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NO. 5, VOLUME IX.

FEBRUARY 1929.

The South India Boy Scout

The Magazine for all Scout Workers, Officers and Boys.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

23. AN 1930

CONTENTS.

THE CHIEF SCOUT'S BIRTHDAY NUMBER



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SCOUTERS' & ROVERS' SECTION Page

Thoughts for the Month	... 147
Special Article : "Indianise Indian Scouting"	... 147
Wolf Cubs: Akela	... 150
The Pack and the Troop: Cooperation	... 152
Rovering: Suggested Organisation of Rovering	... 154
Rover Service (Concluded)	... 155
The Play Aspect of Scouting	... 156
Games (Hiawatha)	... 157
Camping: Some tips on tents	... 158
Scouting literature in the Vernaculars	... 159
Scrawls for Scouters	... 160
Letters to a Would-be Scouter	... 161
Editor's Impressions	... 163
News	... 164
Notes by the way	... 166
Head Quarters Committee Proceedings	... 167
Our Tamil Page: Letters to a Patrol Leader: 4	... 169
What is Scouting (Song)	... 170
Provincial Head Quarters Notices No. 13	... 171

THE BOYS' SECTION

Life	...175
The Coming Jamboree	... 175
The Great Comrade: An Allegory	... 177
Did it ever Strike you?	... 178
Careers for Boys: The Training Ship "Dufferin"	179
The Elf and the Acorn	... 181
Silk Worms	... 182
When I'm a man (Poem)	... 183
A Story from English History	... 184
The Romance of the Motor Car (Presidency College Magazine)	... 184
England to India in six days	... 186
The Scout as a Bird-lover	... 187
Ramanujam the Mathematician	... 191
These things shall be (Poem)	... 195
Some tongue twisters	... 195

Rs. 2/- per Annum Post Free; Foreign 3 Shillings. Single Copy As. 4 Postage extra.

the training. But in localities where Packs and Troops are attached to different institutions, they are not much in touch with each other. The Scoutmasters and Cubmasters, unless a Scouters' Union brings them together, do not meet often, so that laymen and the educational people become confirmed in their notions of the difference in 'rank' between the Cubmaster and the Scoutmaster.

It is not entirely out of sentimental considerations or in the nature of ventilating a grievance that this subject of the position of the Cubmaster is discussed here. It is in the interest of Cubbing that we are drawing the attention of Scoutmasters to this subject, so that by closer co-operation, the work of the Cubmasters can be made more pleasant and the atmosphere in which that work is carried out more intelligent in Scouting matters.

Scouters' Clubs and Scouters' Unions have been doing useful work in bringing together workers in the various branches of the Movement but they have not done all that has to be done in promoting closer interest of the members of one branch, in the activities of units of other branches.

The existence of this gap between the branches has been gradually recognised and the new organisation of units as Groups consisting of all the three sections, Cubs, Scouts and Rovers, has come as one of the remedies for the situation. But rules are but dry prose and it is the worker—the person who uses them for his guidance—that should get behind the prose and see the reasons for the rules and the spirit in which the rules have been framed, in order to endow these rules with life.

Scouts and Cubs must often meet at joint rallies and feel that they are brothers of one family. Continued isolation would tend to make the boys think of the stages of training as very much the same as the grades or classes of school. The one-ness and homogeneity of

the Group must be felt not only by the men in charge of the boys but by every boy in each branch of the Group.

The unions need not be confined to formal rallies. Entertainments and mutual visits and such informal occasions for the boys to get to know each other and feel the brotherhood should be encouraged.

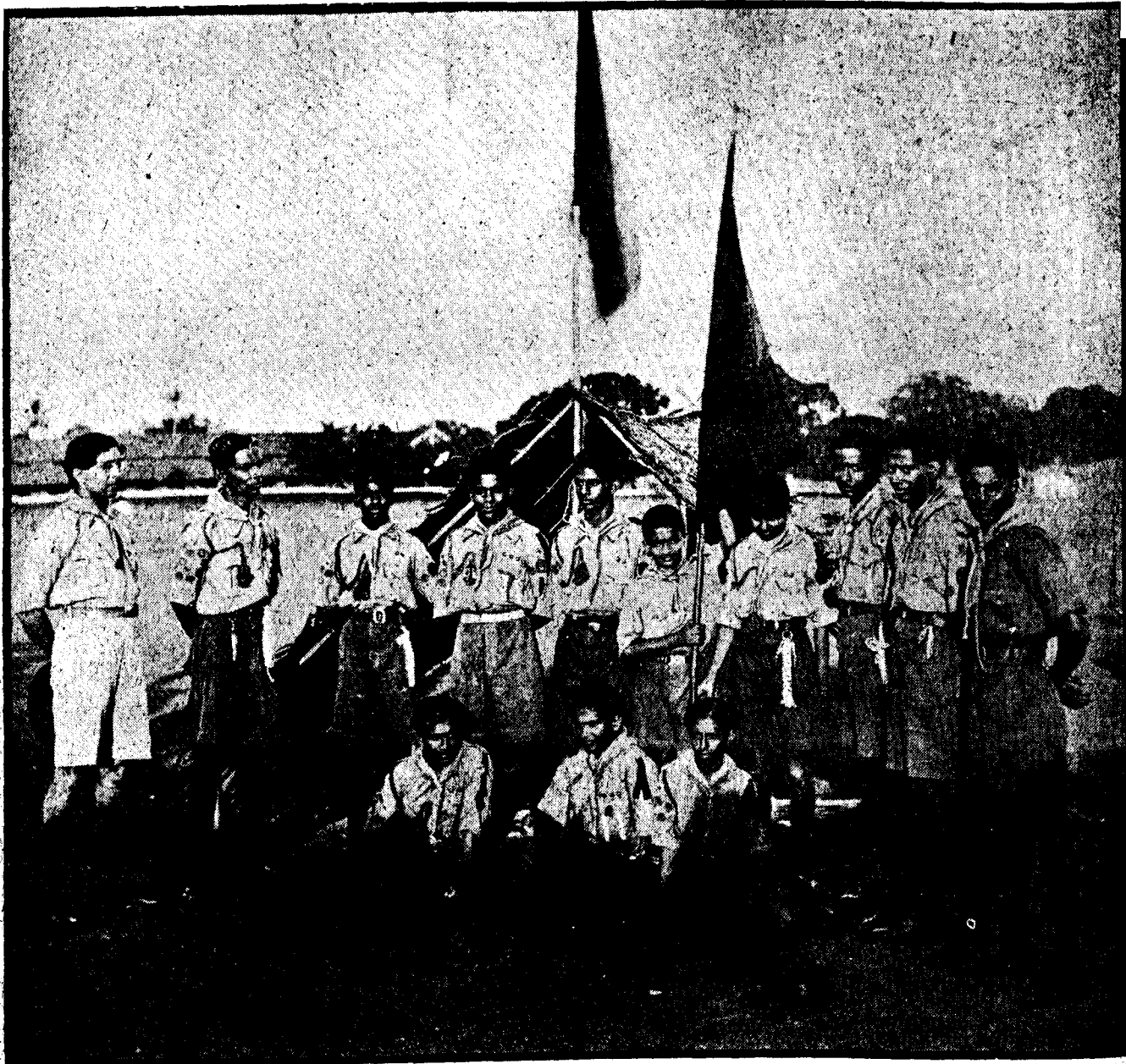
The supreme value of the "Going-up" ceremony should be fully recognised by every Cubmaster and Scoutmaster. It should not be looked upon as a useless formality which can very well be ignored. Its appeal to the boy's emotions, its power to satisfy the boy's sense of his own importance and of the importance of the brotherhood to which he belongs, and his love of ceremonies (like those which elders have for themselves)—and above all its important function in emphasising the continuity of the training and the unity of the family, must be realised by everyone of us elders, not in the form of theoretical approbation but in actual daily work with our boys in the Movement.

We should make the public feel that we are no red-tape organisation but just a happy family merely trying to live as the Creator meant us to live. We should do it not by words, not by lectures and by pamphlets, but in the life we live, and in the life that the boys learn to live, and above all by the unity and co-operation in our own ranks.

Public opinion is not an end in itself. It is but a means—a condition—for more efficient and more extended work for the growth of the Movement and spread of the mode of living for which it stands.

More than public opinion, it is the joy of our work and our sticking together, each for all and the Movement, and all for each and the Movement, that should be our encouragement and our reward.

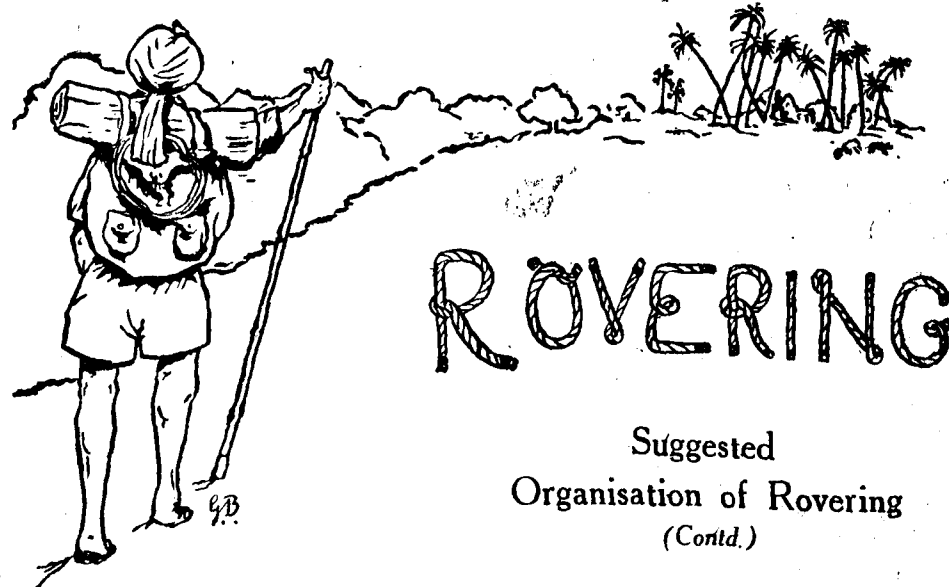
(Grey Brother.)



The Palghat Victoria College Troop: Winners of the Ellis Flag of Honour.

By kind permission of]

[the "Madras Mail"]



THERE are a large number of men in our universities and elsewhere who would be willing to give their time to working with lads of 17 and 18 and upwards, but who do not care to work with the younger boys.

In order to get over the difficulty of obtaining the right kind of leaders, it is suggested that:—

1. With the consent of their Group Scoutmaster, Rovers themselves should decide upon a man who is living in the locality and whom they think suitable. They should go in a body and inform him that they wish him to be their Leader, and it is thought that a suitable man will find it very hard to resist the demands of the Rovers, even though he may not have very much confidence at first.

2. The age of Rover Leaders should not be less than 25 years. Scoutmasters should give more attention to Rovers in order that the Scoutmasters may become Rover Leaders. Rovers should then be trained to become Assistant Scoutmasters and Scoutmasters and take over the scout side of their groups.

For Registration of Rover Crews see All India Rules, 1928 Edition.

For details of Uniform etc., see above.

The usual age at which a young man (whether previously a Scout or not) may be admitted as a Rover Scout is 17. ROVERS ARE YOUNG MEN; in exceptional cases boys become young men before 17. In view of this fact, discretion is left to the Rover Leader in individual cases. It is only in quite exceptional

cases that boys under 17 can be admitted. All such cases must be reported to the District Commissioner.

The Perfecting of a Rover Scout :

Rover Venture Part 1: The prospective Rover must satisfy the Rover Leader that he knows and understands the Scout Law, and accepts the way of life which it sets forth, and is prepared to devote himself to service for others. Service is the Keynote of Rovering.

Religion: If Rovering is to give young men all the help it ought to, then it is essential that the Religious aspects of Scouting be emphasised both by example and teaching. Without help from ABOVE we can do but little, but with the help of Him and the Rover Leader, all things are possible. The absolute necessity for taking time and trouble in the development of the spiritual side of our lives should be impressed on Rovers, and they should be got to realise that it is only by Prayer, Reading, and Worship that *Personal Religion* which is personal friendship with God through the Leader, can be obtained. The Religion of every day, every hour, every minute, everyhow, and everywhere, at home, at work, at play, is what is needed.

Religion is the spring from which issues all personal and social ideals, and the source from which comes all moral strength and inspiration. Religion alone can help us to conquer our greatest enemy which is "I" or "Selfishness".

Regular observance of their own particular religious practices is expected from all Rovers.

(Adapted)

ROVER SERVICE (Continued).

India must obtain Self-rule. Whatever may be our individual ideas of Swaraj, every one concedes that she must be raised to the status of the British dominions and colonies, enjoying the same rights and privileges as they are doing now. It is indeed a legitimate ambition to wish such good wishes for her political freedom. No patriotic Indian can feel otherwise. But how to realise the ambition is the crux of the question. While people belonging to the different parties and political persuasions advocate their own pet methods as the solution to the question, let us bear in mind, that we Rovers, young and inexperienced as we are, have no justification at all to take sides and give vent to our immature and sometimes wholly irresponsible opinions. To enter into such a thoughtless venture is nothing but a clear infringement of the policy of our Association. (See rules 3 b, 71 and 82). Besides, in the interests of the simple and ignorant villagers amongst whom the Rover is expected to work, it will be unwise, not to say risky for him to participate in any demonstrations of a political nature. Every Rover is looked up to as a messenger of peace and goodwill. This is what the Chief expects him to be. This is also what the Scout Law No. 4 of brotherhood points to in practice. But how can he rise equal to the expectation and carry his quest programmes through if he were involved in all sorts of hair-splitting party politics? This does not however mean that no Rover is permitted to hold and cherish his own independent views, but the danger he is seriously warned against is the rock of CUCKOOISM and the consequent singing and dancing to the tune of any and every demagogue inciting the village. Liberty we do not give room for License! Every Rover does not give room for License! Every Rover on the quest of liberty is therefore summoned to think seriously and keep up his mental poise undisturbed. It will be nothing short of insanity to harangue the points at issue, simply believing in the alarming cries of a political cuckoo and never caring to look at both sides of the question.

What then, is the course opened for us? How can we safely paddle our canoe in the vortex of so many conflicting opinions? In plain words, let us avoid politics. Let men of wider knowledge and experience dabble in it. Let us first educate ourselves thoroughly before we get out to educate others. Or rather, we will get out and serve, tackling other and more important constructive jobs for the common good, jobs which are none the less useful and powerful to

satisfy our patriotic feelings. To mention one particular job, the most important at the present moment—the broadcasting of the civic knowledge, civic, not political by any means, among the rural community. This item of work claims the first place in our duties and rights and is what is absolutely needed to fit us for the goal of Self-Government. For, how can a nation like ours pull up and begin the difficult task of ruling itself all of a sudden without an adequate idea of and a systematic training in discipline and civic responsibilities? Preparing thus the way for the future is what our quest has actually come to and it involves nothing more than a wide diffusion of knowledge of civics and Local Self-Government. That is the only way in which we can give the illiterate villager enough training for the future and help him rightly to exercise his franchise and understand his responsibilities in a democratic form of Government. A note-worthy step has already been taken by the Government in this direction—the revival of the old Village Panchayet Systems and other Local self-governing bodies in rural areas. It is there that a special opportunity is offered to us to co-operate with them and practically assist in speeding the way and the day for Swaraj.

Over and above everything else, what we actually do, is much more effective and valuable than our sayings. If, therefore, a Rover is already settled down in the village and entitled to the full rights of citizenship, he will do well to use them wisely and circumspectly, ever remembering the fact that there is a helpless and illiterate mass always looking to him for direction and example. "Look Wide" is the Chief's precept for him, isn't it?

In conclusion, while we lay so much emphasis on service, there is a common danger against which we ought to guard ourselves, of misunderstanding its real place in Rovering. Service, no doubt, is our motto and guiding principle. The vision of helping and happy others should rule and dominate all our conduct and outlook in life. Even the ordinary work we do daily, of whatever kind it may be, whether as students or as teachers, clerks, etc., the daily work which is intended mainly for our livelihood, should be looked upon as sacred and divine, and it is to Rovers, as the Chief points out, "part of the service to the community". It is also significant that our motto of service goes a step further, and includes a definite and persistent line of work done solely

(Continued on page 156.)

The Play Aspect of Scouting.

SCOUTING is a game. This hypothesis is true for more reasons than one. At least, the spirit underlying our law and scheme of training is coincident with play spirit, and scouting and games are conspicuously alike in that respect.

To come down to the level of a boy and view things from his boyish standpoint, to play the game with vim and vigour, not caring for the result or consequence, but, playing fair and square, and, above all, to subordinate one's own interests, backed up by the team instinct, are not these in brief the marked features of good sport? Yes. And it is curious to see how the same sportive features do characterise scouting as well in very many details. The scoutmaster is, for instance, called upon to divest himself of all self-imposed ideas of dignity and pride and act as an Elder Brother to the boys under his care. He should become a boy again. That is what the Chief Scout fixes as the Scoutmaster's chiefest qualification. The boys themselves have to play their own part, and cultivate for themselves a large measure of team spirit essential to render any game worth while. They have to organise themselves as a football team, each doing his share of work honestly and faithfully for the common weal. Not self, but the team must win. That should be their motto. As is well known to us, a splendid opportunity is given them to catch and assimilate such a spirit through what is called the Patrol System and the individual allocation of duties resulting therefrom.

Thus, not only in spirit but also in the means and methods adopted to carry out that spirit, scouting bears a very striking similarity to a game. Unfortunately, some scouters here and there have totally lost sight of this important guiding principle, and treating scouting more or less like any other school subject, let it down to the scale of what is sarcastically termed 'Parlour scouting'. If scouting is a game, and it is actually so, it must be run as such and not otherwise. No other way of running it will be right and consistent. It is a game, and we ought to play it—play it in all its fullest sense. More clearly and emphatically does the Chief Scout point out this idea when he begins the first line in the first chapter of his book with these words: "*Instruction in scouting should be given as far as possible through practices, games and competitions.*" This means that almost every piece of work we do, including teaching of the law and tests must be

done in the real form of play. Talk little, but practise much, or rather play much. We ought to take this saying as our slogan, especially to fight out the commonest tendency in us to mere theorising and speechifying. It may however be called in question whether such an aggressive form of practical training is workable or even feasible at all. But we who have been in intimate touch with the work, know for certain that our success largely depends only on such play methods, and the more we resort to games and practices, the more the boy gets interested in it, and learns things without the usual defects of schooling. In fact, unless and until we get back to the old ideas and ideals of the founder, it is impossible for us to play the game of scouting aright, nor can the scout movement stand fast and hold its own among the various modern systems of boy training.

So then, scouting is a game. It is really so, as has been seen, in view of both the principle and methods. But how to play it as a game? How can we conduct it on the bases of play essentials? It is only when we want to do things and translate our ideas into actual practice that very many difficulties arise and turn us down. There is however one easy solution, which is, to sugar-coat every piece of instruction we desire to impart by one or other form of active play, simple and spontaneous. We have to stretch our imagination out and invent games to suit the occasion. In short, there should be games for physical training, sense training, law and test teaching etc., thus involving almost all the aims and fundamentals of our scouting, and indeed no scout programme can be recognised as adequate and complete if it does not include enough number of such play activities run in the style of inter-patrol competitions

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(Concluded from page 155.)

for helping others. Yet the fact is that Service is not the sole goal of Rovering. It is but the means to an end, namely, completing the training of character as the chief step towards good citizenship. Even the self-same training founded in the Cubs and developed in the scouts, seeks to be fairly completed in the Rovers. It is in this wise that Rovering comes in supremely as the natural sequence and evolution of Scouting. (J. I. M.)



(Hiawatha)

Physical Training Games.

1. Slap Relay :

Arrange the patrols in Indian File formation. Then draw two straight lines, one in front of them and another at a distance of say 20 yds from it. If no non-scouts are available, let the Leaders step out and stand on the distant line facing their individual patrols. The A. S. M. and T. L. may be posted in place of leaders.

At the whistle signal, No. 2 Scouts run forward and around their Leaders, and then, quickly getting back to the rear of their respective patrols, slap the end boys on the backs. The latter strike those immediately in front, and thus the slap is passed on to No. 3 Scouts, who in their turn go through the same evolutions as Nos. 2.

The winner is the patrol whose last runner crosses the starting line first.

Variations. (a) Instead of No. 2 scout running behind his patrol and then slapping, he may stop short and tag No. 3 at the top and then join it in the rear. (b) The contestants may run hopping, holding or not holding the feet behind. (c) While returning, the runner may do a somersault or cart-wheel and then get back to his patrol (d) The 20 yds space may be covered with living obstacles such as one scout standing astride, another with stooping position as for Leap Frog and the third 'At Ease'. Every contestant will then have to pass under the first scout, jump over the second and circle the third.

2. Charge.

Two patrols stand facing each other, at about 20 yds apart. A circle with 6 ft. radius is then drawn midway between them. On the command, "charge", the scouts hop up to the circle at the same time, with their hands well folded behind, and entering it, they try to force each other to drop the other foot down, unfold the arms or go outside the arena first. Only shoulder charge should be used but not in any violent form, however. It is desirable that every scout carefully selects his own match before the game starts, and he should be watched to charge only him and not any other. The Patrol that is able to make most hoppers as 'out' is the winner.

Variations. (a) The teams are properly sized off and numbered, and when a number is called out by the S. M., scouts bearing that number hop forward and charge each other inside the circle. (b) Carry on as in (a) But, at the signal, the contestants may change the feet and continue to fight. (c) Number the scouts as in (a) When the whistle is blown, the contestants walk forward or backward to the circle, then hop and resume the charge. Credit should be given for first reaching the arena, if backward walk or run is resorted to.

N. B. Describe a smaller circle for a, b and c.

3. Potato Race :

A potato or a small stone is needed for each competitor. A circle of 18 inches diameter is marked 3 feet in front of the starting line in front of each column. Another circle of the same size is marked about 15 yards in front of the first circle. The potatoes are placed in the circle nearest the starting line. There will be as many potatoes as there are competitors. At the signal the front player runs forward, picks up a potato from the nearest circle, carries it to and drops it inside the far circle. The potato must be inside the circle and should not touch the line. After placing it properly he runs back and tags the next player, who repeats, carrying another potato to the far circle, and so on. The race ends when the last player after carrying the last potato returns across the line.

4. In and out :

Players stand in the stride-stand position, with the object on the line in front of the first contestant. At the start signal, the object (a football, say) is rolled back between the legs of the players until it reaches the man at the rear end. He picks it up and runs forward to the right of the player before him, then to the left of the next, then to the right of the next one and so on until he has reached the front line. Then the object goes under once again and so on till every player has carried the object forward. The last player finishes the race when he crosses the line.

5. Blind Man's Zoo : (Sense training)

One player is blindfolded and placed in the centre of the group. He is given a stick with which he touches one in the circle. No one should move from his position. Blind man asks the one touched to cry like some animal he specifies. Then the cry is given. And the Blind man guesses. If he succeeds in guessing who it is, that individual takes his place. Otherwise he makes more trials.

6. Bombardment : (General)

The ground is divided into two equal fields by a line drawn across the centre. At the rear of each Section an Indian club for each player is placed, the player standing in front of his club. Each player guards his club this way. The game is to knock down the clubs of the opponents. To commence, 2 or 3 balls are placed along the centre line. The balls are picked up and thrown. No one should cross the centre line. Any one can throw when he secures a ball. The score is taken at a given time and the side which has knocked down the greatest number of pins has won.



CAMPING.

Some Tips on Tents.

IN the absence of thatched shelters for Troop Camps, Patrol Tents of good dimensions will be found to be necessary—or, if each Patrol cannot afford to have a tent separately for itself, at least one for the whole troop with room enough inside it for all the boys.

The latter will naturally be a very heavy affair, and considering the price which a troop in our parts can afford to pay, will be confined to the class of second-hand Government Office or Army Store auction bargains. When a choice is possible, those to be preferred are the double-roofed ones, *i.e.*, those with fly-sheets. The reason is that the air space between the tent and the fly-sheet forms a non-conductor of heat. Those who have had to live in our climate will appreciate the need for such a layer to give protection from heat.

As for Patrol Tents, the second-hand Army I. P. tents, wedge-shaped with ridge poles, will be found to be extremely satisfactory. But here again their weight in proportion to the number which they can accommodate, is somewhat staggering.

The best thing to do will of course be to buy new light-weight patrol tents or to make them. In either case, great caution is necessary—in the first, not to be misled by vague advertisements of "Patrol Tents" which do not give their size; in the second, by planning and making a small model in the light of experience before launching into the real thing.

Any wedge-shaped tent with room enough for a Patrol to squat comfortably is generally described by advertisers as a Patrol Tent. That is where one is likely to be misled, if one does not satisfy oneself by referring to the measurements that the tent will really hold a Patrol—

remembering that a Scout will require for sleeping a space 6 feet in length and at least 2 feet in width.

Double cloth Patrol Tents 7½ ft. by 7½ ft. are advertised by Messrs. Divekar and Sons, Boy Scout Outfitters, 32/33 Mathura Bhavan, Dadar Main Road, Bombay, No. 14, for Rs. 16/8 and 20/-. The writer has not had an opportunity to use or see them, but, for their size and 'double cloth', they seem to be really very cheap.

The "Storm-Haven" patrol tent (The Sheffield Boy Scout Equipment Dept. 10, West Street, Sheffield) is another make of such tents which, if it satisfies all that the advertisers claim for it, is sure to become a very popular article in a very short time. The dimensions of the tent are, 10 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, with 3 ft. walls; the weight of the tent, with poles, pegs etc., is 60½ lbs. and it is priced at £ 6/13. (about Rs. 100/- inclusive of freight and duty if imported).

A small tent of the same material and style has been placed on the market by the makers of the "Stormhaven". The size is 8 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 6 ft. high, with 2 foot walls. The weight is only 45 lbs., and the price £ 5.

If one prefers to make one's own Patrol tents, some experimenting with models will be necessary, but very satisfactory results can be hoped for. Thick white (unbleached) or khaki drill is as good as any other material for tents, and is quite water and weather proof. In fact, it is light also, comparatively. A wedge tent to accommodate a patrol of six boys can be easily made at a cost of not more than 17 to 18 rupees. Re-inforcing the ridge, and the parts which have to bear a strain, attention to eyelets,

(Continued on page 162.)

Scouting Literature in the Vernaculars.

IT is rather late in the day now to be discussing about the need for scouting literature in the vernacular languages of the province, when we ought to have gone ahead with the work itself already. In spite of more than half a century's experience which the Educational Department has made available to us, it is a wonder that we have failed to see the danger of continuing to be content with the English literature on scouting that we get from Britain and with our own local literature which paradoxically enough, appears to be partial towards seeking expression through English in preference to the vernaculars.

The failure of our educational system, which has placed a false value on linguistic attainments as a measure of culture, of efficiency and of everything that counts in life, is a tragic lesson in the country's history, which at least we, who claim to give a better training to the country's youth, should have the eyes to see and the understanding to read. If we have been blind before, it is time our eyes were opened, so that we no longer tread the same path that education has trodden, with all its undesirable results.

With the Patrol System as the bed-rock of our methods, we have yet not done all that we could have for the Patrol Leader to educate and train himself. With all the initiative that we have given him, we have not provided the material wherein it can explore.

We deprecate the recruitment of boys to the Troop from the higher forms of the school; but what else can the scoutmaster do, if he wants boys who can read and educate themselves, with the initial start that the Elder Bother gives him?

We say that our boys do not possess the reading habit. Do we realise why it is so? The explanation is simple, and yet how little we feel its force! The boys have no books of *their own* to read—vernacular books, naturally—and so is it their fault that they do not read?

Our duty in the Movement is twofold, in the service of the Boy. Not only have we to produce Scouting literature in the vernaculars, but we have to provide him with general literature in the vernacular suited to his age. Books, written genuinely for the boy, not particularly for the approval of the "Text-Book Committee" are what we want.

"Scouting for Boys in India" in the two important vernaculars of the province is in the

Press, but when it is out, we should not suppose all our work has been done. It is little books that the little men want. So it is up to us to supply them.

Small books have the further advantage besides, of getting a greater proportion of authors' attention to be given to each of them, of the investment being less risky—if one has any doubts about its soundness and of finding a more ready sale. Don't we have enterprising printers sending out their agents in railway trains with their 'penny dreadfuls' in the vernaculars and don't they sell? It is not all because they are 'dreadfuls' but it is the style that catches people; and if we are not awake and doing, our boys will soon be ensnared by them, if they are not well on the way to be, already.

Here, then, is our programme: Vernacular booklets, and not vernacular folios and classics alone, is what we should strive to produce.

Diagrams and illustrations should be plentiful. Our powers of expression in the mother-tongue are inadequate enough, God knows, and it would be false economy to grudge investment on blocks for illustrations. A very good handbook on the Promises and the Law, in Tamil, with stories illustrating them has not had the wide reading it deserves, because of the absence of pictures with the stories.

In a practical way we can begin with the Boy Scout Diary in the vernacular. The question of style is saved, as the matter is all in the form of notes, phrases, lists and mere headings. If the work is finished before March, the diary can be issued for the Tamil New Year; if it is before June, it can be issued for the School year like the old Y. M. C. A. Students' Diary; if it is before October, we shall begin the Scout year with it; and so on. Any time is proper enough and we need not wait till 1930. It would have the additional advantage of catering to the wants of some of our Scouts whose knowledge of English is not very high and who would very much appreciate a small pocket book on various matters for daily or even hourly consultation in their Scout work.

The All-India Boy Scouts Association Rules too are published only in English and publication of these in the vernaculars of the

(Continued on page 162.)



For Scouters.

(Scribbler)

THE syllabus for the First Aid as laid down for the Second Class Badge has never been more clear than it is to day.

The present requirements as given in the latest edition of the Policy, Organisation and Rules for India are very precise.

The following are the subjects that the aspirant for the badge has to familiarise himself with.

The topics are given under four heads. "(1) General Rules of Health as given in Scouting for boys. (2) Cuts and scratches. Bruises and sprains. Burns and scalds. Grit in the eye. Bleeding from the nose. Stings and Bites. (3) How to clean a wound and apply a clean dressing. and (4) Have a knowledge of the triangular bandage, and how to apply it to different parts of the body (not fractures)."

The General Rules of Health referred to are to be found in Camp Fire Yarns 17, 18 and 19. The topics dealt with in these yarns are as follows: A Scout's endurance. Exercise and their object. The Nose, Ear, Eyes, Teeth, Nails, Easy way to grow strong—the five Scout Physical Exercises. How to keep healthy. Keeping oneself clean. Smoking. Drinking. Continence. Early rising. Smile. Microbes and how to fight them. Food. Clothing. Smartness of movements.

For the First Aid included under the various heads dealt with as 2 one should consult pages 88 to 98 of the First Aid Manual of the St. John's Ambulance Association, Edition 1914. As many of Scribbler's readers are not likely to have this rare copy, alternatively it might be

said that the portion referred to is Chapter IX and also the last topic in Chapter VIII.

No special reference will it is hoped be necessary for item 3. But if such is required it could be found in Chapter IX referred to already. A medical man should however be consulted.

As regards 4, all that is wanted is to be found in the St. John's Association Handbook. Head bandage; Jaw bandage; Shoulder bandage; Elbow bandage; Hand bandage; Hip bandage; Chest bandage; Foot bandage; and the Arm Slings thrown in as a sort of commercial discount (!) will be ample.

When one comes to think of it, it has been a pity that several of us Scouters have had to tyrannise over many of our Scouts hitherto. For we used to make the F. A. Test a really difficult test.

But the amusing thing about it is that all the time it has been easy, if only we knew it.

And now it is plain that the Second Class course could be completed during the month of probation!

The relief is not exclusively that of the aspirant for the Second Class Badge, but also of the one who wants to enter the Rovers.

The First Aid that is required for the Rovers has been and still is "First Aid as for the Second Class." And while the S. C. Scout suffered, it was inevitable that the Rover should also do so.

Letters to a Would-be Scouter.

My Dear G.,

So you have been having a go with the portion of First Aid that I dealt with in my last letter and you think your boys have had a fairly good idea of the thing and also a little amount of practice in it. That is right, and now you can have a little more of it.

You will have noticed that we have dealt with requirements (i) (ii) and (iii) of (c) of Rule 29 which deals with First Class Scouts. Now I shall take up some of the rest.

Your scouts have to know how to apply First Aid to fractures.

In the first place what is a fracture, and what are the general principles of treating them in the First Aid way?

A fracture is simply a broken bone.

Bones you know are hard but brittle and are frequently broken as the result of blows, falls and similar accidents.

Fractures sometimes occur without any complications, and then they are spoken of as being 'Simple'. Sometimes the skin is also cut through either by the same force as produced the fracture or caused by the broken bone protruding out through the flesh.

Sometimes the bone is crushed or broken into a number of pieces. Sometimes the broken bone injures some artery vein or nerve.

These are serious complications, and the First Aider cannot be too careful in his treatment of them.

A variety of fracture occurring in the case of little children is what is called the green stick variety, that is when the bone is bent or cracked without being completely broken.

Sometimes too one of the broken ends may be forced into the other, something like the telescoping of carriages in the train when carelessly shunted.

And then as to causes.

A fracture may occur as a result of direct violence, or the breaking of the bone may take place at a distance from the spot where the force came to be applied.

Fractures of the collar bone by a fall upon the out-stretched hand, and fracture of the base of the skull by a fall from a height upon the feet are illustrations of fractures caused by indirect violence.

A bone may also be snapped across by the sudden and violent action of a muscle.

Fractures could be easily recognised, that is by a scout who is trained in observation.

Alteration in the shape of a limb, pain, uselessness of the limb, swelling, unnatural mobility, are the signs by which you can diagnose a fracture, but the Doctor has one more open to him, and that is *crepitus*, that is creaking of the broken ends. We should not on any account try for this last sign!

The principle of the treatment for fractures is easy to understand. As First Aiders our object is to prevent further harm and prevent the injury from becoming too difficult for the Doctor to handle. So one thing we try to avoid is to allow the broken bones moving about inside the flesh and hurting the interior. We have to bind up the fractured part carefully with something rigid and see that there is no scope for mobility and then carry the patient to the Doctor.

Mobility is prevented by the application of splints.

A splint is anything rigid, of sufficient length, which can be applied on to the injured part with the help of handkerchiefs or bandages.

The length of the splint will depend upon the particular bone that is fractured. It should be just a bit longer than the bone it is intended to stiffen, and should extend beyond the extremities of that bone. It is only then it will be of any use.

Splints can be kept ready, or improvised. And they can be improvised in a thousand and one ways.

The Scout Staff is a splint for leg fracture. Pieces of wood, walking sticks, umbrellas, whips, canes, Indian shoes, folded newspapers, and similar articles will make suitable splints; and strips of cloth, towels, handkerchiefs, leather straps etc., will make bandages for binding them on.

Now as to the procedure to be adopted in the treatment of First Aid.

The very first thing to do is to send for the Doctor, of course, and then it is better to send a written message than an oral one.

The next is to see that the patient is not disturbed or carried about till the proper First Aid is applied.

So the proper thing to do is to attempt the treatment on the very spot where the accident has occurred. It does not matter if it happens to have busy traffic. The traffic must be stopped, that is all, and if you proceed about it in the spirit of the 5th law, there will be no trouble.

Then, you no doubt keep out the crowd. You achieve this using the scrum, whether of the loose, firm or close type. The choice would depend upon the crowd.

Now for the treatment proper.

If there is bleeding, stop it before thinking about the splints.

If you are in doubt about its being a fracture, treat it as fracture.

Prevent further injury by supporting the limb and applying rough and ready splints and bandages.

Keep the patient warm and prevent shock.

If you think that it is the backbone, pelvis or thigh that is injured, keep the patient lying down.

Having understood all this, your boys should proceed to take up special fractures.

Fracture of the Jaw, of the Skull, of the Spine or backbone, Fracture of the Ribs, of the Breast Bone, of the Collar Bone, of the Shoulder Blade, of the arm in its several possible positions, Crushed Hand, of the Leg and the Thigh, and Crushed Feet, should be taken up one by one and practised.

(Concluded from page 158.)

are some of the things that are not in the line of the tailor's normal work, but a little time and thought spent on them makes all the difference in the results between a smart and scouty camp and a "what-d'ye-call-it". The Bharatha Troop (Madras, Egmore), The First Vepery Troop, Madras and one or two other troops that the writer knows of have equipped themselves with tents of various types made by themselves. Why not other troops follow?

The erection and taking down of a tent and the care spent on it while in use and out of use are both as important—if not more—as the buying or making of it. D. F. Morgan in his "Standing Camps" has give some very valuable and practical hints on the subject (Chapter IV—Camp Equipment: Tents). "Camper" feels that every one of his readers should read that most valuable book.

(Camper)

The Indian Manual of First Aid, published by the St. John's Ambulance Association, is an admirable book for the purpose, and the best thing is to make a careful study of it, not for fractures only but for everything in First Aid.

But your boys should not attempt to get the First Aid off the book. They ought to have simulated accidents to try their hand upon and they should have frequent competitions so that they will not only know but also be able at a pinch to render the First Aid that they have learnt.

That is the standard to attain.

For whatever we learn we learn for the sake of serving others.

A good plan for keeping up the interest in First Aid is to introduce the several topics in the competitive games throughout Troop life, drawing upon various portions of the course, so that the boy will always be up to the scratch.

If you do so, then the Ambulance Badge to which this elementary study will ultimately lead your boys will be an honest label when it is put up on both their arms. They won't, as they should not, tell lies!

Now go ahead, and let me hear how you fare with the lads.

Cheer-i-o.

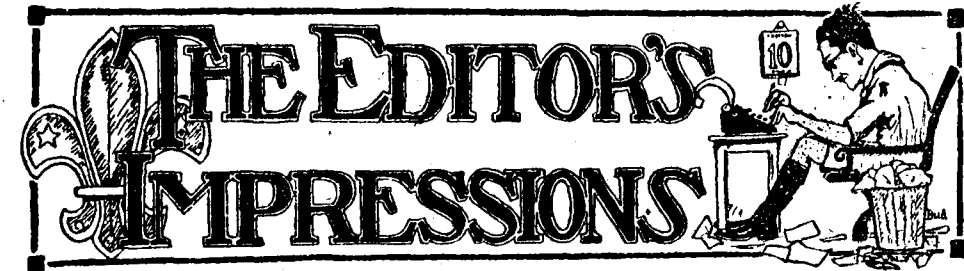
Your sincere friend and brother scout,
SPOTTED DOVE.

(Concluded from page 159.)

Presidency will do very much more for propaganda and publicity of the aims, ideals and methods of the Movement far and wide than platform or press publicity by fits and starts. As it is, the layman, not to speak of some men in the Movement also, is ignorant of the splendid organisation that is behind the Movement and when he knows that the rules framed for the guidance of the worker are beautiful in their simplicity and practicability, it is needless to state that the Movement stands to gain enormously in point of public opinion in its favour.

All this is a subject for active and immediate work and not for discussion—beyond what is just sufficient for releasing effort. so, let us not talk it but let us—DO—it.

(Educationist).



Our Greetings to The Chief Scout and Chief Guide.

It is given to very few people in this world to realise the fruits of their labour in their own lifetime. The Chief Scout is peculiarly fortunate in this circumstance and if there is any one in this world who has done his utmost for the welfare of the youth of the world, it is B-P, helped by his worthy helpmate the Chief Guide.

The 22nd February 1929 will see the Birthday of the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide. We take this opportunity of wishing both of them many happy returns of the day, for continued service to the Boyhood and Girlhood of the world.

Efficiency and Examinations.

Thanks to our educational system, February and March are busy seasons for the Boys on account of the approach of the examinations and in consequence, there is always the inevitable lull in scout activities. The Rover has his University examinations to attend to and finds that he cannot very well follow the outdoor programme of Rovering, for the time being. The Boy Scout has his public examinations to attend, and however anxious he might be for his scouting activities in the open during the period, his parents, guardians and teachers, naturally anxious about his success in the examinations, put a restraint, well intentioned though, on his scout activities. This cannot be helped until we have educated the the parents and the public on the value of Scout training as an indispensable adjunct to schooling in character training. Till then, we have to get on as well as we could with scouting activities in these months. A handful of workers cannot obviously do this work of educating the public and the parents effectively, but their personality and example working through the boys under their charge, would more effectively convince the parents and the

public than any amount of platform or press publicity. If the parent feels that Cubbing and Scouting have helped his boy to become a better boy at home and if society sees that Rovering has helped the youths of the community to become useful to themselves and the community, then alone would the work done by the few workers be acceptable and worth while. It is not for the whim or the fancy of the moment that we are in the movement but for shaping the men that are to be for tomorrow. It is a pleasing feature to see that in spite of the various disabilities which our troops are labouring under, the training of Second class and First class Scouts is going on vigorously and it may be, we may confidently hope for efficiency rather than numbers before the year comes to a close.

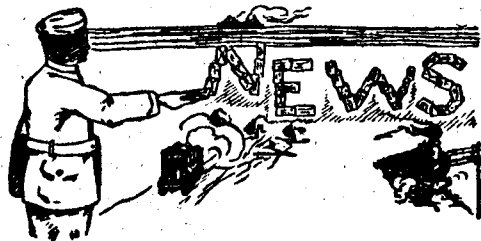
The International Jamboree and All India Tour.

The Madras Provincial Council is very hopeful of sending a good contingent of efficient First class Scouts and a number of Scouters to the International Jamboree. Definite news have been received that the total expenses are expected to be not more than Rs. 900/- for each individual for travelling to and fro and the Jamboree expenses in England. In addition to this, it is advisable that each individual should provide himself with Rs. 300/- more for equipment and pocket money. The total amount is not so large as was expected and it is hoped that a larger number than have applied at present (about fourteen) will arrange to go to the Jamboree. Though to the average middle class South Indian Boy the sum of Rupees One thousand Two hundred is too high, it must be remembered that the chance of living together with 30000 brothers from all parts of the World for nearly a month, at a cost which would be unthinkable otherwise, is a chance which does not come in the way of us all even during a lifetime. Such a trip would be an education in itself and such an experience

would surely go very far towards the promotion of International Peace and Brotherhood amongst the Younger generation of the World, so that the world of tomorrow might be one breathing the spirit of peace and good will among humanity. That is surely what Scouting stands for. In this connection 'Wayfarer' remarks in the 'Sunday Times' that it would be unwise to think of wasting so much money on a trip to England for a sentimental purpose when our boys have not seen the various parts of their own Mother Country intimately. Quite true. But who is to blame? The Boy Scouts Association has never stood in the way of our Scouts travelling extensively all over India. In fact the Association is ready to create facilities for parties of scouts undertaking to travel all over India, by getting them all help necessary from the various scout Associations in the different parts of the Country. The advantages of belonging to the Brotherhood are very real and the spirit of the Law—A Scout is a Friend to All and a Brother to Every Other Scout no matter to what Nation, Race or Creed he belongs—has been tested times out of number and never been found wanting. If those who are able to afford the expense can go to the Jamboree in England, why not parties of Scouts from various districts join together and undertake an All-India Tour during this summer? As it is, vacation time in the case of our boys is a time a drift, and what better education could their be for them than to learn more about their own Motherland first hand by means of travel? Will District Commissioners and District Councils think of this seriously, come to a definite plan of action and write to the Editor? He will do his best to further the project. The Railway companies will surely give all help.

The Provincial Headquarters Notices.

It is a regrettable feature that there are still a few scouters who do not look up the Headquarters notices. It was announced sometime



South Canara.

The District Rally was held on January 19th at Puthur, 30 miles way from Mangalore. 216 Scouts,

ago that these notices will not be sent out individually to every one, but that they would be published only in the official journal. It is imperative that every one who is connected with scouting in whatever manner, should look up these notices as they are issued, and the only way of ensuring it is to get a copy of the magazine every month by becoming a subscriber at once. That would save a lot of unnecessary delay and worry and what is more, will give the individual concerned very valuable help in times of need. If cannot be denied that sometimes, depressing thoughts surge into the minds of the keenest of us and words to this effect are often uttered.

"What after all is the use in these things? How does it help me? I know that I am doing my best but I have the bad luck to meet with disappointments all round. I feel inclined to give it all up in despair". To such it is difficult to give a suitable answer, it is true, but there will surely come a time when your boys will remember that though you said little about discipline and though you made no display of authority, yet the troop was a model of good behaviour and your word was law because it was love as well. They will remember with joy the smiles, the tears of boyhood's years, the words of love then spoken. They will then remember that it was you who brought into their dull and drab lives, the first rays of the Sunshine, who put in their hearts new hopes and aspirations, who led them from boyhood into a splendid manhood, who shared with them your life in joyous comradeship. In that you will find your full reward.

Good Scouting.

R. Narayana Swami

Editor, S. I. B. S.

representing 15 troops were present and took part in the competitions for the District Flag, presented by the Rev. Father A. Ambruzzi of the St. Aloysius College.

At a camp fire held on the night of the 18th, over 2,500 people were present.

Mr. A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., District Commissioner presided and gave the flag away. The flag was won by the Board High School Troop, Puthur.

Malabar.

The Annual District Rally was held at Cannanore on the 20th January with Mr. M. Govindan Nayar, B.A., Additional District Magistrate presiding. 240 Boy

Scouts and 191 Wolf Cubs were present. Competitions were held in various First class items and the Log Books were also scrutinised and points given. The Ellis Flag of Honour was won by the Government Victoria College Troop, Palghat.

The Provincial Commissioner sent the following message which was read at the Rally.

"It has been a matter of great regret and grief that owing to other unexpected and unavoidable engagements I had to forego the pleasure of being present at the Scout Rally at Cannanore. From all accounts I have received, the West Coast is making notable progress in the matter of Scout activities. It is unnecessary for me to emphasise the importance, from the nation-building point of view, of Scouting as an integral factor of individual and conjoint action. Comradeship, service and discipline are amongst the cardinal features of the Movement and, in my view, there is no other which holds such promise for the future. Wish you all Good Scouting."

Refresher Courses for Cubmasters and Scoutmasters have been arranged for and will start on the 26th February at Anjaracandy, North Malabar.

Coimbatore.

The Coimbatore Scouters are starting a Gazette, the first number of which will come out this month.

The Nilgiris.

The District welcomes back into their midst their enthusiastic District Commissioner, Col. Porter. He is arranging for a Scoutmasters' Conference on the 26th and also an Ambulance Competition in April. He has brought with him an Ambulance Shield from Imperial Headquarters.

Salem.

The Annual Scoutmasters' Conference was held at Dharmapuri on the 26th January with Mr. Bernard Thomas, the Secretary of the District Council in the chair. 14 Scouters were present.

A Training Camp for Scoutmasters was held at Dharmapuri from the 26th. 20 men were present. All the expenses for the camp were met by the District Council, including travelling expenses of the campers. All arrangements were made by the Scoutmaster and Scouts of the Board High School Troop. S. A. Steele, Esq., District Commissioner visited the camp on the 28th and spent half a day with the campers.

Nellore.

The third Nellore Troop (Mulapet) had a very enjoyable and interesting two days' camp at Narasimhapuram hill in January. The boys did first class signalling and cooking while in camp.

Kurnool.

Mr. A. Varadan, Assistant District Commissioner at Markapur has been able to visit all the troops within his area during the last three months. He has recently started a Rover troop at Tarlapadu, at the Mission Training School there.

Atmakur.

The 1st Atmakur Troop (Board High School) took part in the Health and Welfare Association activities on 6th Feb. '29 and gave interesting displays in scoutcraft.

Pasumalai.

The Rovers of the 3rd Miller Pasumalai Training School troop camped out for about 4 days near Samayanallur. The District Scout commissioner, the District

Scoutmaster and a Scouter from Tanjore visited the camp.

Palni.

News has been received of a brave case of fire-fighting by the Scouts of Palni. They were the first on the scene and left after completely extinguishing the fire.

The scouts of Palni helped in the Temple car festival by regulating traffic and crowds. The Patrol Leaders were made use of by the Municipality for distribution of Anti-Cholera Medicine, among the pilgrims.

Ramnad.

The Rajah of Ramnad has kindly consented to be the patron of the 'Shivaji Rover Crew' Ramnad.

The second anniversary celebration of the above crew took place on the 5th instant in the premises of the Govt. Training School, Ramnad. R. G. Grieve Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, presided and M. R. Ry., R. A. Narayana Ayyar Avl. M.A., B.L., District Scout Commissioner conducted the investiture.

The guests were treated to an interesting programme of Scout activities. Then the District Scout Commissioner gave a short address and announced that he would present 20 sets of Scout Uniform to the members of the crew. The chairman, in his concluding remarks, expressed his appreciation of the Scout display, congratulated the members on the good and useful work turned out by them and advised them to carry on the spirit of scouting to the villages. With the singing of the National Anthem and proposing of three cheers to their Majesties and the Chairman, the evening function terminated. In the night, a camp fire entertainment was held when the regular investiture ceremony was conducted by the District Scout Commissioner.

In response to the invitation of the Union Chairman the Crew went to Danushkodi on the 8th instant, rendered organised public service during Thai Amavasai at the Railway Station and the bathing Ghat, and returned to Ramnad on the 10th instant. The Union Board sanctioned Rs. 15/- for their travelling expenses and the Manager of the Chettiar's Choultry, Danushkodi was kind enough to feed them. At the request of the station staff a variety entertainment was also held on the night of the 9th instant in the Customs Baggage shed. The thanks of the Rovers are due to the Union Chairman, Danushkodi, for having given them an opportunity for doing some real service.

Alagianallur.

The newly formed troop of Boy Scouts had a day's outing at a grove a mile from the Headquarters. The Scouts have been very helpful in cleaning up the dirty portions of a village.

Negapatam.

A local association was formed at Negapatam on the 8th of February at a largely attended public meeting in the National High School premises. The District Judge Mr. Mir Zynuddin, Bar-at-law presided and Mrs. Robinson of the Girl Guides and Mr. P. S. Narayansami of the Provincial Scout Headquarters addressed the audience. The Association promises to flourish very well.

Kumbakonam.

The Scouters' Union of Kumbakonam met together to bid farewell to Rover Scout Leader K. C. Viraraghavaier on the eve of his departure on transfer to Madras.

Mannargudi.

The Findlay College Rover Crew had a pleasant camp at Moovanallor on the 1st and 2nd instants, with Messrs. P. Srinivasulu, M.A., J. I. Muthiah and P. Chokalingam, Rover Scout Leader, Group Scout Master and Senior Rover Mate, respectively. An interesting and varied programme was gone through, and on the second day of the camp, after camp fire and a grand social gathering, the investiture ceremony was conducted by the Rover Scout Leader and Group Scout Master, when about twenty new recruits were admitted into the brotherhood of Rovers.

Tirupapuliur.

Mr. T. P. Navanithakrishna, Lecturer and Rover Leader, Sri Meenakshi Rovers, Chidambaram, examined the cubs of the Sri Pataleswara Pack, Tirupapuliur for their second star, on 6th instant. He remarked that the cubs were very smart and quite up to the mark in their tests and awarded the second star badges. A scout troop in the name of "Sri Pataliswara Troop" was also organised in the Sri Pataleswara Free Secondary School, Tirupapuliur, conducted by Mr. S. T. Negappa Chettiar of Ramachandrapuram.

Vizagapatam.

Under the auspices of the District Scout Council, a district scout rally was held on 2nd and 3rd instant. The scouts, rovers and scouters camped in Turner's Choultry. Inter-troop competitions, displays and rally were held on the police grounds. Camp-fire and Scouters' Conference took place in the camp. The District Scout Commissioner, Mr. P. C. Venkatapathiraju, M.L.C., was in charge of the Rally. He was assisted by Mr. S. Parthasarathi, Hon. Joint Secretary, District Scout Council. The Yellamanchili Troop and Binilipatam M. H. School troop were adjudged 1st and 2nd in the competitions.

After reviewing the troops, Mr. G. T. H. Bracken addressed the Scouts from the Saluting Base. Prize distribution over, the Rally ended with the March-Past and National Anthem.

After the Rally, the troops marched to the Collector's Office, where they provided a guard-of-honour to H. E. the Provincial Chief Scout.

Tuticorin.

The third anniversary of the Local Scout association and a general rally of scouts took place on Saturday last

in the local S. A. V. High School when over 250 scouts from the different parts of the taluk were present, as also a good number of the public. Mr. O. E. Windle, District Superintendent of Police, Tinnevely, presided over the evening function which began with the opening of the handi-craft exhibition, inter-troop contests and scout display. The pictorial illustration of 'Pied Piper of Hamelin' drawn by the St. Xavier's Scout had universal appreciation of the visitors. Mr. T. V. Nilakantam, B.A., B.L., District Scout Commissioner, in his welcome address dealt with the aims and objects of the scout movement. He remarked that there was a lull in the scout activities in South India, which some two years back stood in the vanguard of the movement. He congratulated the Tuticorin Association which had been working in an admirable manner bringing credit to the district as a whole. Mr. Sathia Samuel, Secretary, read the annual report. Presentation of All Round Cords and camp fire over, the President distributed the prizes.

Madras.

The Vyasa Rovers celebrated their Anniversary on 27th January 1929. The members of the Troop Committee, Mr. V. Subramaniam District Commissioner, and several Scouts from the Adyar Division were present. Mr. G. V. Subba Rau, Principal, National Theosophical College presided. After light refreshments, the Annual Report was read by Mr. V. S. Ratnasabapathi the Rover Leader. It was an interesting record of work.

The Scouts and Cubs of the National Theosophical College and School had their Investiture Ceremony on the 10th February 1929. Principal G. V. Subba Rau Esq., M.A., presided and presented the badges. Mr. V. Subramaniam, B.A., B.L., District Scout Commissioner invested the Scouts and Cubs. Varied and interesting scout programme was gone through. There was also a grand Rally of all the Troops and Packs of the School and College.

Trichinopoly :

The Sivaji Troops (S. M.—A. P. V. Ramani) had their Anniversary in the 1st week of February under the presidency of Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastrigal B.A., B.L. The report shows sustained and useful activity. We congratulate the troop.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

SCOUTING is a game, and like every other game of real worth it has its own Rules on How to Play. But a great many of us do not pay sufficient attention to them.

Which is a real pity!

Loyalty to the Rules is a very important matter, and if extended will make our work all the better in quality.

Simple things like the appointment of Troop Leaders or application for warrants are not

done in the way they ought to be. Simple Rules about Group Finance or Group Records are not followed.

Acting independently of Rules is not a laudable type of independence. True Freedom is Liberty within the Law, and where the Law is transgressed, or even lost sight of, we are seriously to blame.

Searchlight has seen a Troop or two where they have the dignity of a Troop Leader. The lad is just the same kind of Tenderfoot

that others in the Troop are, only he is made to wear three white stripes and take precedence in certain matters.

Well, the S/M did not seem to know that the Rules on how Play the Game of Scouting for Boys have something to say about this office. He did not know that it isn't any Tenderfoot that could be pitchforked to this position, but that a candidate for such a dignified Troop Office should be a *First Class Scout*, should have had experience as *Patrol Leader* for at least six months, and should be familiar with the contents of, that is to say all that is said in, *Scouting for Boys*, and should also have the ability to command.

It is an acknowledgment of personal weakness to show a tendency to be lenient in the interpretation of Rules, and when one stretches a point and goes out of the way to show one's regard for one of the boys by giving him an office for which he is not qualified, it is inevitable that that very boy (let alone the others in the Troop) will begin to feel less regard for oneself, and himself will fail to see what is character.

We are in for serious loss when we go out of the way to do a thing like that, and by strictly sticking to the spirit and the letter of the Law (where the letter does not carry us away from the Spirit) and by our refusing to slacken the rigour of provisions, we stand considerably to gain, particularly in the estimation and the good opinion of our boys. Which by the way is what every one of us in the field should heartily attempt to achieve.

Searchlight has known of Scouters applying for warrants before the three months of probation is over. If it is certainly a pity that Scouters do not care to know the conditions on which the warrant is given, or should not know the *raison-de-etre* of the several salutary provisions. The object of the probation is not only to enable the Association to see whether a candidate for the Warrant is of the right type, whether he could be relied on to play the Game as it should be played, but it is also there with a view to enable the candidate himself to see whether the Game is what he bargained for and is to his liking, and whether he is really keen about getting it.

Apart from the probation, there are other things like knowledge of Scouting for Boys, Wolf Cub's Handbook, and Rovering to Success, and the Rules, Age, Appreciation of the religious and moral aim underlying the scheme of Scouting, Personal Standing and Character, and the ability to secure some sort of a Club Room or its equivalent.

As regards knowledge of the prescribed literature, Searchlight is not oversanguine about finding even 50% of the Scouters even within the Warranted List to come up to the scratch! But be it not said in Gath!!

Here is an opportunity for D. C.'s (that is to say District Commissioners) to do something for the Scout Movement! Poor unappreciated lot!!

They are bound to make sure that every candidate for a Warrant fulfils all the conditions prescribed in the Rules, not excluding his familiarity with and knowledge of the prescribed literature. And if this portion of the District Commissioner's work is done conscientiously and with care, then will Scouting have a fair chance of success, and not till then (*one might also add*)!

It does not seem to be well known that the Rover Leader should into the bargain be accepted by the Rovers. But it is there in the Rules. The Rovers of a Crew have a voice in the choice of the Leader, which is as it should be.

And yet this is overlooked.

Probably the D. C. should get a sort of Ballot over the affair. Not a bad idea surely.

The Rover Leader's age should be above thirty. That will make many a "Young Member of the College Staff" unfit for the office, and quite rightly! Age carries experience with it, and what is likely to help the Rover is not the learning or the erudition of the Leader, but his knowledge of the dangers, the shoals and quicksands of life.

As in the appointment of T/Ls, or in the recommendation of Warrants, one is inclined

to be lenient in the matter of issue of Badges, that is to say in the examination of boys for them.

Badge hunting is condemned, and all are agreed that it should be. But an over anxiety to decorate one's boys or the boys in a particular area and speeding through with that object is equally to be deprecated.

And one thing about the Examination of boys for the badges. They are not to be examined as they are or would be for a School or University Examination.

In academic examinations, the candidate is expected to answer only certain questions and the questions by no means cover all the portion prescribed for the examination. But that is not the idea underlying a Scout Examination. The Scout Test is not, as the academic test is, a mere obstacle which the boy has to clear before he makes advance, but it is conducted with a view to find out how far the boy has acquired certain useful knowledge. There is nothing academic about the study or preparation for the Badge, and there ought not to be the academic atmosphere about the actual examination either.

That is to say, the examiner should not merely ask a few questions off-hand on the subject of the examination, but he must ask

every possible question that could be asked on every little detail that is included in the course. There would not then be a surprise Question Paper of the kind we are accustomed to in Schools and Colleges, but there would be only one paper, of a very comprehensive type, which will be no sealed affair but to answer which will require all the care and preparation that is expected of Scouts.

But the pity is that "outside" examiners are not so keen about it and are inclined to be 'kind' to the boys and want to appear 'encouraging' and the result is that the examination fizzles off into the asking at random of a half-dozen questions of a very simple type, and letting the boy run away with the impression that he is the last word in Scout Creation as far as any rate as the particular subject of his badge is concerned.

A safety valve to avoid the difficulty is to have a thorough Selection Test and to make sure that the candidate knows all that he should know before the Examiner is, well, given a chance to exhibit his misplaced large-heartedness!

If all of us are careful about this, then Scouts' arms will not tell lies! And they really shouldn't any more than their tongues!!

Scoutlights

Proceedings of the 2nd meeting of the Provincial Executive.

held on Monday 28th January 1929 at 6 p.m.

at the Provincial Headquarters, Wenlock Park, Madras.

Present:—Mr. F. Howard Oakley (in the chair) Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, D. C. Madras North, Rao Bahadur R. Krishnarao Bhonsle, Mr. P. S. Narayanaswami, D. C. C., Provincial Organising Secretary, Mr. M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliar, D. C. South Arcot, Mr. T. S. Subramani Aiyer, Mr. Bh. Krishnarao, Dt. Organising Secretary, East Godavari, Mr. C. Doraisami Aiyah, D. C. North Arcot, Mr. V. Subramaniam, D. C. Adyar, Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, D. C. Tinnevely, Mr. A. J. Leech, D. C. Madras South, Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, Hon. Provincial Secretary.

The Provincial Commissioner and Mr. G. T. J. Thaddeus the Provincial Org. Secretary wrote regretting their absence.

In the absence of the Provincial Commissioner Mr. F. Howard Oakley presided.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

2. It was resolved to have a Wood Badge camp during the year before October, 1929. Mr. P. S. Nara-

yanswami, Provincial Organising Secretary was requested to arrange all the necessary details and submit a report to the Committee at its next meeting. A sub-committee consisting of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, the two Provincial Organising Secretaries and Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, D. C. Tinnevely, was appointed to draft some principles to guide the selection of the candidates and make the necessary arrangements for the holding of the camp.

3. In respect of registration of groups recognised by Rule 12 of the All India Rules 1928 Edn., it was resolved to collect a fee of Re. 1/- for each section of the Group. As regards the constitution of the Group, the Hon. Provincial Secretary and Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, D. C. Tinnevely, observed that the wording of Rule 12 was not very clear.

4. The letter dated 20-1-1929 from the Secretary L. S. A. of Kumbakonam Re. making representation to the Railway Companies for the grant of Circular concession tickets to scouts to facilitate travelling was

read. Mr. F. Howard Oakley suggested that representation might be made to issue concession tickets on the same basis as are at present issued to mercantile firms. The Hon. Provincial Secretary was requested to correspond on the subject with the Indian Headquarters and move the matter with the Railway Board through them.

5. It was resolved to Print Railway concession forms in book form and supply books free of charge to the District Commissioners to be utilised by scouts when applying for concessions. The forms to be presented as usual with the signature of the Scoutmasters. The wording of the form to be settled in consultation with the Commercial Superintendants of the Railway companies and placed before the next meeting.

6. It was resolved to have a Provincial Rally to bid farewell to H. E. the Provincial Chief Scout, prior to his departure from Madras, at the Provincial Headquarters. A sub-committee consisting of Mr. F. Howard Oakley, The Hon. Provincial Secretary, the two Provincial Organising Secretaries, the 3 District Commissioners of Madras, District Scoutmaster of Madras and Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

7. Re. application from the Calicut firm to be appointed as Official scout suppliers for the West Coast, it was resolved not to appoint any as official scout suppliers in the West as it would be difficult to control.

8. It was resolved to print locally Group, Troop, Pack, Rover Crew and District Council and Local Association Charter forms.

Group	... White.
Troop	... Green.
Pack	... Yellow.
Rover Crew	... Red.

District Council and L. S. A. ... Parchment or other thick paper.

9. The following applications to the International Jamboree were approved, the applicants to be strictly informed that they will have to bear their own expenses.

1. T. Harikrishna, Scout, Bharata Troop, 5th Egmore Madras.
2. T. Gopikrishna, Scout, Bharata Troop, 5th Egmore Madras.
3. T. R. Atmaram Rao, Scout, 1st Vepery Troop, Madras.
4. C. Ethirajulu Chetty, Scout, 1st Vepery Troop, Madras.
5. A. Arunachalam, Pachaippa Rover.
6. R. Madhavachari, District Commissioner, Trichinopoly.
7. R. A. Narayana Aiyer, District Commissioner, Ramnad.
8. C. Duraiswamiah, District Commissioner, North Arcot.
9. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, District Commissioner, Tinnevely.
10. V. N. Sharma, Scoutmaster, Adyar.
11. F. Howard Oakley, Scoutmaster, Eversleigh.
12. D. Purushotham, Scoutmaster, 5th Chittoor.
13. R. S. Macdermott, Cubmaster, Eversleigh.
14. Noel Weston, Scout, Eversleigh.

It was resolved to give 15 days' training to the Madras Contingent under Mr. F. Howard Oakley, and ask for exemption from attending any training Camp that may be held at Bombay or elsewhere for the entire Indian Contingent by Mr. Hogg, who is in charge of the same.

The other items in the agenda were adjourned to the next meeting. The meeting came to a close at 7-15 P.M.

(Sd.) K. SANJIVA KAMATH,

Hony. Provincial Secretary.

OUR TAMIL PAGE.

ஓர் அணித்தலைவனுக்கு எழுதிய கடிதங்கள்.

(4)

தஞ்சை,

வி. ப. வ. ரு. தைம.

அன்புள்ள தம்பி பஞ்சாபகேசனுக்கு ஆசீர்வாதம்.
சாரணச் சட்டங்களில் 'இது முக்கியமானது, அது முக்கியமானதல்ல' என்று கிடைக்கிறது. எல்லாம் முக்கியமானவைகளே. ஆனால் அவைகளில் சிலவற்றை ரூபகத்தில் வைத்து நடக்கவேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் அதிகமாய் ஏற்படும். அப்படிப்பட்ட சந்தர்ப்பங்கள், பல-பல விதமாகவும் இருக்கும். அப்போது சட்டத்தின்படி நடக்க, தகுந்த அறிவும், முன்பழக்கமும் அவசியம். இந்தவகைச் சட்டங்களில் ஒன்று மூன்றாவது சாரணச்சட்டம்:—

சாரணன் கடமை பிறருக்கு உதவி புரிதல் ஆகும்.

இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய சமயங்கள் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் எத்தனையோ ஏற்படுகின்றன. சாரணனுடைய கடமை அப்படித் தானாக ஏற்படும்

தருணங்களில் உதவிசெய்வது மாதிரிமல்ல. யாராக இருந்தாலும் அவசியமான சமயத்தில் வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்யாமல் இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். தெருவில் மோட்டார் வண்டி வேகமாக வரும் வழியில் ஒரு குழந்தை அதைக் கவனிக்காமல் குறுக்கே நின்று கொண்டிருந்தால், அந்தக் குழந்தையை வழியை விட்டித் தாக்கிக்கொண்டு வருவது அந்தச் சமயம் அங்கு நிற்கும் யாரும் செய்யக்கூடிய உதவிதானே?

பிறரால் ஏற்படும் சமயங்களில் ஒத்தாசை செய்வது மாதிரிம. போதாது; சாரணச் சிறுவன் நான்தோறும் யாருக்காவது தானே தன் துண்டுதல் பேரினும், அறிவு, பழக்கம் இவற்றின் மிகுதியாலும் உதவி செய்து அவன் மற்ற ஜனங்களைவிடச் சிறந்தவன் என்பதற்கு அடையாளம்.

உபாத்தியாயர். சொல்லித் தபாலாபிஸுக்குப்போய்த் கார்டு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்ததையும், ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குப் போய்த் தங்கைக்கு மருந்து வாங்கித் கொடுத்ததையும்

ஒரு சாரணச் சிறுவன் தினப்படி செய்யவேண்டிய நல்ல செயல்களோடுச் சேர்த்து எண்ணக்கூடாது. சாரணன் அல்லாத சிறுவன் எவனும் அதைச் செய்வானல்லவா? சாரணன் என்ன அதைவிடப் பிரமாதமாகச் செய்துவிட்டான்?

வாலிபச் சாரணன் செய்யும் உதவியானது மற்றவர்களுக்குச் சாதாரணமாய் செய்யத்தோன்றாத உதவியும், செய்ய முடியாத உதவியுமே.

ஒருநாள் ஒரு மோட்டார் கொட்டகைக்கு எதிரில் சில கண்ணாடி சோத்துண்டுகள் கிடந்தன. தெருவின் ஒரு புறத்தில் அவை இருந்தபடியால் அவை கண்ணில் பட்டபோதிலும் போகிறவர்கள் வருகிறவர்கள் ஒருவரும் அவற்றைக் கவனிக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் அவரவர் வழி போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தப்பக்கம் போன சாரண ஆசிரியர் ஒருவர் அந்தக் கண்ணாடித் துண்டுகளை எடுத்து, மோட்டார் கொட்டகை வழியிலும், ஜனங்கள் வழியிலும் இல்லாமல் வேறொரு பக்கம் எறிந்ததைப் பார்த்தேன். சிறு காரியம், ஆனால் மற்றவர்களுக்கு அது மனதில் தோன்றவில்லை, பார். சாரணர்களுக்கும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசம் அதுதான்.

தெருக்கள் நடுவில் மாட்டுலாடங்கள் கிடப்பதை நீயும் மற்ற சிறுவர்களும் பார்த்திருப்பீர்கள். இவைகளால் சைக்கிள், மோட்டார் முதலான வண்டிகளுடைய ரப்பர் கட்டுகளுக்கு எந்த சமயத்திலும் பழுது உண்டாகலாம். இதைத் தெருவில் நடப்பவர்கள் கவனிப்பதில்லை. சாரணச் சிறுவர்கள் கண்களில் இவை பட்டால் உடனே இவற்றை எடுத்து என் அப்புறம் எறிந்து விடக்கூடாது?

அநேக ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்களில் ஜனங்கள் வாழைப்படித்தைத் தின்றுவிட்டு அங்கங்கே தோலை எறிந்து விடுவார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்வதால் உண்டாகும் ஆபத்து, அவற்றை யிதப்பவர்கள் அடிசறுக்கிக் கீழே விழுவதோடு போகவில்லை. சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன் ஒரு ஊரில் ரயில் வண்டி காட்டு ஒருவர் வாழைப் பழத்தோல் சறுக்கி ஓடும் வண்டிக்கு அடியில் விழுந்து உயிரை இழந்தார். இவ்வளவு ஆபத்தான இந்தத் தோல்களைத் தூரத்தில் எறிவதே மிகுந்த உபகாரமான செயல் ஆகுமே!

இப்படிப் பிறர் கவனிக்காத காரியங்களில் உதவி செய்வது சாரணர்களுடைய சிறப்பான குணங்களில் ஒன்று, மற்றொன்று என்னவென்றால், பிறருக்குத் தெரியாதபோதிலும், சாரணர்களுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு பயிற்சியால் தெரிந்துள்ள விதங்களில் உதவி செய்வது.

பயிற்சி யென்றால் முடிபோவதும், கொடியேற்றுவதும் போதாது. அவை பயிற்சியின் ஆரம்ப அடையாளங்கள். கூடிய சீக்கிரம் காரியத்துக்கு உதவும் பயிற்சிகளைப் பழகுவது ஒவ்வொரு சாரணனும் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டிய கடமை. இதற்காகவே பல கலைப் பதக்கங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

பேடன் பவல் நம்முடைய தேசத்துப் புத்தகங்களைப் பார்த்தாரோ என்னமோ தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால்

நம்முடைய பழைய முறைகளைப்போலவே அவரும் அறுபத்து நான்கு கலைகளுக்குப் பதக்கங்கள் குறித்திருக்கிறார். விவரமாய் பார்த்தால் அவை நம்முடைய முறையை ஒட்டி இல்லாவிட்டாலும் அவைகளுடைய பொது நோக்கமும், எண்ணிக்கையும் அதேயாதிரி இருப்பது கவனிக்கத்தகுந்த விஷயம்.

தேசவிபத்து அடைந்தவர்களுக்குச் சிகிச்சை செய்வது இந்தக் கலைகளில் ஒன்று. ஆனால் இதில் பதக்கம் பெற்றவன், யாருக்காவது மண்டை உடைந்தால் தான் விபத்து என்று எண்ணிக்கொண்டு இருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. சிறு காயங்கள் முதலானவற்றுக் கெல்லாம்கூட சிகிச்சை செய்துகொண்டிருந்தால் தான் அவன் பதக்கத்துக்கு மதிப்பு உண்டு.

தச்சவேலைப்பதக்கம் பெற்றவனுக்கு அழகு அவன்கையிலகப்பட்ட வரையிலும் ஒரு நாற்காலி, ஒரு மேஜை முதலான எதிலும் ஒரு பழுதும் இல்லாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்வது.

இப்படிப் பயிற்சி முதிர் முதிர், சாரணன் தன் கடமையை மேல் மேலாக நிறைவேற்றுகிறான். பிறருக்கு உதவி புரிதல் சாரணனுடைய கடமை என்று வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பது ஞாபகத்திலிருக்க வேண்டும்.

பிள்ளைகள், பெரியோர்கள் முதலான எல்லோரும் எப்போதாவது கொஞ்சம்மறதியாயிருந்து விடக்கூடும். கடமையைச் செலுத்துவதில் மறதிக்கு இடங்கொடுக்காமல் மேல் வேஷடியிலாவது, இடுப்பு வேஷடியிலாவது ஒரு முடிபோட்டு வைத்துக்கொண்டால் தினப்படி ஆகவேண்டிய நல்ல செயல் ஞாபகத்திலிருக்கும். சாரண உடுப்பாயிருந்தால், கழுத்துக்குட்டையின் ஓரங்கள் இரண்டையும் சேர்த்து முடிபோட்டுத் தினக் கடமையை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

ஒருவன் சாரணன் என்பது அவன் நாள்தோறும் நடத்தும் நற்செயலிலிருந்து விளங்கும்.

இப்படிக்கு,
உனது அன்புள்ள அண்ணன்,
சத்தான் கிருஷ்ணன்.

(தம்பி உனக்கிந்தனை கோபம்) என்ற
இராமாயணத்திலும் வீரன்மேட்டு.

- 1 சாரணிய மாவதென்னடா?
 - தாரணி மீதில்
 - சான்றோர் முறையைத்
 - தான் பிடித்து ஏகல்தானடா.
 - சட்டைப்பாகை திட்டமாக
 - ரித்தமுமணிந்திருந்தற்
 - சாரணிய மென்னலாமோடா?
 - காணயோ இன்னும்
 - பாரீனில் யாரும்
 - தானறிந்த பெரியதோர்த்தவம்.

- 2 முத்தமுதலிற் கற்கத்தக்கது
மோசஞ் செய்யாமை
ராஜனில் நேசம்

வந்தவர்க்கு இல்லை யென்னுமை
மற்றையோரை உற்றப்பிறப்பாய்க்
கற்றுமாறுவி நயம்பூண்டு

வேணமட்டும் இரக்கவணக்கங்களும்
விலகா முறாவல்
வீணக்கிடாமை

ராசமுதலிய நற்றமன நிலமை.

- 3 திரிக்ரண சுத்தியல்லவோ!

சிறுவரின் தன்
சித்தம் அறிந்து

தெரியச்செய்தல் சாரணியமடா!

வலதிற்றிரும்பு இடதிற்றிரும்பு
நேரிற்றிரும்பு ஏகிடென்னும்

வரட்டுக்கச்சல் சாரணியமா?

யுவகர் உலகில்
யுக்த முறையை

மனமறிந்து பற்றிடல் தரமா?

மு. வ. வே. ரா.

Provincial Headquarters Notices, No. 14.

Dated 15 February, 1929

Annual Registration Fee for Troops and packs for 1928-29.

To enable those troops or packs which have not yet paid, the registration fee to pay up the same, a further extension of time is allowed till the 31st March, 1929. After that date the troops or packs which do not register at the Provincial Headquarters by payment of the fee of Re. 1/-, will have their registration suspended until

the 1st October, 1929, when they will be re-registered along with Census returns, on payment of the prescribed fee.

No badges of any kind will be issued to such troops or packs nor recommendations for Railway concessions given until the time of re-registration.

Pro. Scout Hd. Qrs.,
P. O. Box 424, Madras,
15-2-29.

C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer
Provincial Commissioner.

Corrections to the Provincial Headquarters Notices No. 13.

Dated 15th January, 1929.

Under the head--Warrants Cancelled.

Anantapur District.

Scoutmaster.
W. No.
2 to read 3.
Asst. Scoutmaster.
W. No.
1. N. Meeran Sahib, Municipal High School Hindu-pur—to be deleted.

Tanjore District.

Cubmaster.
W. No.
6. S. Doraisami Aiyer, Board Ely. School, Ayyampet to read S. Doraisami Aiyer, Board Ely. School, Ammapet.

Local Scout Associations Registered:

Tirupathi Local Association, Chittoor Dt.		Puttur Local Association, South Kanara Dt.	
President.	Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Iyer, Tirupathi	President.	Mr. B. S. Holla, BSc., B. L., Puttur, South Kanara
Hon. Secretaries.	Mr. K. S. Srinivasachari, Govt. Trg. School, Tirupathi Mr. V. S. Natesa Aiyer, Mission School, Tirupathi	Hon. Secretary.	Mr. B. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., B.L., Puttur, South Kanara
Tanjore Local Association, Tanjore Dt.		Mayavaram Local Association, Tanjore Dt.	
President.	Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam, Bar-at-Law	President.	Rao Bahadur C. S. Subbramanipantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Mayavaram
Hon. Secretaries.	Mr. T. P. Santanakrishna, B.A., L.T., 1476, South Rampart, Tanjore. Mr. C. Vedachalam, B.A., B.L., District Board Office, Tanjore	Hon. Secretary.	T. Subramania Aiyer, 138, Pattamangalam Street, Mayavaram
		Markapur Local Association, Kurnool Dt.	
		President.	V. V. S. Avadhani, B.A., B.L., Markapur
		Hon. Secretary.	V. Subbaroyan, Superintendent of Police, Markapur

Warrants Cancelled.

District Commissioners		Chingleput Dt. ... S. Wadsworth, M.A., I.C.S., Chingleput	
Chittoor Dt.	... A. Devaraja Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Chittoor	Assistant District Commissioners.	
Cuddapah Dt.	... P. Sitaramaya, B.A., L.T., Nandalur	Chittoor Dt.	... B. C. Panchanathan, Bar-at-Law, Chittoor
Kurnool Dt.	... Rao Bahadur C. Venkatarangareddi, B.A., B.L., Kurnool	Nilgiris Dt.	... C. Govindan Nayar, Bar-at-Law, Ootacamund
Tanjore Dt.	... V. Gurusami Sastrigal, B.A., L.T., Tirukattupalli	West Godavari Dt.	Bh. Krishnarao, Narsapur
Tinnevelly Dt.	... Rev. G. T. Selwyn, M.A., Palamcottah	Tanjore District.	
Godavery East & West Dt.	... Rao Sahib T. S. Subbramnia Aiyer, M.A., L.T., Rajamundry,	Assistant Cubmasters.	
		W. No. 2. T. K. Venkatarama Aiyer, 1st Papanasam Pack	

Warrants Renewed for 1928-29.

District Commissioners.		Anantapur ... P. Suryanarayanarao, B.A., L.T., Dharmavaram	
Anantapur	... C. Obi Reddi, B.A. B.L., Anantapur	Arcot North	... T. S. Venkataramanan, Vellore
Arcot North	... C. Doraisamiah, B.A., B.L., Vellore	Arcot South	... Vacant
Arcot South	... M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliar, Vridhachalam	Bellary	... Vacant
Bellary	... Dr. R. Naganna Gowda, Ph. D., M.L.C., Bellary.	Chingleput	... Mohamed Shahabuddin, I. C. S., Chingleput
Chingleput	... Vacant	Chittoor	... Rev. R. M. Parton, M.A., Arogyavaram P. O. Chittoor
Chittoor	... C. Venkataramana Aiyer, B.A., B.L., Chittoor	Coimbatore	... T. B. Gopalacharya, B.A., B.L., Coimbatore
Coimbatore	... V. C. Subbayagownder, Coimbatore	Cuddapah	... Vacant
Cuddapah	... N. Rangareddi, B.A., B.L., Cuddapah	Ganjam	... Vacant
Ganjam	... Vacant	Godavari East	... J. Ganganna, Innespet, Rajamundry
Godavari East	... A. Ramarao, B.A., B.L., Rajamundry	Godavari West & Kistna	... Y. Narayanamurthy Pantulu, Narsapur
Godavari West & Kistna	... Vacant		... T. Sundaramayagaru, Gannavaram
Guntur	... Vacant	Guntur	... Vacant
Kanara South	... A. B. Shetty, M.L.C., Mangalore	Kanara South	... Vacant
Kurnool	... H. Peraiya Sastry, B.A., L.T., Kurnool	Kurnool	... M. Ramaya, B.A., L.T., Atmakur
Madras, (Adyar).	V. Subbramaniam, B.A., B.T., Adyar	Madras (Adyar)	... Vacant
Madras, (North).	Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu I.S.O. Madras	Madras (North)	... E. K. Govindasami Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., Madras
Madras (South)	... A. J. Leech, Madras	Madras (South)	... V. S. Rathuasabapathi, B.T., (Nat.) Madras
Madura	... R. Krishnaiyer, B.A., B.L., Madura	Madura	... Vacant
Malabar	... P. Kunhiraman Nayar, B.A., L.T., Calicut	Malabar	... V. Govindan, B.A., L.T., Cannanore
Nellore	... D. Swamidoss, B.A., Nellore		... P. P. Venkatachalam, B.A., L.T., Palghat
Nilgris	... Lt. Col. L. L. Porter, O.B.E., V.D., (On leave) Coonoor	Nellore	... Vacant
	Major J. H. J. Hayhurst, M.B.E., (Acting) Ootacamund	Nilgris	... Vacant
Ramnad	... R. A. Narayana Aiyer, M.A., B.L., Madura	Ramnad	... E. D. Philip, B.A., Sivaganga
Salem	... S. A. Steele, M.A., Salem		... A. Meenakshisundaram Aiyer, B.A., B.L., Madura
Tanjore	... Vacant	Salem	... Vacant
Tinnevelly	... T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, B.A., B.L., Palamcottah	Tanjore	... J. I. Muthaya, Mannargudi
Trichinopoly	... R. Madhavachari, B.A., B.C.E., Golden Rock		... G. Venkatesan, Tirukattupalli
Vizagapatam	... P. C. Venkatapathi Razu, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Vizagapatam	Tinnevelly	... Rev. W. E. Evans, Palamcottah
		Trichinopoly	... M. Nathar, M.A., Trichinopoly
		Vizagapatam	... A. L. Narayana, B.A., L.T., Yellamanchilli
			... R. B. Krishnarao, Vizagapatam
			... M. K. R. Dikshitulu, B.A., L.T., Anakapalli
Hony. District Commissioner for Tinnevelly.			
Rev. G. T. Selwyn, M.A., Palamcottah			
Assistant District Commissioners.			
Anantapur	... P. Venkatesan, B.A., B.L., Anantapur		
	... T. S. Ramaya, M.A., L.T., Hindupur		

New Warrants Issued.

District Scoutmasters.		Madras Dt. ... Capt. A. Guthrie, 'Ranade House' Kilpaik, Madras. (for Adyar, Madras North and Madras South)	
Tinnevelly Dt.	... Sathia Samuel, B.A., L.T., Caldwell High School, Tuticorin, (for Tuticorin Area.)		
Tanjore Dt.	... N. Ramadas Aiyer, B.A., B.L., Town Extensions, Kumbakonam, (for Kumbakonam L. A. Area)	Godavari East Dt. Bh. Krishnarao, B.A., (Cal.) Fraserpet, Cocanada, (for the whole district)	

New Troops and Packs Registered.

The following New Troops and Packs have paid their Annual Registration Fee for the year 1928-1929 and have been duly Registered at the Provincial Scout Headquarters. The registration for the following troops has to be renewed on 1st October 1929, by their sending census returns and Re. 1/- Registration fee through their respective District councils or Local Associations.

Arcot South District.

Troop.	
Reg. No.	12. Vinayaka Troop, Tiruvetkalam, Minakshi College P. O. S. Arcot
	13. Besant Troop, 26 Sankara Naidu Street, Tirupuliyur

Godavari West & Kistna Districts.

Troop.	
Reg. No.	19. 3rd Ellore, Municipal High School, Ellore
	20. 4th Ellore, Municipal High School, Ellore

Guntur District.

Troop.	
Reg. No.	9. 3rd Guntur (Star) U. L. C. Mission High School, Guntur
	10. 4th Guntur, (Rovers) Govt. Mohamedan Training School, Guntur

Kurnool District.

Troop.	
Reg. No.	16. 1st Markapur Rovers. c/o A. Varadan, Board High School, Markapur

List of men who took the Training at the Dharmapuri Camp.

January-February 1929.

R. Ramaswami, Sundracharlu Hostel, Cherry Road, Salem	B. Abraham, Headmaster, London Mission H. E. School, Atur
L. Subramania Aiyar, Union Higher Elementary School, Velur P. O.	N. S. Raghavachar, V. C. S. School, Omalur
S. James, London Mission Korava Settlement, Talavasal P. O.	P. Ramasubba Aiyer, B.A., L.T., Salem College, Salem
S. Vedanayagam, Jayapuram, Papireddipatti P. O.	N. S. Ganapathi Aiyar, 113, Cherry Road, Salem
T. Sivarama Sastri, Headmaster, Board Higher Elementary School, Kannankurichi, P. O.	S. Sivarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Salem
S. N. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Headmaster, Board Higher Elementary School, Belur, P. O.	K. V. Subramania Aiyar, Headmaster, Board H. E. School, Valapady P. O.
S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B.A., L.T., Hosur	J. A. Durai Raj, B.A., L.T., London Mission High School, Salem
S. N. Venkatarama Aiyar, Headmaster, Bd. H. E. School, Aragalore, P. O.	N. I. Khasim Sahib, Headmaster, Board El. School, Kandampalayam P. O. Via Tiruchengode
A. V. Sundareswara Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Gokulnath Hindu Mahajana Secondary School, Salem	M. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Headmaster, Bd. H. E. School, Etapur, P. O.
A. Ponniah, London Mission School, Salem	R. NARAYANSWAMI AIYAR, B.A., L.T.
S. Raghupathi Aiyar, Headmaster, Bd. H. E. School, Mohanur P. O.	Assistant Scoutmaster,
	G. T. J. THADDAEUS, B.A., Dy. Camp Chief.
	Scoutmaster,



A Scout Wedding:

(Woodroffe — Wathan)

Eversleigh Scouts forming an Arch of Staves for the Couple to pass through.

(By kind permission of the "Madras Mail")



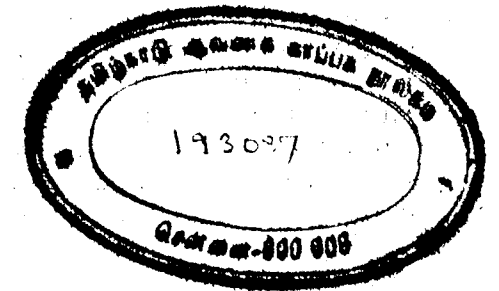
The Muslim College Troop:

Pentland Flag Winners for Madras (S)

(By kind permission of the "Swarajya")

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE BOYS' SECTION



LIFE.

To awaken each morning with a smile brightening my face; to greet the day with reverence for the opportunities it contains; to approach my work with a clean mind; to hold ever before me, even in doing of little things, the Ultimate Purpose toward which I am working; to meet men and women with laughter on my lips and love in my heart; to be gentle, kind and courteous through all the hours; to approach the night with weariness that ever woos sleep and the joy that comes from work well done, this is how I desire to waste wisely my days.

THE COMING JAMBOREE.

As the months slip by and the time for our World Jamboree in August next draws rapidly nearer, I am greatly moved by the splendid response which is evidently going to be made by the different nations that form our brotherhood. Where we had expected contingents of fifty we find hundreds are coming, and where hundreds were thought possible we hear that thousands are actually preparing to attend the camp. This is splendid! What a glorious friendship-forming time we shall have! That will be the main object of our assemblage. The youth of all nations will come together not merely to remain in their national groups gazing at the rest, but to mingle individually with the boys of other countries and to get to know them personally and initiate friendships with them which will last them in the years to come. If Scouters will recognise this as the important feature of our gathering and will promote it by all the means in their power they will be doing a service of future value to the peace of the world.

The time for preparation is already getting short, and the time available in camp for building up those friendships will be shorter still. So Scouters would do well to plan without delay the steps they propose to take towards getting the best possible results out of this unique opportunity. From now onwards fire your boys' interest in and knowledge of the different nationalities they will meet. Organise displays, camping apparatus, artistic handicrafts, etc., such as will interest others in your own nation, and will help to educate the public as to the varied and diverse directions in which Scouting tends to educate the boys.

This Jamboree is going to be the biggest concurrence of youth that the world has ever seen. Let us all work to make it also the most successful in its results.

Like all your Brother Scouts in Great Britain I am looking forward with intense joy to the Jamboree and to the wonderful opportunity it will give to us all of exchanging greetings, of discussing problems and above all of going forward with fresh inspiration and renewed strength of brotherhood to spread our Movement wider and to a greater good for the peace of the World and the Service of God.

Robert Baden-Powell

Chief Scout

THE GREAT COMRADE.

An Allegory.

I saw a little child roaming through Treasure Woods. The morning sunshine, flooding the grassy pathway, turned the dewdrops into glittering diamonds, flashing now green, now mauve, now yellow before him. The birds were singing in an ecstasy of joyful praise, thrushes, blackbirds, linnets, wrens; and high overhead a lark's song sounded sweet and clear. The little child stood a moment to listen with upturned eager face, then he too began to sing joyously, a happy little song that wandered on and on, now high, now low, a little song without any words at all.

Beside him walked a Companion, tall and strong and kind, with a tender look in his eyes. The little child seemed to take him happily for granted, turning to him naturally to show him some newfound treasure, to point out some beautiful butterfly. Sometimes the two would stand silent to listen to the rustle of a field-mouse or the twitter of nestlings. Sometimes when the little child wanted a spray of blossom above his reach, the strong hand of his companion would pull down the branch that he might gather it. Sometimes as he ran amongst the bushes after some treasure, that protecting hand held aside brambles, or caught him as he stumbled. Each time this happened, the little child's glad 'thank you' seemed readier than before, and a growing realisation of the help that never failed showed in his attitude toward his companion.

Suddenly weariness came upon the child "I'm so tired," he said, and stopped short, looking helplessly at the long grassy way ahead.

Without a word the tall Companion stooped, and lifted him in his strong arms. The little child nestled close with his curly head against that broad shoulder, one little hot hand tightly clasping the precious flowers, and in two minutes he was fast asleep. And I saw no more.

And I saw again, and this time instead of the little child was a sturdy well-grown

boy. His eyes alight with the zest of living and the joy of adventure, he went along the wide grassy path through Treasure Woods, now racing ahead of his Comrade, now lagging behind, now climbing some tree by the wayside, now exploring some dell or thicket.

As they went, the boy talked but little. Seldom at first, and later, never, did he ask for a helping hand. But there was in all his joy in his own strength, and, in his attitude toward his Comrade, a trace of the glad gratitude of the little child. After each escapade he would turn a glowing face to find an answering glow in his Comrade's eyes.

As the hours wore on, the boy, testing the other's strength by his own, found there no hint of weakness, no sign of weariness, though he himself began to tire. Always his Comrade showed greater, stronger, finer than himself. Into his attitude crept a touch of admiration, which increased by leaps and bounds with every test of endurance. The grassy path now sloped steeply down to the river. The boy began throwing stones at a piece of driftwood floating swiftly past.

"Look," he said suddenly, and then started running along the bank to where the arm of a tree leaned low over the rushing water. Clinging to the branch he reached down to seize the collar of a struggling dog, whose brown eyes implored his help. But it was just beyond his grasp. The despair in those pleading eyes was reflected in his own, when suddenly he felt a weight against him, and a strong arm reached past his own and drew the grateful, dripping creature to safety.

The boy stood gazing at his Comrade with a new light in his eyes, an expression very like that which glowed in the dog's, a new humility, a new adoration. And I saw no more.

* * * *

Again I saw, and now it was a youth who trod the grassy path through the Treasure Woods, a youth with, added to the quest for adventure and the zest of living, a sense of growing powers and developing manhood. In his eyes was a puzzled look, as if ever before his mind were some unsolved problem. He seemed to hold himself somewhat critically aloof from his Comrade, who walked near him, patiently, quietly waiting for some sign or invitation, making no attempt to force his company on the youth. Sometimes in the boy's manner was a trace of the glad frankness of the little child, sometimes a hint of the admiration of the older child as he paced the grassy path, now pushing forward with determination, now hesitating with lagging step.

The puzzled look was most marked at those times when he seemed to be seeking something. Flowers, birds, butterflies, he examined with care, lingering over the beautiful markings of a moth, or the formation of a tunnel-shaped spider's web, with a searching look as though he would see more than the beauty or wonder of each, studying the wind-blown clouds overhead and the sparkle of the evening sunlight on the water as though they had some great secret to reveal.

At last, almost unconsciously, a half-question fell from his lips which the other answered simply and quietly, but with such wisdom that the boy's eyes flashed with satisfaction. After this, question followed question, and the critical aloofness disappeared, as he found that no question of his was beyond the other's power to answer.

The sun set in a blaze of glory across the river, and the boy watched it with wonder in his eyes. The air was filled with the evening songs of the birds. The sunset

faded into twilight, the birds fell silent and bats flew round them. Little by little the darkness deepened and the stars gleamed overhead.

Once during the night the boy put out a groping hand.

"Are you there?" he asked, and his voice sounded tense and unnatural.

"All the time," came the answer in that firm quiet voice, and the tenseness relaxed, and peace flooded the woods.

Morning came, and with it very early the songs of the birds and the sparkle of the sunshine on the dewy grass.

The boy suddenly turned to the other and looked him full in the face.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"The Comrade who has been with you all the time," replied the other.

"But something more?" persisted the boy.

"The Friend and Helper of the little child," said the other.

"But something more yet," persisted the boy.

"The Companion whose strength is yours for your own use and for others," was the reply.

"And still something more," said the boy, a great awe and wonder filling him.

Silence fell, and in the silence the sunshine made a golden glory round the other, and looking into his eyes the boy saw the revelation of the secret he had sought. He bowed his head and worshipped.

"My Friend, my Comrade, my God," he said.

(A. M. Pullen.)

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?

A match has a head but no face.
A watch has a face but no head.
A river has a mouth but no tongue.
A waggon has a tongue but no mouth.

An umbrella has ribs but no trunk.
A tree has a trunk but no ribs.
A rooster has a comb but no hair.
A rabbit has hair but no comb.

Careers for Boys.

(I)

The Training Ship "Dufferin".

(BY CAPTAIN H. A. B. DIGBY-BESTE, O.B.E.,)

Asst. Commissioner, for Sea Scouts, Bombay.

EVERY profession in the world has a different method by which one may qualify. In some, it is necessary to pass certain Technical Examinations before one can obtain a post, whilst in others it is only necessary to obtain a footing. But there is one thing common to all, and that is, that without hard work and knowledge of profession, it is difficult to succeed. There is no doubt that in a few cases, men without these qualifications have been able to make their livelihood. But such instances are few and far between and anyhow, their example is not one which a Scout should desire to follow.

In the olden days, men near the sea coast drifted into ships and automatically became sailors. The roving life at sea unsuited them for other work, whilst the hardships of the sea resulted in the "Survival of the fittest". These two factors bred in all countries a very fine sea-faring class, but about 70 years ago, the advance of trade and especially, the introduction of steam, made it necessary for the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom to introduce certain examinations which ensured that only qualified men should take command of, and officer, ships. These examinations have been revised from time to time, but still hold good.

To become an officer at sea, it is necessary to have been at sea in some capacity on deck for four years before appearing for the Board of Trade Examination for Second Mate. This examination is purely vocational and the main sub-heads are Navigation and Seamanship. After a further time of service at sea as an officer in charge of a Watch, it is possible to sit for the Mate's Examination, and again, after a further period, one can appear before the authorities and pass for Master Mariner. With the latter certificate in his pocket, a man has all the necessary attainments to take command

of any Merchant Ship afloat, though of course, actual command in practice is not given until a man has risen to that position in the Shipping Company he joins.

It will be seen that the apprenticeship for the sea is long and arduous, and that the primary four years must be done in some capacity before actual knowledge of the working of the ship is obtained. This may be done in the capacity of a sailor and no better seamen have been bred than those who started in that way and have worked their way up from the House-pipe to the Quarter Deck.

But it is not always easy to become a sailor, as Ship Masters require professional knowledge in their seamen, and this factor led to the introduction of an apprenticeship system in the sea profession, similar to that in many other trades and callings. The usual way now for a boy to go to sea is to become an apprentice in a Shipping Firm and after completing four years at sea in the service of that firm, to sit for his Examination. But even this was not enough. Shipowners very often demanded that a certain amount of professional knowledge and a good sound education were necessary before a boy went to sea, and to supply this demand, Training Ships were established in which a boy received Vocational Training, side by side with his later years of School Education.

Lately, this opening and these chances have been opened to Indians by the establishment of the Training Ship "Dufferin" in Bombay, by the Government of India. The course in this ship is a three-year course and during these three years, the cadets complete their school education and acquire such Nautical Knowledge as it is possible to give a lad in a non-sea going vessel. The life on board the ship teaches him discipline and orderliness. It also trains him to the fact that a sailor must live

on his ship and that the ship comes first, for, whilst a seaman has all the advantages of open air, healthy, and interesting life, he also has to harden himself to the fact that, in many ways, it is a lonely life and is devoid of home comforts.

The system of training given in the "Dufferin" is similar to that given in similar establishments in England. But to this, has been grafted the theory of Scouting. For, after all, a ship is very much like a Scout Camp. Once at sea, there are no shops at which you can purchase what you have forgotten. There are no Repair Works where both minor and major ills can be attended to; a ship must be self-sufficient and its personnel must know its profession in detail as well as in theory. The Scout's law is, in fact, the law of a sailor and the sailor, like the Scout, must, above all, believe in and practice "Service to others" and confidence in himself. A ship is to a sailor what a troop is to a scout—something he takes pride in, and it is because of this fact that the scouts' theory is so adaptable to a training ship. A Scout Troop is divided into Patrols under their leaders; in the Training ship, the cadets are divided into "Tops" under Cadet Captains. In a Scout Camp programmes have to be worked out day by day, so as to obtain the maximum amount of work and interest in the minimum amount of time. To do this without boring a boy, it is necessary to keep him always employed, but frequently change his subject.

In the "Dufferin", the "reveille" (a cadet as Bugler) goes at 6 A.M. In the next 20 minutes, the boy has to make his bed and have a dip in the Swimming Bath; at 6.20 Physical Training Exercises are conducted by one of the cadets, ending with a run round the deck, up one side of the rigging down the other to the Mess Room where tea and biscuits are issued. The ship is then washed down and the brass work cleaned by the boys themselves and for this work only one hour is allotted. Signalling for 20 minutes, followed by vocational instruction for 40 minutes makes the time pass quickly, but the day is only just started. When this is over, the boys wash and get into the Uniform of the day

and they fall in for "Divisions" or, to use land parlance, "parade." The cadets are then inspected and have about 5 minutes drill with their own bugle and fife band to cheer them up; 5 minutes silence then is sounded for prayers and during these 5 minutes, a deep hush falls over the ship, whilst each community thanks its Maker for the day to come. The bugle then rings up, "Come to the Kitchen door" and the boys double down to breakfast and then proceed straight to their Class Rooms, where with the exception of two short breaks and the dinner hour, they remain till 5 P.M. After that, Deck Games, Boxing or Gymnasium, Fire Quarters, Evening Quarters, Supper, Debate, Lecture or Night Studies, follow in quick succession. A short time for recreation during which a cup of steaming cocoa comes in as a welcome night cap, then bed!

This is the daily routine, except for Thursdays, Saturday and Sunday afternoons, when the boys proceed ashore to their Playing Field. On Saturday, there are no school hours, but the cadets learn the work of the ship by actually doing it. The morning Divisions on Sundays are more formal as each boy has to be in his best uniform when the Captain inspects each and every Cadet and the ship.

The programmes on paper may seem long and difficult but when the work is done in a ship of which you are proud, in clean waters, away from the dust of the beach, and in the company of many others whom you like, the task is lightened and the days in the Training Ship are days, which experience shows, a man looks back upon with pride and envy.

The competition for entry into the "Dufferin" is keen. It is necessary to pass an Examination in English, Arithmetic, History and Geography, which is up to a standard some three Standards below Matriculation, and if 50% marks are obtained, to come to Bombay with others, for selection. The boy must be under 16, of good physique and perfect eyes.

Last year, some 146 sat for the examination all over India, 72 passed and 35 out of the 72, who seemed to be likely raw

material, were chosen and joined the ship. The boys have to be in residence for 8 months each year and the fees which cover Board, Lodge, Medical attendance and Games are some Rs. 50 per month. To this sum has to be added a further sum of Rs. 10 for extras and the cost of the original Uniform and Equipment which amounts to about Rs. 250. But the education given for this sum is exceedingly good and the University of Bombay have granted recognition for the Leaving Certificate of the "Dufferin" as equivalent to the Matriculation. The numbers in the ship are limited so that there is good chance of every one who leaves the ship, being employed. On completion of this training, the boy joins a ship for only three years as

an apprentice, as the time spent on the "Dufferin" is accepted as equivalent to one year's sea time. The prospects after that depend on the boy's own initiative and intelligence, as they do in every other profession. There is plenty of room on top for the best and a good sound profession for all who are willing to work and "play the game".

Should any Scout reading this article, desire more information, he should apply in writing to the Captain Superintendent of the "Dufferin", Mazgaon Pier, Bombay, (10), with One rupee, when a prospectus giving full details will be sent to him, whilst a further amount of As. 8 will bring him a copy of the ship's Magazine "The Indian Cadet".

The Elf and The Acorn.

A NATURE STORY.

THERE was once a baby elf who didn't know very much about anything. One afternoon he was picking up some pebbles because he wanted to have a game of five stones, and he found a little green acorn that had slipped out of its cup.

"Oh, what a pretty stone!" he cried. "And this makes five."

So he sat down near a shady tree and began to play, but of course the acorn kept slipping off his hand. Then he became very cross, and said to the acorn, "You're no good at all. You can't stay on my hand a second, so I'm going to throw you away." And he threw the little acorn as far as ever he could.

"Surely I am some good," thought the acorn as it lay in the long green grass, and it felt quite sad and lonely. But near the grass where the acorn was lying there was a clear stream with an old willow leaning over it, and the willow tree now shook all its delicate leaves and whispered softly, "Don't you believe what that little elf says, for I know better. You will some day grow into a beautiful tree, but as for me, when the winter storms come I shall fall and lie across the cold stream."

Then the acorn felt much happier. "I hope what the willow tree has been whispering will come true," it said to itself.

And now a great oak tree which extended its twisted branches right above the acorn also murmured, "Yes, yes, it is indeed true. You will some day be a beautiful strong oak like myself, but when that time comes I may be withered and leafless."

Both the friendly trees were right, for after the cold silence of winter, when spring came the acorn sent forth a little stem and tiny leaflets upwards towards the light. How happy it felt when the warm sun glinting through the branches of the tree above it shone down on its first leaves!

"Just look at me," it whispered to the grass, "I am not a useless green stone after all. I am a lovely little tree."

Then the grass shook with laughter.

"You are not a tree yet. You are only a sprouting acorn," it replied.

One evening there was a terrible thunderstorm. The old oak groaned and sighed for a long time, and then, snap went one of its biggest branches. It fell with a crash quite near the acorn, but the next day a woodman came and dragged it away. Now

the acorn could see much more of the beautiful sky, and day by day it grew taller and stronger. But when autumn came, and all its little leaves fell to the ground, this made it feel quite unhappy again.

"I hope I shall have some more leaves next year," it whispered to the shivering grass. And the grass laughed and replied, "Of course you will. Every spring you'll have new leaves." "Oh, how wonderful!" thought the baby oak tree. "Now I am just like an ugly little stick, but in spring I shall be covered with bright green leaves."

Then one dark day when soft flakes of snow were hurrying from the sky, the willow fell with a great splash right across the stream. "Alas," it cried. "I knew I should fall some day, for I was leaning too far over the water." "I am very sorry for you," whispered the tiny tree.

Soon the weather grew warm again and the little oak tree put forth its leaves. Then

one beautiful day the elf who had thrown the acorn away happened to pass by. He stopped by the little tree, and clapping his hands with delight he began to dance all round it. "Well, you are a pretty little tree!" he cried, "so tall and straight and such bright green leaves!" Oh, how proud the baby oak felt when the elf said this.

"Yet once upon a time you called me a little green stone, and you said I was no good at all."

"Oh, I don't remember that. Really, I don't think I did; and anyhow you're very lovely now." Then the little tree felt wonderfully happy.

Even the big oak smiled down at it. Oh how good it was to be alive and to be growing stronger and more beautiful every day, and to feel the breezes and the gentle rain, and the warm yellow beams of light!

I. M. RAYNER.

SILK WORMS.

SILK is the queen of Textile fibres. It will interest young Scouts to know how this wonderful fibre is produced and if any romance is attached to this useful worm which produces such lustrous fibre.

China is pronounced to be the home of the silk worm. According to ancient classics, the Emperor Houng—Ti who lived about 2600 years before our era urged his wife to study the silk worm and try to find some way of winding the silk from the cocoons and employ it in the manufacture of fibres in order that she might add to the happiness of the people. The Empress Sibuj-chi at once ordered a number of worms to be collected, fed them on mulberry leaves and gradually learnt to rear them and reel the cocoons. The mulberry tree was cultivated in an enclosure attached to the Royal palace and here the Empress and her great ladies collected the leaves. By their example, they encouraged the people to take up the culture of silk worms and from that time the structure of a vast industry was built up.

The story gives that in spite of stringent laws, a Chinese princess who was married

to a Khoten prince carried the silk worm eggs in her head dress and divulged the secrets of the industry in her new home. These secrets slowly filtered down to Japan. It was introduced into Europe by two monks of the order of St. Basil who carried some silk worm eggs in the hollows of their canes which they used as pilgrim staffs.

So far as India is concerned, it is doubtful if she obtained her knowledge of silk worm rearing from China since it is freely quoted in the ancient Indian literature of the Sanscrit Aryans. It is also not known definitely when the industry came into existence into India. At present, the industry is well established in the Mysore Plateau, including Kollegal, some parts of Bengal, Assam and Kashmir.

There are 4 varieties of silk worms in India—Mulberry feeding on mulberry leaves, Eri feeding on Castor leaves, Muga and Tasur feeding on Oak plum leaves. Of these Mulberry and Eri are fully domesticated, Muga partly domesticated and Tasur wild.

The life and habits of all these worms are the same—only the food that each eats is different. Since mulberry is the worm that is commonly reared all over the world and yields the best quality of Silk, its life and habits are described here.

To start the rearing of silk worms even as a hobby, a regular supply of mulberry leaves is necessary. These are got either from trees or bushes. Mulberry is generally propagated by cuttings and grows in all soils. It generally takes 5—6 Months to pick up leaves from a bush and 3—5 years from a tree. When the leaves are ready in a plantation, the rearing of worms begins. For this purpose a batch of silk worm eggs is obtained and kept in specially made bamboo trays and hachans. These eggs hatch out in about ten days after laying in the case of polyvoltine races and ten months in the case of univoltine races. Indian races of silk worms are polyvoltine and European races univoltine. These newly hatched worms are fed with finely chopped tender mulberry leaves about 6 times a day. In about 30 days continuous feeding, except during moulting periods, the worms begin to spin cocoons similar to many other insects; the silk worm moults 4 times as it feeds and grows. During the period of moulting the worms are quite inactive and eat nothing.

Since the worms do not eat all the leaves they are given they are cleaned

almost daily to prevent fermentation of old leaves. As the worms grow they are given more and more space. The newly hatched larva which is only 2-mm. in length grows to 2 inches before the spinning period and so one quarter tray of small worms generally occupy 25 trays during the spinning period. When the worms are ripe they assume a transparent colour when they ought to be picked out and placed in spinning trays. Here each ripe worm oozes out his continuous silk thread from the two silk glands and encloses itself in a nest for self-protection. These nests are called cocoons. They are held tight by a sort of gum called 'Serecin'. When the gummy water is dissolved in hot water, the filaments are separated and removed in specially constructed reeling machines. This is the fibre that is called silk.

If the cocoons are kept without stifling the Chrysalides inside, they emerge as winged moths in about ten days after the cocoons are spun. These moths are either male or female. Each male moth pairs off with a female moth. After 8 hours copulation, the female moth is separated from the male and kept safely for laying eggs. Each lays as much as 250—400 eggs. These are the eggs used for silk worm rearing. Each cycle takes about 2 months.

ACHAYA.

WHEN I'M A MAN.

When I'm a man I think I'll be
A guard upon a train,
And wave a flag to make it go
From anywhere to Tain.
Or what about an engineer,
With lots of tools and things?
It would be fun I think—don't you?—
To make a ship with wings.
And yet I think I'd rather be
The captain on a boat.
With buttons bright and full command
Of everything afloat.

Or, better still, a chimney-sweep,
And get all nice and black,
And not have mummy say to me:
"Oh, dear! my dirty Jack."
But oh! I would so like to be
A bus conductor smart.
And punch the tickets, blue and green,
And know the stops by heart.
I really don't know which is quite
The nicest thing to be,
But just just at present I should like
To sit on Mummy's knee. B. E. S.

A Story from English History.

NOT very long ago there lived in a village in England a blacksmith famous all the country round for his excellent work.— Men came from far and near to get their horses shod at his smithy. And they brought their ploughs to him to be mended.

But chiefly and above all he was famous for the chains he made and so proud was he of his renown in this direction and so confident was he of their strength and durability that he made it an invariable habit to stamp each link with a private mark of his own.

Thus he prospered and was respected by all who knew him and had dealings with him.—

But troublous times came and whether my blacksmith became involved in some political intrigue or fell into evil company and so came within the clutches of the law I know not, but the sad fact remains that one day he was seized by the police and put into prison on a serious charge involving the penalty of death.—

Being an important prisoner and a man well known for his strength and daring, he was chained to a pillar in the centre of the dungeon.

Now the blacksmith, being determined to escape, had managed unperceived to secrete a small file about his person; so it was with a grim smile that he watched his captors fasten on his chains and having placed bread and water within his reach, close and lock the prison door leaving no warder on guard.—

No sooner was the blacksmith left alone than he gently set to work to file through the chains that bound him knowing well that once released from them he would have no difficulty in making his escape through the clumsily barred windows.—

But file and file as he might he could make no impression on the chains—link after link he tried to cut through but one and all resisted his every attempt. Cursing the file, in a fury of disappointment he flung it on the ground and tore at the chain in a fierce agony of despair until his hand bled and the cold sweat stood on his brow.

The long night passed at length and with the earliest streak of dawn the wretched man picked up his file and once more tried to break his chain.

And then as the light grew brighter, he took to examining each link carefully with a view to detect if possible, the weakest spot.

Soon a horrid suspicion flashed into his mind to be turned all too quickly into a dread certainty as he further scrutinized each link in the morning light.

Yes, it was only too true, the chain was one of his own making, and each link forged by his own hand bore the unmistakable mark that he himself had placed there. These links he knew were so strong that nothing could break through them and he sank to the ground crushed to the bitter irony of a fate that condemned him to be bound and sent to his doom by the very chains he himself had forged.

The Romance of The Motor Car.

THE motor car has become such a common feature of even Madras roads nowadays that the motorist is apt to forget the essentially romantic nature of its gradual development. Sir Oliver Lodge has observed that "the facility of locomotion adds nothing to human intelligence if it is a mere scampering over the ground." Thus our interest in the motor car should

be intense not only on the score of motoring being one of the most delightful modes of travel, but also on the score of the motor car itself being a profoundly attractive mechanical achievement.

The history of the modern motor car is fascinating in the extreme, and it gains added interest from the fact that modern automotive construction dates only from

such a recent year as 1900. The phenomenal success which the industry has achieved will be evident from the following figures for the number of cars constructed in America alone:—

Production in 1909	1,27,731
Production in 1924	3,617,602
Production in 1925	4,336,754

At the present day the country of greatest "motor density" is the United States of America, where there is one for every five persons; and among the States, California ranks first having one car for every 2.8 persons. There is no reason for surprise, after a glance at the above figures, if we are told that more than 80 per. cent. of all the cars in the world are owned in the United States. This staggering success of the motor car industry, which is one of the greatest, if not the greatest industry of the world, is due mainly to concentration on mass production methods according to the most scientific principles, with consequent cheapness of cost and standardisation of design.

Pioneering is its own reward; and the credit of pioneering in this field belongs to the French. In 1885 Gottlieb Daimler, after whom the famous Daimler cars are named, invented the petrol-driven internal combustion engine which came to be employed in self-propelled road vehicles. Mr. Panhard and Levassor, of the firm bearing their joint names, secured the French patents from Daimler. It was Levassor of this firm who devised the transmission system, which in its general principles remains unaltered to this day.

In considering the history of the motor car one must not leave out of account the important part which races such as "The Gordon Bennet Cup" and "The Grand Prix," and the several motor shows have played. Their effect was to accelerate a rapid improvement in speed, efficiency, reliability and neatness of appearance. Also, one must not omit to mention the deep debt of gratitude which the motorist owes to the metallurgical scientists who spend their day examining metal fractures under a microscope, and making research into every conceivable way in which iron, aluminium and

other metals can be made better for engineering purposes. The motor car of today is not the product of some sudden "brain wave" on the part of an individual; rather it has been made possible by the construction of thousands of experimental cars, and by the scientific production of alloys tougher and better heat-resisting than the materials used before. Till 1910 France had the leadership in the manufacture of cars. After that year, however, the leadership passed into the hands of the United States where natural advantages were plentiful; for example, there were many oil wells in that country, it was a country of great distances, and the *per capita* wealth higher and more evenly distributed than in any other country in the world. The effect of the Great War was to give a set back to the industry, in Europe while America made still greater headway in its leadership.

Though the works of a motor car seem hopelessly puzzling even to the experienced motorist, the machinery which makes it move is essentially simple. The main part of the motor car is the engine which consists of a number of cylinders (usually four, six or eight in number) with tight-fitting pistons working in them. Each cylinder has got an inlet and an outlet valve and a spark plug. The pistons are symmetrically connected to a crankshaft which is supported on what are called "main bearings." A fly wheel is rigidly attached to the farther end of the crankshaft. When the fly wheel is rotated—that is what happens when the starting handle is turned, or the button of the electric starter is pressed—the piston goes down (we are considering only one cylinder for simplicity) creating a vacuum at the top of the cylinder. To fill this space an explosive mixture of petrol vapour and air rushes in from the carburettor through the inlet valve. When the piston goes up the gases are compressed. At maximum compression an electric spark is arranged to pass across the spark plug. This spark ignites the explosive mixture which expands in volume, pushing down the piston with tremendous force. The energy of this explosion furnishes the motive power for moving the car. When the piston again goes up

the used gases are forced out through the exhaust valve; the peculiar smell we get when a car passes by is due to the exhaust gases. The same cycle of operations goes on in all the other cylinders also, but timed differently, so that the torque upon the crankshaft is more or less uniform. Thus the fly wheel is kept continually rotating. The fly wheel is connected to the back wheel axle by means of a propeller shaft, *via* a clutch, and a gear box. The clutch is an arrangement which enables the driver to connect or disconnect the fly wheel from the back axle at his pleasure. The gear box serves to provide various velocity ratios between the fly wheel and the rear axle: the most usual practice is to have three speeds forward and one reverse.

The materials used in the construction of the cylinders and pistons should satisfy two conditions, namely, lightness and toughness. The advance in the science of the light metals is due largely to the development of aeronautics. Thus aeronautics, which in its initial stages owed so much to the motor car has more than repaid its debt. Typical alloys used in the automobile industry are *duralumin* (Al 94.4 per. cent, Cu 4.5 per.

cent, Mg .95 per. cent, Mn. 76 per. cent), *bohnalite*, *lynite*, etc. These alloys have one-third the specific gravity of steel but are equal to it in strength.

The import statistics reveal that year by year larger and larger numbers of cars are being imported into India. There are a good many who view this constant increase with serious misgivings; for it cannot be denied that the motor car is a drain on the country's wealth. In the words of a distinguished educationist: "In the present undeveloped and backward state of the country, and her peoples . . . the motor car is a useful luxury, and while every ounce of it has to be imported, it can only serve to impoverish the country." This no doubt is a melancholy but none the less undeniable truth. For the moment, however, let us not view the motor car in that spirit. Let us, on the other hand, look at it as a piece of man-made machinery, the simplicity, efficiency and reliability of which reflects not a little credit on the inventive power of man. Let us look at it as a triumph of applied Science.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNAN.

England to India in Six Days.

Arrangements Complete for New Airway in April.

IMPERIAL Airways have completed the arrangements for the opening in April of a 5,000 miles Empire air mail route from London to Karachi.

The journey from England to India will be cut down to six days. Passengers and mail will be flown to Basle whence they will continue at night by train to Genoa.

This will be the only section of the route not flown.

In two days they will be taken to Cairo, in one day to Basra, and in the last two days down the Persian Gulf to Karachi.

It is proposed to extend the route to Calcutta and from there to Australia by way of Singapore. A branch line from Cape-town will connect with the main line at Cairo.

It will be a weekly service in each direction and it is hoped to carry at least a ton of mail on each flight.

With the extension of the scheme, India will become the most important country in the airways of the world with Karachi and Calcutta as two leading stations on the Empire line.

The large passenger aeroplanes which are to be used for the London-Karachi flights will be flown by pilots with Royal Air Force experience.

Most of them have been training for some time on services to the Continent.

London will soon be brought within a fortnight of the farthest cities and territories of the Empire.

The opening two years ago of the regular civil air line between Cairo and Karachi was the first link in the Empire's new transport chain.

That section alone saved a week on the journey between England and India and it showed the practicability of an air belt round the world. Journeys will be reduced to these periods:

	Days
India	6
Cape Town	7
Australia	12
New Zealand	14

The monster airship R. 100, which was intended to cross the Atlantic will be used on the Indian service. It is capable of flying 4,000 miles without alighting and has engines which develop a total of 4,200 h. p.

It is a luxury liner of the air and has accommodation for a hundred passengers as well as for her crew and ten tons of mails.

The internal equipment of this giant is so complete that she has been described without exaggeration as "a flying hotel."

There is a beautiful, spacious lounge, a dining room which accommodates 50 people at one time, a thoroughly practical arrangement of sleeping berths, kitchens, lifts and promenades.

Her powerful engines can drive this 150 tons leviathan, through the air at a speed of seventy miles an hour.

Her gas capacity is five million cubic feet and when built she was the biggest and most powerful craft of her type.—"The Englishman".

The Scout as a Bird Lover.

A Few Hints on the Identification of some Common Birds.

Mr. M. V. Sundaresan, M.A., L.T.

THE joys of living are increased tenfold by an appreciation of the beauty and wonder in all things in Nature. There are plenty of mates in the living world of Nature helping us to derive great pleasure and to keep our lives always cheerful and happy. In times of sorrow or distress we have only to turn and fix our eyes on Nature. We will find great relief and comfort.

A scout is always cheerful and happy, and an acquaintance with the living objects around will help him to be more so. It is therefore very essential that every scout should know something of the life around him. He should be able to know a number of living things around him by their appearance colours, habits, etc.

The following is intended to help any Scout to be able to study and identify a number of common birds from their appearance, colours, habits and nesting.

1. *The Crow*—There are two kinds of them, the *House Crow* which is a grey-



Pigeon



Woodpecker



Parrot



Kite



Duck



Tailorbird



Copper Smith



Kingfisher



Mynah

headed scoundrel, a thief, with a very great propensity for mischief for its own sake, and the *Jungle Crow*, a black headed bounding beggar, a wicked rascal, the type of knavery and inferiority.

The crows as a rule have a stout strong bill with bristly feathers at the root. They are omnivorous, feeding upon every kind of eatable stuff—insects, meat, fruits, dead carcasses, etc. These are a nuisance around our houses with their incessant cawing and habit of stealing away anything, a reel of thread, a piece of a cocoanut or a shining nickel spoon. They attack birds bigger than themselves, peck offenders to death and hold occasional panchayats. They construct nests of sticks, tin cuttings, soda bottle wires and all odd kinds of material in the fork of any tree, lay eggs, and watch over the young with very great care. They have a sly look with the head bent to one side.

In this connection I would recommend Douglas Dewar's "The Indian Crow—His book" the reading of which will amuse anyone.

2. *The Seven Sisters or Jungle Babbl-er*—This is a common bird found in shrubberies going about in small parties hence the name and possessing very weak flight. It is earth coloured, long tailed with a short rounded wing. It hops over the ground turning leaves in search of food which consists of insects, snails and worms. The birds going in a party may be found to constantly leap into the air and start backward. The nest is made of the aerial roots of the fig and is loose and untidy. The eggs are blue. The party will be found to be almost always engaged in a ceaseless gabble or babble of conversation which is unmusical.

3. *Red vented Bulbul*—A bird of very graceful form and movement, a little larger than a sparrow. The body is of a dull light brown colour. The head has a black crest and the black tail is tipped with white. This is characterised by its blood red patch on the seat of its trousers (red-vent). The legs are short and it is a poor walker. This is found usually frequenting gardens and feeds upon berries (fleshy

fruits) and insects. This is a bird easily kept in confinement and its eggs are pinkish.

4. *The King Crow*—This bird is conspicuous by its jet-black plumage and forked tail. The beak is strong and the legs and feet short, but powerful and sharply clawed. It is a very active and graceful flier, remarkably clever at aerial evolutions. It is commonly found perching on telegraph wires and may be found accompanying cattle. It feeds upon insects, attacks crows, and pursues bigger birds as kites. It is one of the earliest birds to call and is pugnacious and intelligent. The eggs are dull white.

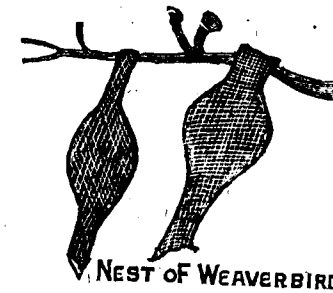
5. *The Tailor Bird*—This a small greenish brown bird, whitish below and reddish on the forehead. The back of the head is ashy grey. This is commonly found nesting in gardens and exhibits high skill in the construction of its nest. Broad leaves are selected and the edges sewn with cotton or other fibre for which work the sharp beak is adapted. Hence the name. The nest is cup like and is lined with wool. The eggs are reddish white. The birds though small carry on a loud conversation with a reckless expenditure of breath. "An elephant with a voice on the scale of that of a tailor bird would have been a nuisance to a whole district." The food consists of insects chiefly.

6. *The black headed Oriole or Mango Bird*—This is a bird which is conspicuously yellow on the head as well as the breast and back except for a black streak on each side of the face. The legs are short, the wings long. It usually lives in trees and feeds on fruits and insects. It possesses a variety of melodious notes. The nests are placed in the fork of a branch and the eggs are white with black spots.

7. *The common Mynah*—This has a black brown body with yellow beak and legs and yellow patch behind the eyes. The wings are black but a conspicuous white bar is visible during flight. This is mostly ground living, feeding on insects and may be seen to follow cattle, to feed upon insects disturbed from their places in the ground by the walking of the cattle. The nest is



NEST OF TAILOR BIRD



NEST OF WEAVER BIRD

usually built in holes in a tree or wall or roof of a house. The eggs are bright blue. The young are fed on worms. They fly in small family flocks and are very bold and noisy. Sometimes crows are attacked.

8. *The Weaver Bird*—This resembles a hen-sparrow, being light brown with dark streaks. In size it is smaller than a sparrow with stronger beak and feet and shorter wings and tail. This is mainly a seed eater. This also exhibits remarkable skill and intelligence in the construction of its nest, similar to the tailor bird but whereas the tailor bird always tries to hide its nest, this bird hangs its nest boldly on tall palm trees. Groups of flask shaped nests made of thin strips of grass leaves strongly woven, each with a hole at the bottom, through which the birds shoot up into the nest may be seen hanging from palm trees or Acacia (jali) by means of suspensary stalks. The lower end of the nest is very loosely woven to afford no stronghold for enemies. Small masses of clay are sometimes laid in the nest to balance it and prevent its being blown about by the wind. The eggs are white. The male as well as the female both take part in building the nest.

9. *The Golden-backed Wood-Pecker*—This bird is seldom seen on the ground but can be easily watched on trees digging with its beak in the stem in search of wood boring insects, producing a quick repetition of tapping sounds. It is beautifully coloured, the back of a golden color, the face, neck and under parts black and white and the tail black, short and stiff. The head has a scarlet crest. It has a straight strong

tapering chisel tipped beak and its tongue is barbed. This tongue is extensible with which it extracts wood boring insects and feeds on them. The nest is often found in a hole in a mango tree. The eggs are glossy white. Its call is a loud harsh scream.

10. *The Coppersmith*—This bird makes its presence known by its single note which exactly resembles the tap of a hammer on metal, which note is persis-

tently given out in the hot weather, 'Tonk, tonk, tonk.' Hence its name. This is fruit-eating with a short straight beak, yellow throat, blackish green cheek and crimson breast. Hence the name 'crimson breasted barbet.' It nests in holes in decayed wood. The eggs are light pink or white.

11. *The Indian Roller or Blue Jay*—This is an insectivorous bird of large size with a strong bill. The size is that of a pigeon; it flies slowly when the pale blue and purple bands on its wings and tail are conspicuous. In its ordinary sitting position it is inconspicuous. Hence known as 'surprisebird.' It indulges in aerial gymnastics during the early part of the hot weather. Therefore its name Roller. It emits a sharp harsh sound 'T'Jock.' This is sometimes called 'Nilkant' and is sacred to Siva. The nests are built in a tree or wall and the eggs are white.

12. *The Hoopoe*—This is essentially a ground bird found in the open country. It has a pale brown plumage with the wings and tail white with broad black bars. On its head is a fan-like crest which is ordinarily kept folded but when the bird is alarmed spread out when it presents a very beautiful appearance. The beak is thin and long. Its food consists of insects. Its cry resembles 'lik, lik, lik.' The nests are constructed in holes and the eggs are bluish or greenish white. This is known as the 'king of birds' and a story is told of the Hoopoe and King Solomon.

13. *The white-breasted King Fisher*—This is a very showy bird as big as the Mynah and can often be seen close to

streams perching on tree tops overhanging the stream on the look out for fishes coming up to the surface of the water when it darts suddenly and comes out with the fish. Its food consists chiefly of fishes. It has a strong straight beak. Its plumage is brilliant blue above and the throat and breast are white. The beak and feet are scarlet. The nest is usually constructed of fish bones in burrows in a bank and the eggs are white.

14. *The Koel*—This is the commonest Indian cuckoo as big as a large pigeon with a round tail. The male has a glossy blue black plumage while the female is brown spotted with white on the head and back. It feeds on fruits. It is easily recognised from its musical call 'ko-eel' both by night as well as by day. The male calls 'ho-ee-o'. The female does not attend to the hatching of eggs but lays the eggs in a crow's nest to be hatched by it and soon after the young ones come out the crow turns them out. The eggs are similar in appearance to that of the crow.

15. *The Rose-winged Parakeet*—This is a well-known bird kept as a pet. It is green in color with red beak and white eyes. The male has a black throat and a rose collar on the back of the neck. It feeds on fruits and nuts and talks very well. The eggs are white. It is able to get a firm grip over supports by bringing back one of the front toes. The beak is strong and the upper part of it is movable. It is used in climbing.

16. *The Indian Spotted Owlet*—This is a nuisance especially at dusk by its fanning squeaks and chuckles. It feeds on mice and frequents dark corners. It hunts bats also. Its eyes are big and have a staring look. Its feather is very soft and dense. The nests are constructed in holes and the eggs are white. Many

a time when it comes out in the day it may be seen to be attacked by crows.

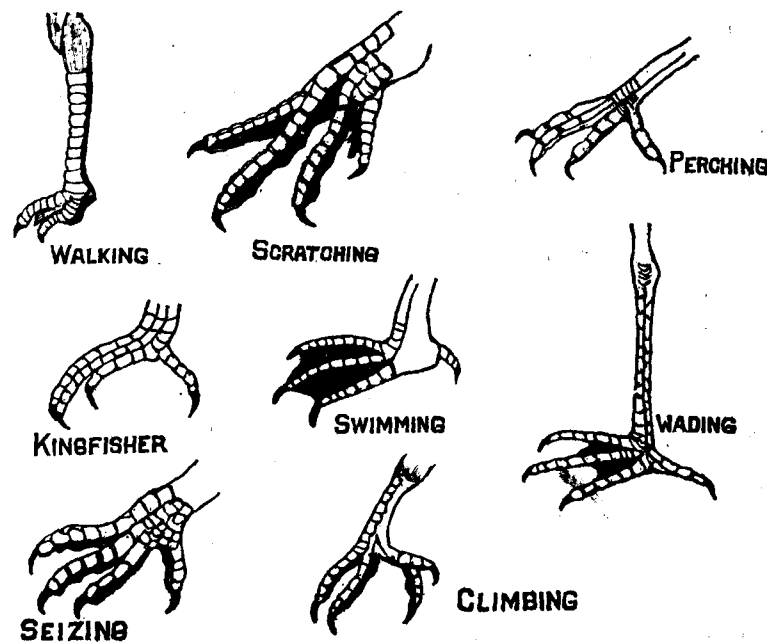
FEEDING AND LOCOMOTION IN BIRDS.

These two are the primary general functions in all animals for which they require the most specialised tools. This kind of specialisation is found very clearly in the beaks and feet of birds, a few of which I mention below.

The wings of birds help them in flight; but in addition, the feet are used for locomotion, for obtaining food, for building nests, and for offensive and defensive purposes.

Feet—Ground birds have feet, fitted for running or scratching—(1) e.g., ostrich, fowl; perching birds possess feet adapted for grasping (2) e.g., crow; aerial birds use their feet very little and therefore have weak legs (3) e.g., kingfisher; swimming and wading birds have their feet provided with toes that are more or less completely webbed (4) e.g., duck, stork; birds of prey possess strong feet with sharp claws for capturing other animals (5) e.g., kite. Some have feet adapted for climbing up the bark of trees (6) e.g., woodpecker, parakeet.

Beaks—The most important function of the beak is to procure food. But other



functions also are done by it as the construction of the nest and the pruning of the feathers.

Seed or grain eating birds possess short strong beaks (1) e.g., pigeon.

Nut cracking birds have strong stout beaks with the upper portion curved below and movable (2) e.g., parrot.

Insect eating birds have long and weak beaks (3) e.g., mynah; birds of prey are provided with strong curved beaks for tearing flesh (4) e.g., kite.

The ducks have their beaks adapted to scoop up fishes from the water and strain the water (5).

The beak of the wood pecker serves as a chisel (6).

The beak of the Tailor-bird serves as needle for (7) stitching leaves together. The crane and the king-fisher have long strong beaks adapted to catch fish (8).

The above are only a few of the many examples that exist among birds showing a surprisingly great amount of variation in the nature of their beaks and feet, corresponding to the variation in the kind of the food and methods of securing it.

SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN

The Famous Mathematical Genius.

By K. M. R. Menon, B.A., B.L.

THIS remarkable mathematical genius, born in 1887, died in 1920. With no more than the ordinary Indian public education and by his own unaided researches, before the age of 27, he had developed theories of which Professor Hardy writes: "It is sufficiently marvellous that he should have even dreamt of problems such as these, problems which it has taken the finest mathematicians of Europe a hundred years to solve and of which the solution is incomplete to the present days."

It is seldom that really gifted men come into this world but when they do come, they are in the nature of *avatars*. The average man pursues knowledge for certain definite ends but such men pursue it for its own sake.

Ramanujam was born on the 22nd of December, 1887 in Erode in the house of his maternal grandfather. He received his early education from the Town High School, Kumbakonam, from where he passed the matriculation examination of the University of Madras. Even in the early days he was remarkably quiet and meditative. It is remembered that he used to ask questions about the distances of stars. While in the third form, when his teacher was explaining to the class that any quantity divided by

itself was equal to unity, he seems to have stood up and asked if zero divided by itself was equal to unity.

While in the fourth form, he borrowed a copy of Loney's Trigonometry from a student of the B.A. class, who was his neighbour and to the surprise of this student, he was able to solve every problem in the book without any help. While in the fifth form he obtained unaided Euler's Theorems for the sine and cosine and when he found out that the theorems had been already proved, he kept his paper secreted in the roofing of his house. As Ramanujan was unacquainted with the existing text-books, he had to work up many relations and verify later on.

"It was in 1903," writes Mr. Seshu Iyer, "while he was in the sixth form on a momentous day for Ramanujam, that a friend of his secured for him the loan of a copy of Carr's *Synopsis of Pure Mathematics*. Through the new world thus opened for him, Ramanujam went raging with delight. It was this book that awakened his genius. He set himself to establish the formulæ given therein. As he was without the aid of other text-books, each solution was a piece of research work for him. He first devised some methods for

constructing magic squares. Then he branched off to Geometry, and took up the squaring of the circle and succeeded to get a result with very negligible error. Finding the scope of Geometry limited, he turned his attention to Algebra and obtained several new series. Ramanujam used to say that the Goddess of Namakkal inspired him with the formulæ in his dreams. It is a remarkable fact that frequently, on rising from bed, he would note down results and rapidly verify them, though he was not always able to supply a vigorous proof."

"In December 1903, he passed the Matriculation Examination. He joined the Junior First in Arts after this in the Government College at Kumbakonam but was so much absorbed in the study of mathematics that in all lecture hours, he used to engage himself in some mathematical investigation unmindful of the class. This excessive devotion to mathematics resulted in his failure to secure promotion. He appeared for the F.A. examination in 1907 as a private candidate but failed. Afterwards he was continually working at mathematics and jotting down his results in a note book."

"In 1909 he married and wanted to settle down. Belonging to a poor and humble family, with an unfortunate college career and without influence, he found it hard to secure a livelihood. In 1910, he went to Tirukoilur to see Mr. V. Ramaswami Iyer, M.A., founder of the Indian Mathematical Society who was then Deputy Collector of the place. This gentleman, realising the remarkable quality of Ramanujam's researches in mathematics, sent him to Madras to Mr. P. V. Seshu Iyer. Through his influence Ramanujam got a temporary job in the Accountant General's Office and when this ceased, Mr. Seshu Iyer sent him with a note of recommendation to Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, then Collector of Nellore."

Mr. Ramachandra Rao sent him back to Madras saying that it was cruel to make an intellectual giant like Ramanujam rot in a mofussil station and recommended that he should stay in Madras, undertaking to pay his expenses for a time. After a while, other attempts to obtain for him a scholar-

ship having failed, he took up a small appointment on Rs. 30 per mensem in the Madras Port Trust Office on February 9th, 1912. He did not slacken his work at mathematics in the meantime. His first long article which appeared in the *Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* was on "Some Properties of Bernoulli's Numbers", and was published in the December number.

"Mr. Ramachandra Rao had by this time induced Mr. Griffith of the Madras Engineering College to take an interest in Ramanujam and Mr. Griffith spoke to Sir Francis Spring the Chairman of the Madras Port Trust and from that time, it was easy for recognition. On the suggestion of Mr. Seshu Iyer and others, Ramanujam began a correspondence with Mr. G. H. Hardy, then Fellow of the Trinity College, Cambridge, on the 16th January, 1913. In that first letter he wrote:—

I had no university education, but I have undergone the ordinary school course. After leaving school, I have been employing the spare time at my disposal to work at mathematics. . . . I have made a special investigation of divergent series. . . . Very recently, I came across a tract published by you, styled "Orders of Infinity" in page 36 of which, I find a statement that no definite expression has yet been found for the number of prime numbers less than any given number. I have found an expression which very nearly approximates to the real number, the error being negligible. I would request you to go through the enclosed papers. Being poor, if you are convinced that there is anything of value, I would like to have my theorems published . . .

The papers contained the enunciations of a hundred or more mathematical theorems. In his second letter of date 27th February, 1913, he wrote:—

I have found a friend in you who views my labours sympathetically. This is already some encouragement to me to proceed. To preserve my brains, I want food and this is now my first

consideration. Any sympathetic letter from you will be helpful to me here to get a scholarship . . .

But in the meantime Mr. Hardy had written to the Secretary for Indian Students in London saying that Ramanujam might prove a mathematician of the highest class and asking him to enquire whether some means could not be found for getting him a Cambridge education. This question was transmitted to the Secretary of the Students' Advisory Committee in Madras, who, in turn, asked Ramanujam if he would be willing to go to England. But since his caste prejudices were very strong, he definitely declined to go.

"Early in February 1913, Dr. G. T. Walker, F.R.S., Director General of Observatories, Simla and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, happened to visit Madras on one of his official tours and Sir F. Spring took the opportunity to bring some of Ramanujam's work to Dr. Walker's notice. As a result Dr. Walker addressed on the 26th February, 1913 the following letter to the Registrar of the University of Madras:—

I have the honour to draw your attention to the case of S. Ramanujam, a clerk in the Accounts department of the Madras Port Trust. I have not seen him, but was yesterday shown some of his work in the presence of Sir Francis Spring. He is, I am told, 22 years of age and the character of the work that I saw impressed me as comparable in originality with that of a mathematical fellow in Cambridge College. It was perfectly clear to me that the University would be justified in enabling S. Ramanujam for a few years at least to spend the whole of his time on Mathematics without any anxiety as to livelihood.

This brought him a special scholarship of Rs. 75 per mensem tenable for two years. He was thus relieved of his clerical post on the 1st May, 1913 and from that time he became and remained for the rest of his life a professional mathematician. In accordance with the conditions of the

award of the scholarship he submitted to the Board of Studies in Mathematics three quarterly Reports on his researches on the 5th August, 1913, 7th November, 1913 and 9th March, 1914 respectively."

"Mr. Hardy was very much disappointed at Ramanujam's refusal to go to Cambridge. When, early in 1914, the University of Madras invited Mr. E. H. Neville, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to deliver a course of lectures at Madras, Mr. Hardy used this opportunity and entrusted to Mr. Neville, the mission of persuading Ramanujam to give up his caste prejudices and come to Cambridge. By the time Mr. Neville approached him, Ramanujam had made up his mind; the difficulty of obtaining his mother's consent was got over in an unexpected manner. For one morning his mother announced that in a dream she saw her son seated in a big hall amidst a group of Europeans, and that the Goddess of Namagiri had commanded her not to stand in the way of her son's fulfilling his life's purpose. As soon as Ramanujam consented, Mr. Neville sent a memorandum to the authorities of the University of Madras on the 28th January, 1914. It ran as follows:—

The discovery of the genius of S. Ramanujam of Madras promises to be the most interesting of events of our time in the mathematical world . . . The importance of securing to Ramanujam a training in the requirements of modern methods and a contact with men who know what ranges of ideas have been explored and what have not, cannot be overestimated.

I see no reason to doubt that Ramanujam himself will fully respond to the stimulus which contact with western mathematicians of the highest class will afford him. In that case his name will become one of the greatest in the History of Mathematics and the University and the City of Madras will be proud to have assisted in his passage from obscurity to fame.

"The University readily seized the opportunity and with the consent of the

Government of Madras decided to give Ramanujam a scholarship of £250 a year, tenable for two years in England, a free passage and a reasonable sum for outfit. This was subsequently extended till April, 1919. Having arranged that Rs. 60 out of the scholarship should be forwarded to his mother, Ramanujam sailed for England on the 17th March, 1914. He reached Cambridge in April and was admitted to the Trinity College which supplemented his scholarship by an award of £60. Under the guidance of Mr. Littlewood, he developed rapidly. On the 11th November, 1915, Mr. Hardy wrote to the Registrar of the Madras University:—

Ramanujam has been much handicapped by the War. Mr. Littlewood, who would naturally have shared his teaching with me, has been away, and one teacher is not enough for so fertile a pupil He is beyond question the best Indian Mathematician of modern time He will be always rather eccentric in his choice of subjects and methods of dealing with them But of his extraordinary gifts there can be no question. In some ways, he is the most remarkable mathematician, I have ever known.

"About May, 1917, Mr. Hardy wrote that it was suspected that Ramanujam had contracted an incurable disease. Since sea voyages were risky in those times on account of submarines and since the War had depleted India of good medical men, it was decided that Ramanujam should stay in England. He went into a nursing home, he was in sanatoria at Wells, at Matlock and in London, but it was not until the autumn of 1918, that he showed any decided symptom of improvement."

"On the 28th February, 1918, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the first Indian to obtain that distinction and his election at the early age of thirty is a remarkable tribute to his genius. Stimulated by this, he resumed work, in spite of ill-health, and some of his most beautiful theorems were discovered about

this time. On the 13th October of the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Trinity College, Cambridge—a prize fellowship worth about £250 year for 6 years with no duties or conditions. In announcing this election, Mr. Hardy wrote to the Registrar of the University of Madras:—

He will return to India with a scientific standing and reputation such as no Indian has enjoyed before and I am confident that India will regard him as the treasure he is.

"He returned to India on 27th February, 1919, landing at Bombay on the 27th March and arriving at Madras on the 2nd April. His health was in a precarious state. The best medical attendance was arranged for. He was a difficult patient inclined to revolt against treatment. Since it was reported that his health declined, he was induced to come to Madras and several philanthropic men contributed for his treatment. But all this was of no avail. He died on the 26th April, 1920 at Chetput in Madras. He had no children, but was survived by his wife and parents."

"Ramanujam was of moderate height, had a big head with a large forehead and long wavy dark hair. His most remarkable feature was his sharp and bright eyes. On his return from England, he was very thin, pale and emaciated. But his intellect was never dimmed, and till about four days before he died, he was engaged in work. All his work on "Mock theta functions" of which only rough indications survive, was done on his death-bed."

"Ramanujam had definite religious views. He had a special veneration for the Namakkal Goddess. He believed in the existence of a Supreme Being and in the attainment of Godhood by men by proper methods of service and realisation of oneness with the Deity. He had settled convictions about the problem of life and after, and even the certain approach of death did not unsettle his faculties or spirits."

In manners, he was very simple and he had absolutely no conceit. In a letter of

(Continued on page 195.)

These Things Shall Be.

These things shall be! A loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise
With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes.
They shall be gentle, brave, and strong,
To spill no drop of blood, but strong,
All that may plant man's lordship firm
On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.
Nation with nation, land with land,
Unarmed shall live as comrades free;
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulses of fraternity.
New arts shall bloom of loftier mould,
And mightier music thrill the skies,
And every life shall be a song,
When all the earth is paradise.

JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

(Concluded from page 194.)

date 26th November 1918, i.e., after Ramanujan had been honoured by being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of Trinity, Mr. Hardy wrote:—

His natural simplicity has never been affected in the least by his success; indeed all that he wanted is to get him to realise that he is really a success.

(—The Indian, F. M. S.)

SOME TONGUE TWISTERS.

Smith's spirit flask Philip's sixth sister's fifth squirrel's skull.

Three grey geese flew over the grass, grey were the geese and green was the grass.

She sells sea-shells in Sally Sawyer's fish-sauce shop.

I saw Esau sitting on a see-saw. He said he saw I saw Esau sitting on a see-saw.

Give Grimes Jim's gilt gig whip.

Strange strategic statistics.

What noise annoys a noisy oyster!

—A noisy noise annoys a noisy oyster.

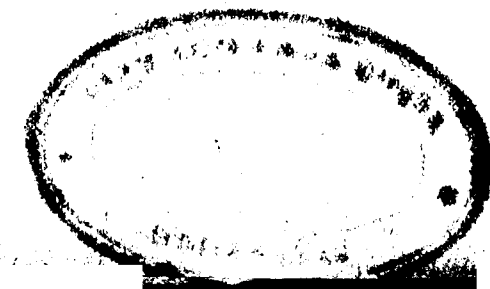
Sarah in a shawl shovelled soft snow softly.

Say, should such shabby stitches show on such a shapely sash?

Six thick thistle sticks.

Theophilus Thistle, the unsifted thistle sifter, sifted a sieveful of unsifted thistles.

If Theophilus Thistle, the unsifted thistle-sifter sifted a sieveful of unsifted thistles, what became of the sieveful of unsifted thistles that Theophilus Thistle the unsifted thistle sifter, sifted?



Important Announcements.

A Farewell Rally.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen, Provincial Chief Scout, who is shortly to retire from his high office, has kindly consented to be present at a farewell scout rally some-time towards the end of March, prior to his departure from Madras. The exact date of the Rally will be announced in the Press shortly. In addition to the Madras City Scouts, it is expected that some of the Scouters and Scout Troops from the Districts will also participate in the Rally. Will such of those from the Muffassal as desire to attend the function kindly intimate to me immediately so that full details may be sent to them individually?

It has been suggested that such of the Troops as may desire to make any presentation to His Excellency may be permitted to do so. But such presentation should be in the shape of something made by the members of the Troop themselves without outside assistance. The Name of the individual Troops making the presentation will not be mentioned. The articles will be presented as from the Boy Scouts of this Presidency as a whole, to their retiring Chief.

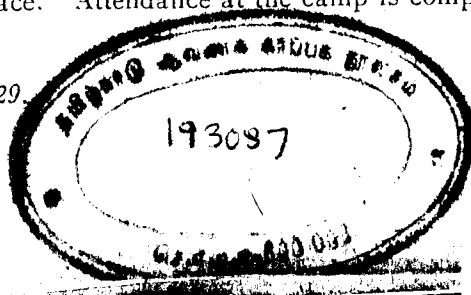
K. SANJIVA KAMATH,
Honorary Provincial Secretary.

International Jamboree.

There are more than twenty applications to the International Jamboree at Birkenhead, England; and at the request of some of the Muffassal Scouters, time for sending in the applications is extended to the 15th March 1929. Under no circumstances will it be extended beyond that date. Such of those as are anxious to participate in this great gathering of scouts, are advised to make up their minds quickly and send me their applications without any further delay.

The total expense is not likely to exceed Rs. 1200/-, out of which at least Rs. 900/- will have to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Provincial Headquarters before 1st April 1929, so that steps may be taken to book the passages of the Scouts and make other necessary arrangements. A training Camp for the members of the Madras Provincial Contingent to the Jamboree will be held in the first fortnight of May at Madras under the direction of Mr. F. Howard Oakley at the Eversleigh Club or at some other suitable place. Attendance at the camp is compulsory.

MADRAS,
23rd February 1929.



K. SANJIVA KAMATH,
Honorary Provincial Secretary.

New Badges available at the Provincial Scout Hd. Qrs. Post Box 424, Triplicane, Madras.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.				
Badges for Cubs.							
Tenderpad Metal	each	0	2	0	Rover Shoulder straps	(Pair)	1 0 0
Tenderpad Cloth	"	0	3	0	Rover 1st Class Badges	each	0 8 0
Cub Stars (Yellow)	"	0	3	0	Rover King Scout Badges	"	0 8 0
Sixer's Badges Metal	"	0	4	0	Rover Rambler Badges	"	0 8 0
Cub Patches	"	0	1	0	Rover Instructor Badges	"	0 4 0
Cub Proficiency Badges	"	0	4	0	Badges for Secretaries.		
Badges for Scouts.					Secretaries' Pins	each	1 8 0
Tenderfoot Metal	"	0	2	0	Badges for Examiners and Instructors.		
Tenderfoot cloth	"	0	3	0	Examiners' Scarf Pins	each	2 0 0
2nd class badges	"	0	3	0	Instructors' Scarf Pins	"	2 0 0
1st class badges	"	0	5	0	Instructors' Hat Badges	"	3 0 0
King Scout Badges	"	0	7	0	Miscellaneous Badges.		
Patrol Leader Buttons	"	0	4	0	One year Service Star	each	0 3 0
Patrol Leader Hat Badges	"	0	6	0	Five year service stars	"	0 8 0
All Round Cords 1st Grade	"	1	8	0	Supporter's pins	"	1 0 0
All Round Cords 2nd Grade	"	1	8	0	Thanks Badge Gold	"	10 0 0
All Round Cords 3rd Grade	"	2	8	0	Thanks Badge Silver	"	3 0 0
Scout Proficiency badges	"	0	4	0	Thanks Badge Bronze	"	0 8 0
Old Scouts Badge Metal	"	0	8	0	Bushman Thongs	"	1 8 0
Badges for Rovers.					Medical Officers Badge	"	2 8 0
Rover Buttons	each	0	4	0	Chaplain pins	"	2 4 0
R. S. Bars	"	0	4	0	Chaplain Cloth Badges	"	0 8 0
					Lady Workers Badges, Silver,	"	4 0 0

Note: Individual orders for Badges from Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Scouters are not attended to. All Badge indents should bear the countersignature of the Secretaries of Local or District Councils, or Commissioners.

FEW SCOUT MATERIALS THAT YOU ALL WOULD LIKE.

Scoutmasters' Stick. This small stick is specially prepared for officers. It has a round top with 1st class badge on. Each Rs. 1-4/-

Scout staff. This is imported from England. It is of ash wood marked with feet and inches. Each Re. 0-12/-

Morse Lamps. These are very serviceable. Much used for demonstrations. Each Rs. 12/-

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Also at

Messrs. A. RATNA & Co's premises Photographers & Auctioners, Mount Road, Madras.

Printed by The Kitchener Press, Messrs. Read & Co., 21, High Road, Triplicane, Madras
and Published by P. S. Narayanswami, B.A., L.T., 4/19, Adiyappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O., Madras
for the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association, Madras.