarding Higher Elementary School, Arni
 12. 1st Arcot, Board High School, Arcot,
 13. 1st Kalawai, Board Boys School, Kalawai, Via Arcot
 14. 1st Kaveripauk, Board High School, Kaveripauk
 15. 1st Odugathur (Ramakrishna) Board School, Odugathur
 16. 1st Tirupattur, Municipal High School, Tirupattur
 17. 1st Gudiatam, Municipal High School, Gudiatam
 18. 2nd Gudiatam, Municipal High School, Gudiatam
 19. 1st Wandiwash (Ramakrishna) Board High School, Wandiwash
 20. 1st Ambur (Vikrama) Hindu Lower School, Ambur
 21. 2nd Ambur (Dandapani) c/o B. Thangavelu Mudali, Ambur
 22. 1st Kuppam, (Vikrama) Board Middle School, Kuppam
 23. 1st Walajah, Municipal High School Walajapet

Packs.

1. 1st Vellore, Voorhees College, Vellore
2. 2nd Vellore, (Namberumal) Aided Elementary School, Saidapet, Vellore
3. 3rd Vellore, Srimahant's High School, Vellore
4. 4th Vellore, Sri Mahant's Lower School, Vellore
5. 1st Tirupattur, Municipal High School, Tirupattur

Arcot South District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
1. Sri Meenakshi, Meenakshi College, Chidambaram
 2. Nataraja, R. C. Town High School, Chidambaram

3. Pachaippan, Pachiappa's High School, Chidambaram
4. Akbar, Board High School, Tirukoyilur
5. Vridhagiri, Board High School, Vridhachalam
6. 1st Azinagar, Azinagar Settlement, Oomangalam Post

7. 1st Panruti, Board High School, Panruti
8. Bharathmatha, Board School, Mangalampet
9. Akbar, Board Middle School, Portonovo
10. 1st Pennadam, Boys' School, Pennadam
11. 1st Tindivanam, A. A. M. High School, Tindivanam

Packs.

1. Pataliswara, Sri Pataliswara Free School, Tirupuliyar
2. Vridhagiri, Board High School, Vridhachalam

Bellary District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Hospet, (Sri Krishnadevaraya) Govt. Training School, Hospet
 2. 1st Bellary (Stowell) Wardlaw High School, Bellary
 3. 2nd Bellary (Wardlaw) Wardlaw High School, Bellary
 4. 3rd Bellary, c/o N. Mrityunjayasastri, Pleader, Bellary
 5. 4th Bellary, c/o D. Venugopalachar, Pleader, Bellary
 6. 5th Bellary, (Ranade) Municipal High School, Bellary
 7. 6th Bellary, c/o T. Narasimachar, Pleader, Bellary
 8. 7th Bellary, (Home Rovers) Wardlaw High School, Bellary
 9. 1st Hadagalli, Board Middle School, Hadagalli
 10. 1st Yemmiganur, Board Middle School, Yemmiganur
 11. 1st Adoni (Vikrama) Municipal High School, Adoni
 12. 1st Kottur, (King's) Board Middle School, Kottur
 13. 1st Harpanahalli, Board High School, Harpanahalli

Troops.

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Chingelput, U. F. C. M. High School, Chingelput
 2. 2nd Chingelput, Native High School, Chingelput
 3. 3rd Chingelput, Govt. Training School, Chingelput
 4. 4th Chingelput, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Chingelput
 5. 5th Chingelput, Senior Certified School, Chingelput
 6. 1st Singaperumal Koil, U. F. C. Mission, Melrosapuram, Singaperumal Koil

7. 2nd Singaperumal Koil, Board Higher Elementary School Singaperumal Koil
8. 1st Sadras, Raju Naicker's Elementary School, Sadras

9. 1st Tirukalikundram, Board Boys School, Tirukalikundram
10. 1st Uttiramerur, Board High School, Uttiramerur

11. 1st Walajabad, Kuppasami Mudaliar's School, Walajabad
12. 1st Conjeevaram, U. F. C. M. High School, Conjeevaram

Packs.

1. 1st Chingelput, U. F. C. M. High School, Chingelput
2. 2nd Chingelput, Senior Certified School, Chingelput
3. 1st Conjeevaram, Somasundarapatasala, Conjeevaram

Chittoor District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Chittoor, Board High School, Chittoor
 2. 2nd Chittoor, B. Z. School, Chittoor
 3. 3rd Chittoor, Govt. Training School, Chittoor
 4. 4th Chittoor, Young Men's Indian Association, Chittoor
 5. 5th Chittoor, Theosophical Society, Chittoor
 6. 1st Vayalpad, Board Middle School, Vayalpad
 7. 1st Pakala, Board Middle School, Pakala
 8. 1st Chandragiri, Board High School, Chandragiri
 9. 1st Tirupathi (Bharatha) Govt. Training School, Tirupathi
 10. 2nd Tirupathi, (Sri Venkateswara) Mahant's High School, Tirupathi
 11. 1st Tiruthani, Board High School, Tiruthani

Coimbatore District**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Tiruppur (Krishna) Municipal High School, Tiruppur
 2. 1st Coimbatore, London Mission High School, Coimbatore
 3. 2nd Coimbatore, (Vivekananda) Govt. College, Coimbatore
 4. 3rd Coimbatore, (Lotus 1) Govt. College, Coimbatore
 5. 4th Coimbatore (Ramakrishna) Lawley Road, Coimbatore
 6. 5th Coimbatore (Sri Krishna) 80, Brahmin Extensions, Coimbatore
 7. 6th Coimbatore. (Asoka) Avanasi Road, Coimbatore
 8. 7th Coimbatore (Arjuna) Municipal High School, Coimbatore
 9. 8th Coimbatore (Arjuna) Vellak House, Coimbatore
 10. 9th Coimbatore (Karna) V. M. School, Coimbatore
 11. 10th Coimbatore (Sri Rama) Govt. Training School, Coimbatore
 12. 1st Bavani (Beeshma) Board High School, Bavani
 13. 1st Peelamedu, Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu
 14. 2nd Peelamedu, do do
 15. 3rd Peelamedu, do do
 16. 1st Dharapuram, Board High School, Dharapuram
 17. 2nd Dharapuram, Wesleyan Mission, Dharapuram
 18. 1st Anthiyur, Board Middle School, Anthiyur
 19. 1st Thukkanaikenpalayam, (Sri Ram Board Higher Elementary School, Thukkanaikenpalayam, Via Gobichettipalayam
 20. 1st Kodumudi (Sri Sankara) Sri Sankara Vidyalaya, Kodumudi
 21. 1st Udumalpet, Municipal High School, Udumalpet
 22. 1st Erode, (Srinivasa) Govt. Training School, Erode
 23. 2nd Erode, (Livingstone) London Mission Training School, Erode
 24. 3rd Erode, Mahajana High School, Erode
 25. 1st Sulur, Board Middle School, Sulur

26. 1st Perundurai, Board Middle School, Perundurai
27. 1st Idigarai, Board Middle School, Idigarai, Via Periyanaikenpalayam

Packs.

1. 1st Peelamedu, Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu

Cuddapah District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

1. 1st Cuddapah, Municipal High School, Cuddapah
2. 1st Nandalur, Board High School, Nandalur
3. 1st Prodattur, Municipal High School, Prodattur
4. 1st Royachoti (Hanuman) Board Middle School, Royachoti
5. 2nd Royachoti Govt Training School, Royachoti
6. 1st Badvel (Shivaji) Board Middle School, Badvel

Ganjam District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

1. 1st Parlakimidi, Raja's College, Parlakimidi

Godaveri East District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

1. 1st Rajamundry, Govt. Training College, Rajamundry
2. 2nd Rajamundry, Veerasalingam High School, Rajamundry
3. 3rd Rajamundry, Junior Certified School, Rajamundry
4. 4th Rajamundry, U. L. C. M. School, Rajamundry
5. 5th Rajamundry, Municipal High School, Rajamundry
6. 1st Cocanada, Mac Laurin High School, Cocanada
7. 2nd Cocanada, P. R. College, Cocanada
8. 3rd Cocanada, Mac Laurin High School, Cocanada
9. 4th Cocanada, M. S. N. L. School, Jaganaikpur, Cocanada
10. 1st Peruru, D. N. S. D. V. R. High School, Peruru
11. 1st Mandapetta, Board Middle School, Mandapetta
12. 1st Kapaliwarapuram, Board Middle School, Kapaliwarapuram
13. 1st Kirlampudi, V. G. High School, Kirlampudi, Via Peddapuram

Packs.

1. 1st Cocanada, MacLaurin High School, Cocanada
2. 1st Rajamundry, Govt. Training College Rajamundry
3. 2nd Rajamundry, Junior Certified School, Rajamundry

Godaveri West and Kistna Districts.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

1. 1st Narsapur, Taylor High School, Narsapur
2. 1st Maruter, S. V. G. High School, Maruter
3. 1st Palacole, Municipal High School, Palacole
4. 2nd Palacole, c/o M. Veerasami, Palacole
5. 1st Penugonda, J. K. Middle School, Penugonda
6. 1st Achanta, E. M. School, Achanta
7. 1st Gannavaram, Board High School, Gannavaram
8. 1st Masulipatam, C. M. S. Noble High School, Masulipatam
9. 1st Kalkal, Board High School, Kalkal

- *10. 1st Bezwada, Hindu High School, Bezwada
- *11. 2nd Musulipatam, Govt. Adi Andhra Hostel, Masulipatam
- *12. 1st Vundi, Board High School, Vundi
- *13. 1st Ellore, c/o D. S. Rajarao, Sanivarapupetta, Ellore
- *14. 2nd Ellore, Municipal High School, Ellore
- 15. 1st Kovvur, Board High School, Kovvur
- *16. 1st Vidyanagar, C.M.S. Training School, Vidyanagar, Kondapalli P. O.
- 17. 1st Nuzvid, Sri Rajas High School, Nuzvid
- 18. 2nd Bezwada, Atkinson English School, Bezwada

Pack.

- *1. 1st Narasapur, Taylor High School, Narasapur

Guntur District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

- 1. 1st Guntur, Town High School, Guntur
- *2. 2nd Guntur, C. E. School, Guntur
- *3. 1st Bapatla, Board High School, Bapatla
- *4. 1st Appikatla, Board Higher Elementary School, Appikatla Via Baptla
- *5. 1st Kollur, Board High School, Kollur
- *6. 1st Peddanandipadu, Board Middle School, Peddanandipadu
- 7. 1st Repalli, Board High School, Repalli
- *8. 1st Chirala, Municipal High School, Chirala

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

- 1. 1st Karkala, Board High School, Karkala
- 2. 1st Mangalore, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Kodialbail P. O.
- 3. Udupi, Board High School, Udupi
- 4. 2nd Udupi, Basel Mission, Udupi
- 5. 1st Puttur, Board Higher Elementary School, Puttur
- 6. 2nd Mangalore, Ganapathi High School, Mangalore
- 7. 1st Beltangadi, Board Higher Elementary School, Beltangadi
- 8. 1st Farangipet, Higher Elementary School, Farangipet
- 9. 1st Uppinangadi, Board Higher Elementary School, Uppinangadi

Kurnool District**Troops.****Reg. No.**

- *1. 1st Pattikonda, Board Middle School, Pattikonda
- 2. 1st Kurnool, Cole's Memorial High School, Kurnool
- *3. 2nd Kurnool, Municipal High School, Kurnool
- 4. 3rd Kurnool, Govt. Mohamedan High School, Kurnool
- 5. 4th Kurnool, Cole's Industrial School, Kurnool
- 6. 1st Koilkuntla, Board High School, Koilkuntla
- 7. 1st Cumbum, Board High School, Cumbum
- *8. 1st Giddalur, Board Middle School, Giddalur
- *9. 1st Atmakur, Board High School, Atmakur
- *10. 1st Markapur, Board High School, Markapur
- *11. 1st Nandyal, S. P. G. High School, Nandyal
- 12. 2nd Nandyal, Municipal High School, Nandyal
- 13. 3rd Nandyal, S. P. G. Training School, Nandyal
- 14. 4th Nandyal, Gokhale, S. P. G. Training School, Nandyal
- 15. 5th Nandyal, Municipal Mohamedan Middle School, Nandyal

Packs.

- 1. 1st Koilkuntla, Board High School, Koilkuntla
- *2. 1st Markapur, Board High School, Markapur
- 3. 1st Cumbum, c/o S. Lakshminarasaya, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cumbum
- 4. 1st Nandyal, S. P. G. Training School, Nandyal

Madras Adyar Division.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

- *1. 1st Adyar, Free School, Adyar
- *2. 2nd Adyar, National Theosophical College, Adyar
- *3. 3rd Adyar, do
- *4. 4th Adyar, do
- *5. 5th Adyar, do
- *6. 6th Adyar, Theosophical Society Adyar
- *7. 7th Adyar, National Theosophical College Adyar
- *8. 8th Adyar, do

Packs.

- *1. 1st Adyar, Olcott Free School, Adyar
- *2. 5th Adyar, National Theosophical College Adyar

Madras Northern Division:**Troops.****Reg. No.**

- 1. 1st Vepery, C. R. C. High School, Purasavalkam
- 2. 3rd Vepery, St. Paul's High School, Vepery
- 3. 4th Vepery, Eversleigh Boy's Club, Vepery
- 4. Eversleigh Rovers, Eversleigh Boy's Club, Vepery
- 5. Govinda, c/o P. Govindarajulu, 'Goodwood' Barnaby Road, Kilpauk
- 6. 1st George Town, Pachaippa's College School, G. T. Madras
- 7. 2nd George Town, Madras Christian College School, G. T. Madras
- *8. 3rd George Town, Muthialpet High School, G. T. Madras
- 9. Templars, c/o A. S. Jee, 8 Nainiappan Naik Street, G. T. Madras
- 10. Ananda Rovers, c/o E. K. Govindasami, 31 General Muthayya Mudali St., G. T. Madras
- 11. Bishop Corrie, Bishop Corrie School, North George Town, Madras
- 12. 2nd Perambur, c/o P. Rangasami Aiyengar, 11 Madavaram High Road, Perambur
- 13. 1st Egmore, Civil Orphan Asylum, Madras
- 14. 5th Egmore, c/o Dr. F. H. Gravely, Museum House, Egmore, Madras
- 15. Vivekananda, c/o V. Kuppusami, 1/3, Vadamalai Maistri St. G. T. Madras

Packs.

- 1. 1st George Town, Christian College School, Madras
- 2. 4th Vepery, Eversleigh Boy's Club, Rundal's Road, Vepery, Madras

Madras Southern Division.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

- 1. 1st Royapetta, Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras
- 2. 3rd Royapettah, Wesley College, Royapettah, Madras
- *3. 4th Royapettah, Govt. Mohamedan College, Royapettah
- 4. 6th Royapettah, Paddison Hostel, Royapettah, Madras
- 5. 1st Triplicane, (Rama "A" Troop) Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras

- 6. 4th Triplicane, c/o K. Rajagopalan, 40 South Tank Square Triplicane, Madras
- 7. 6th Triplicane, c/o S. Picumani, 36 Singrachari St. Triplicane, Madras
- 8. 8th Triplicane, c/o S. R. Srinivasan, 26 T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras
- 9. 9th Triplicane, c/o K. Venkataraman, 134, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras
- 10. 10th Triplicane, c/o K. Kunhiraman Menon, Tower House, Gopalapuram, Cathedral Post, Madras
- *11. 11th Triplicane, c/o M. Rajagopalan, Wenlock Park, South Beach Road Triplicane, Madras
- 12. Asoka, c/o S. R. Srinivasan, 26 T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane Madras
- *13. Sri Krishna, c/o M. D. Janardanan, 1/14, Tandavaroyamudali Street, Triplicane, Madras
- 14. 5th Mylapore, School for the Deaf, Mylapore, Madras
- *15. 4th Chintadripet, High School, Chintadripet
- 16. 1st Saidapet, Teachers College, Saidapet
- 17. 3rd Saidapet, c/o M. Krishnan, Olcott Cottage, Adyar.
- *18. 5th St. Thomas Mount, Wesleyan Mission Sec. School, St. Thomas Mount
- *19. 6th St. Thomas Mount, c/o B. Andikesavulu Naidu, 1141, Subbramanyakoil Street, Alandur, St. Thomas Mount.
- *20. 1st Ponneri, Board Sec. School, Ponneri
- 21. 1st Villivakkam, c/o C. T. Bhvamsankar, 3, Muthukrishnan Street, G. T. Madras

Packs.

- 1. 1st Royapettah, Christ Church School, Mount Road, Madras
- 2. 3rd Saidapet, H. P. B. Memorial School, Kodambakam
- 3. Asoka, c/o S. R. Srinivasan, 26, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras
- 4. 1st Triplicane, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras

Madura District.**Troops.****Reg. No.**

- 1. 1st Madura, C. S. M. Boys School, Ponnagaram, Madura
- *2. 2nd Madura, U. C. High School, Madura
- *3. 3rd Madura, Sourashtra High School, Madura
- *4. 4th Madura, St. Mary's High School, Post Box 56, Madura
- 5. 5th Madura, American College, Madura
- 6. 6th Madura, c/o Kallar Special Officer, Madura
- 7. 1st Pasumalai, (Tracy) High School, Pasumalai
- 8. 2nd Pasumalai, (Overton) High School, Pasumalai
- *9. 3rd Pasumalai, c/o S. Subbramaya sarma, Velacheri, Pasumalai P. O.
- 10. 4th Pasumalai, Training School, Pasumalai
- 11. 1st Sholavandan, Board High School, Sholavandan
- *12. 1st Cumbum, Board Boys School, Cumbum. (Asoka)
- 13. 1st Battlaguudu, Board High School, Battlaguudu
- *14. 1st Bodinayakanur, V. M. High School, Bodinayakanur
- 15. 1st Uttamapalayam, Board High School, Uttamapalayam
- *16. 2nd Cumbum (Paramananda) Board School, Cumbum
- *17. 1st Andipatti, Board School, Andipatti.
- 18. 1st Yelumalai, Board Boys School, Yelumalai
- *19. 1st Tirumangalam, P. K. N. Secondary School, Tirumangalam

- *20. 1st Dindigul, St. Mary's High School, Dindigul
- *21. 2nd Dindigul, Government Training School, Dindigul
- *22. 3rd Dindigul, Municipal High School, Dindigul
- 23. 1st Usilampatti, Board High School, Usilampatti
- 24. 1st Palni, Board School, Thangachiammapatti, Palni Taluk
- 25. 2nd Palni, Municipal High School, Palni
- *26. 1st Melur, A. M. C. C. Higher Ele. School, Melur
- 27. Kilakudi, M. C. C. Kallar School, Kilakudi
- *28. 2nd Uttamapalayam, (Pratap) Board High School, Uttamapalayam
- 29. 7th Madura, Y.M.C.A., Kremmerpuram, Madura

Packs.

- 1. 1st Madura, C.S.M. School, Ponnagaram Madura
- *2. 2nd Madura, St. Mary's High School, Madura
- 3. 1st Sholavandan, Board High School, Sholavandan
- *4. 1st Dindigul, Municipal High School, Dindigul
- 5. 3rd Madura, c/o Kallar Special Officer, Madura
- *6. 1st Andipatti, Board Boys School, Andipatti

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

- 1. 1st Calicut, Christian College, Calicut
- 2. 2nd Calicut, Govt. Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut
- 3. 3rd Calicut, Ganapathi High School, Chalapuram, Calicut
- 4. 4th Calicut, St. Joseph's European Boys High School, Calicut
- 5. 5th Calicut, Zamorin's College, Calicut
- 6. 6th Calicut, (Rovers,) Christian College, Calicut
- 7. 7th Calicut, Govt. Training School, Calicut
- 8. 8th Calicut, M. M. Middle School, Francis Road
- 9. 9th Calicut, Govt. Training School, (Model School Section) Calicut.
- 10. 1st Cannanoor, Municipal High School, Cannanoor.
- 11. 2nd Cannanoor, Higher Ele. School, Chowwa, Cannanoor
- 12. 1st Mahe, Fisheries School, Madapalli, Chombala post, Via Mahe
- 13. 2nd Mahe, Fisheries School, Kuriyadi, Badagara Post
- 14. 1st Mannarghat, High School, Mannarghat
- 15. 1st Chirakkal, Raja's School, Chirakkal, Baliapatam
- 16. 1st Tellichery, Mission High School, Tellichery
- 17. 2nd Tellichery, B. E. M. Training School, Nettur, Via Tellichery
- 18. 1st Palghat, Govt. Victoria College, Palghat
- 19. 2nd Palghat, B. M. High School, Palghat
- 20. 3rd Palghat, Board High School, Elapully, Palghat
- 21. 4th Palghat, Board High School, Kottayi
- 22. 1st Badagara, Govt. Training School, Badagara
- 23. 1st Ponnani, High School, Ponnani
- 24. 1st Chowghat, Board High School, Chowghat
- 25. 1st Alatur, N. E. H. School, Alatur, via Palghat
- 26. 2nd Alatur, Board Middle School, Alatur, Via Palghat
- 27. 1st Panur, B. E. M. Middle School, Panur via Mahe
- 28. 1st Cherukunnu, Board High School, Cherukunnu
- 29. 1st Manjeri, Board High School, Manjeri
- 30. 1st Koduvayur, Board High School, Koduvayur
- 31. 1st Quilandy, Board High School, Anthatta, Quilandy

32. 1st Cherpalcheri, Board High School, Cherpalcheri
33. 1st Br. Cochin, c/o J. Howard Preston, The Parsonage, Br. Cochin

Packs.

1. 1st Cannanoor, Talap School, Cannanoor
2. 2nd Cannanoor, Devatharkandy School, Cannanoor
3. 3rd Cannanoor, Nelliah School, Cannanoor
4. 4th Cannanoor, Kanathur P. O. School, Cannanoor
5. 5th Cannanoor, Kanathur Kavu School, Cannanoor
6. 6th Cannanoor, St. Antony's Higher Ele. School, Thayil, Cannanoor
7. 7th Cannanoor, Parakandy School, Cannanoor
8. 8th Cannanoor, Thavakkara School, Cannanoor
9. 9th Cannanoor, Kannookara School, Cannanoor
10. 10th Cannanoor, Moolyil School, Cannanoor
11. 11th Cannanoor, Mohamedan School, Camp Bazar, Cannanoor
12. 12th Cannanoor, Muslim Higher Ele. School, Cannanoor
13. 1st Quilandy, Fisheries Elementary School, Quilandy
14. 1st Beypore, Fisheries School, Kadalundi, Chalyam
15. 2nd Beypore, Fisheries Elementary School, Chalyam
16. 1st Azhikode, Fisheries School, Azhikode, Balia-patam P. O.
17. 1st Calicut, Fisheries Model School, Calicut

Nellore District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Nellore, C.A.M. High School, Nellore
 2. 2nd Nellore, Govt. Training School, Nellore
 3. 3rd Nellore, c/o M. Arogyasami, Mulapet, Nellore
 4. 4th Nellore, c/o D. S. Obiah, Georgepet, Nellore
 - *5. 1st Kandukur, Board High School, Kandukur
 6. 1st Kavali, A. B. M. Middle School, Kavali

Packs.

1. 1st Kavali, A. B. M. Middle School, Kavali

Nilgiris District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
2. 2nd Nilgiris, C. M. S. Higher Elementary School, Ootacamund
 3. 3rd Nilgiris, Y. M. C. A. Buildings, Ootacamund
 4. 4th Nilgiris, Municipal High School, Ooty
 5. 5th Nilgiris, Municipal Higher Elementary School, Coonoor
 6. 6th Nilgiris, St. George's Home, Ketti
 7. 7th Nilgiris, Wesleyan Mission School, Ketti
 8. 8th Nilgiris, St. Joseph's Elementary School, Wellington Market
 9. 9th Nilgiris, Wesleyan Mission School, Kotagiri
 10. 10th Nilgiris, Wesleyan Mission School, Adigaratti, Katary P. O.
 12. 12th Nilgiris, Wesleyan Mission School, Odeir, Katary P. O.
 14. 14th Nilgiris, c/o T. Stephen, Ottupatral, Wellington Market, P. O.
 15. 15th Nilgiris, St. Joseph's College, Coonoor
 16. 16th Nilgiris, c/o K. Natesa Pillai, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu

17. 17th Nilgiris, c/o S. I. J. Reuben, Court Lees, Ootacamund
18. 18th Nilgiris, Municipal Higher Elementary School, Kodappamund, Ooty
19. 19th Nilgiris, Board Higher Elementary School, Yedappali, Cedara P. O.
20. 20th Nilgiris, c/o B. Matha Gowder, Maniagar, Yedappali, Cedara Post
21. 21st Nilgiris, c/o C. J. Devamony, Rose Cottage, Upper Bazar Road, Ootacamund
22. 22nd Nilgiris, c/o Rao Sahib H. J. Bellie Gowder, Hubbathalli, Aruvankadu P. O.
23. 23rd Nilgiris, Wesleyan Mission Higher Ele. School, Kotagiri
24. 24th Nilgiris, Lingayat School, Bridge Lawn, Katary P. O.
25. 25th Nilgiris, St. Antony's School, Coonoor

Packs.

2. 2nd Nilgiris, St. George's Home, Ketti

Ramnad District**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Devakottai, N. S. M. V. School, Devakotta
 2. 1st Sattur, A. V. High School, Sattur
 - *3. 1st Pallattur, A. C. High School, Pallattur
 - *4. 1st Sivaganga, Raja's Poor Boys Hostel, Sivaganga
 - *5. 1st Ramnad, Govt. Training School, Ramnad
 - *6. 1st Kamuti, C. S. U. Mission School, Kamuti
 - *7. 1st Villiputtur, Hindu High School, Srivilliputtur
 - *8. 2nd Villiputtur, Church Mission Society, High School, Hufton Puram, Srivilliputtur
 - *9. 1st Manamadura, O. V. C. High School, Manamadura
 - *10. 1st Tirupatur, N. M. Elementary School, Tirupatur
 - *11. 2nd Villiputtur, Govt. Training School, Srivilliputtur
 - *12. 1st Trishuli, Hindu Nadar Kshatriya Vidyalaya, Trishuli
 13. 2nd Manamadura, c/o C. Viswanatha Aiyer, Manamadura

Salem District.**Troop.**

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Omalur, V. C. Secondary School, Omalur
 2. 1st Salem, London Mission High School, Salem
 3. 1st Atur, London Mission High School, Atur
 4. 1st Rasipuram, Board Middle School, Rasipuram
 5. 1st Kaveripatnam, Board Secondary School, Kaveripatnam
 6. 1st Tiruchengode, Board High School, Tiruchengode
 7. 1st Hosur, Board High School, Hosur
 8. 1st Yercaud, Montfort School, Yercaud
 9. 1st Krishnagiri, Board High School, Krishnagiri
 10. 1st Namakkal, S. B. Mission School, Namakkal
 11. 2nd Namakkal, Board High School, Namakkal
 12. 1st Dharmapuri, Board High School, Dharmapuri
 13. 1st Velur, Hindu Higher Elementary School, Velur
 14. 1st Papireddipatti, Hindu Boys' School, Papireddipatti
 15. 1st Shevapet, Gokulamath Hindu Mahajana Sec. School, Shevapet
 16. 1st Mathangondapalli, Mathangondapalli, Hosur Cattle Farm

17. 2nd Dharmapuri, Board Higher Grade Elementary School, Dharmapuri
18. 1st Ponnampet, Municipal Higher Ele. Boys School, Ponnampet

Packs.

1. 1st Hosur, Board High School, Hosur
2. 1st Salem, London Mission High School, Salem
3. 1st Namakkal, Board High School, Namakkal

Tanjore District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
1. 1st Mayavaram, National Secondary School, Mayavaram
 2. 2nd Mayavaram, Municipal High School, Mayavaram
 3. 1st Kumbakonam, Banadurai High School, Kumbakonam
 4. 2nd Kumbakonam, Native High School, Kumbakonam
 5. 3rd Kumbakonam, (Margahaya) Native High School, Kumbakonam
 6. 4th Kumbakonam, Town High School, Kumbakonam
 7. 5th Kumbakonam, (Swaminatha) Town High School, Kumbakonam
 8. 6th Kumbakonam, Govt. College, Kumbakonam
 - *9. 1st Mannargudi, Findlay College, Mannargudi
 - *10. 2nd Mannargudi, National High School, Mannargudi
 - *11. 1st Tanjore, St. Peter's High School, Tanjore
 - *12. 2nd Tanjore, Govt. Training School, Tanjore
 - *13. 3rd Tanjore, (2nd St. Peter's) St. Peter's School, Tanjore
 14. 4th Tanjore, Kallar Reclamation Office, Tanjore
 15. 5th Tanjore, K. H. School, Tanjore
 - *16. 6th Tanjore, Borstal School, Tanjore
 - *17. 7th Tanjore, Tamil Sangam School, Karanthai, Tanjore
 18. 8th Tanjore, Social Service League Free School, East Gate, Tanjore
 19. 1st Narasingampettai, Road Elementary School, Narasingampettai
 20. 1st Tirunageswaram, Board School, Tirunageswaram
 21. 1st Tranqubar, E. L. M. Training School, Tranqubar
 22. 1st Tiruthurai, Board High School, Tiruthurai
 23. 1st Kodavasal, Board High School, Kodavasal
 24. 1st Kuttalam, Board High School, Kuttalam
 25. 1st Koranad, Municipal High School, Koranad
 26. 1st Pattukottai, Board High School, Pattukottai
 - *27. 1st Tiruvadamur, T. A. High School, Tiruvadamur
 28. 1st Tiruvavur, Board High School, Tiruvavur
 29. 1st Nannilam, Board High School, Nannilam
 - *30. 1st Tirukattupalli, High School, Tirukattupalli
 - *31. 2nd Tirukattupalli, High School, Tirukattupalli
 32. 1st Papanasam, Victoria High School, Papanasam
 - *33. 1st Tiruvadi, Central High School, Tiruvadi
- Packs.**
1. 1st Kuttalam, Board High School, Kuttalam
 2. 1st Koranad, Municipal High School, Koranad
 3. 1st Kumbakonam, Town High School, Kumbakonam
 4. 1st Narasingampettai, Road Ele. School, Narasingampettai
 5. 1st Ammapet, Board School, Ammapet

- *6. 1st Mannargudi, Municipal Model School, Mannargudi
- *7. 2nd Mannargudi, Municipal School, Rajampalayam, Mannargudi
8. 1st Tanjore, c/o V. Seshadri, 151 North Main Street, Tanjore
9. 2nd Tanjore, c/o G. Ramarao, 968 Pethaperumal Lane, Tanjore
10. 3rd Tanjore, Hindu Model School, Manambuchavadi, Tanjore
- *11. 4th Tanjore, St. Peter's Branch School, Manambuchavadi, Tanjore
- *12. 5th Tanjore, Tamil Sangam School, Karanthai, Tanjore
- *13. 6th Tanjore, St. Peter's School, East Gate, Tanjore
- *14. 1st Tirukattupalli, High School, Tirukattupalli
15. 1st Valangiman, Board School, Valangiman
- *16. 1st Kottur, Board School, Kottur
- *17. 1st Podakkudi, Board Middle School, Podakkudi
- *18. 1st Marakadai, Board School, Marakadai

Tinnevely District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
- *1. 1st Palamcottah, St. John's College Middle School, Palamcottah
 - *2. 2nd Palamcottah, C. M. S. Mary Arden School, Palamcottah
 - *3. 3rd Palamcottah, C. M. S. Training Institution, Palamcottah
 - *4. 6th Palamcottah, School for Deaf, Palamcottah
 - *5. 7th Palamcottah, c/o Y. C. Appavu J. Doss, Murugankuruchi, Palamcottah
 - *6. 8th Palamcottah, St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah
 - *7. 9th Palamcottah, District Jail, Palamcottah
 - *8. 1st Tuticorin, St. Francis Xavier's High School, Tuticorin
 - *9. 2nd Tuticorin, Caldwell High School, Tuticorin
 - *10. 3rd Tuticorin, St. Patrick Higher Ele. School, Melur, Tuticorin
 - *11. 5th Tuticorin, Ormello School, Tuticorin
 - *12. 6th Tuticorin, Seena Vana School, Melur, Tuticorin
 - *13. 1st Earl, C.M.S. Higher Elementary School, Earl
 - *14. 4th Tinnevely, Mandiramurthi High School, Tinnevely
 - *15. 1st Ottapidaram, K. H. School, Ottapidaram
 - *16. 1st Kadambur, G. F. G. E. School, Kadambur
 17. 1st Nanguneri, Board High School, Nanguneri
 - *18. 1st Kulasekarapatnam, P. M. School, Kulasekarapatnam
 - *19. 1st Kadianallur, Board High School, Kadianallur
 - *20. 1st Sawyerpuram, S. P. G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram Via Tuticorin
 - *21. 1st Udangudi, Vidyasala, Udangudi, Christianagaram P. O.

Packs.

- *1. 1st Kulasekarapatnam, P. M. School, Kulasekarapatnam
- *2. 1st Tuticorin, St. Francis Xavier's High School, Tuticorin
- *3. 2nd Tuticorin, K.N. Vidyasala, Karappettai, Tuticorin
- *4. 1st Sawyerpuram, S. P. G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram Via Tuticorin

Trichinopoly District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
 1. 1st Trichinopoly, c/o A. P. Venkataramani, Nangavaram stores, Teppakulam Post
 2. 2nd Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College, Teppakulam Post
 3. 3rd Trichinopoly, National College, Trichinopoly
 4. 4th Trichinopoly, Hindu Secondary School, Teppakulam Post
 5. 5th Trichinopoly, c/o T. Ramadoss, 30/1, New F. type, Golden Rock Trichinopoly
 6. 6th Trichinopoly, Govt. Islamiah High School, Teppakulam Post
 7. 7th Trichinopoly, Bishop Heber High School, Teppakulam Post
 8. 8th Trichinopoly, Aryan Sec. School, Teppakulam Post
 —*9. 9th Trichinopoly, S.I.Ry. School, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly
 10. 10th Trichinopoly, c/o I. K. Venkataramayer, Tea Merchant, Mattaikara Street, Trichinopoly
 11. 11th Trichinopoly, c/o K. Vaidyanathan, 25 Double Mahal Street, Teppakulam post
 —*12. 1st Ariyalur, Board High School, Ariyalur
 13. 1st Musiri, Board High School, Musiri
 —*14. 1st Lalgudi, Board High School, Lalgudi
 15. 1st Kulitalai, Board High School, Kulitalai

Vizagapatam District.**Troops.**

- Reg. No.
 1. 1st Parvatipuram, Board High School, Parvatipuram
 2. 1st Anakapalli, Municipal High School, Anakapalli
 3. 1st Vizagapatam, C. B. M. High School, Vizagapatam.
 4. 2nd Vizagapatam, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam
 5. 1st Razam, Board Middle School, Razam
 6. 1st Sringavarapukota, Board Middle School, Sringavarapukotta
 7. 1st Bobbili, Samastanam High School, Bobbili
 8. 1st Vijayanagaram, Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram
 9. 1st Bimilipatam, Municipal High School, Bimilipatam
 10. 1st Yellamanchili, Board High School, Yellamanchili
 11. 1st Palkonda, Board High School, Palkonda
 12. 1st Gajapatinagaram, Board Middle School, Gajapatinagaram

Packs.

1. 1st Vizagapatam, C. B. M. High School Vizagapatam

N. B.—In your correspondence, Please quote the names and numbers of your troops given above.

Names of the campers, III Godavery Scouters' Training Camp, Junior Certified School Grounds Rajahmundry.

28th Oct., to 8th November 1928 (Inclusive)

Parrots.

1. C. Ramachandrarao, Vyaghreswaram
2. Lanka Krishnamurthy, Mummdivaram
3. L. V. Prasad Rao, Vundy
4. M. Sampangirao, Pulletikurru
5. C. Bangariah, Rajahmundry
6. Y. Venkatramiah, Polavaram
7. G. Ramamoorthy, Pandalaparru
8. Venkatarao, Rajahmundry

Eagles.

1. P. Satyanarayanarao, Ramachandrapur
2. S. Subbarao, Tanuku
3. K. Viswanatham, Jagannaikpur (Cocanada)
4. M. Devasahayam, Annaram (Bhimavaram Tq.)
5. V. Lakshminarasimham, Masulipatam
6. K. Kalikimurthy, Jaggampetta
7. G. Ramalingiah, Dulla (Rajahmundry Tq.)

Bulls.

1. Y. V. Chelapati Rao, Ramachandrapur
2. Ch. Narasimharao, Cocanada
3. I. Someswara Rao, Adurru
4. S. Viswanadhasastry, Attili
5. N. George, Ongole
6. N. Suryanarayana, Adurru

7. D. L. Sathyanarayaniah, Bommidi
8. U. Venkatarao, Kothapeta

Owls.

9. B. Sitharamiah, Dhowleshwaram
2. T. Gurrazu Samalkota
3. S. Narasimam, Mamidada
4. S. Hariramamoorthy, Biccavole
5. N. Anandam, Chinamizam
6. P. V. Suryanarayana Murthy, Gunupur
7. N. Viswanadham, Rajahmundry

Cuckoos.

1. B. Kurangeswara Rao, Ramachandrapur
2. N. Rajarao, Vissakoder
3. S. Venkatarathnam, Mandapeta
4. V. Achyutharao, Kapileswarapuram
5. D. Jagannatham, Rajole
6. G. Venkatarao, Aamalapuram
7. I. Sathyanarayana, Ongole

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

Asst. Scoutmaster : Bh. Krishnarao, District Organising Secretary

Troop Leader : V. V. S. Prakas Rao, Jt. Hony. Secy. E. Godavery Dt. Scout Council

Quartermasters : N. Venkatramiah, M. Rangachariar, A. Venkatarao



Scout Dairies for 1929.

Browns' Scout Diary	0 13 0
Letts' Scout Diary	0 10 0
Indian Scout Diary	0 4 6

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