

NO. 5, VOLUME X.

The

South India Boy Scout

The Magazine for all Scout Workers, Officers and Boys.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

CONTENTS.

SCOUTERS' & ROVERS' SECTION Page

Thoughts for the Month	... 129
An Appreciation of Sir Robert Baden-Powell (By W. W. Head)	... 130
The Play Aspect of Scouting (JIM.)	... 130
Elders Point of View (A Catholic Point of View)	132
How Raghavan Joined his School Troop	... 133
The Wood Badge: Part I. (Theoretical) Instructions for Season 1929-30	... 134
The Cub Wood Badge: Part I. 1929-30 Study I...	135
The Rover Wood Badge: Part I. 1929-30 Study I	135
The Scout Wood Badge: Part I. 1929-30 Study I	135
Scrawls for Scouters (Scribbler)	... 136
Cubs Corner: Cubs and Camping	... 138
Games (Hiawatha)	... 132
Rovering: The Rover Meeting	... 140
Editor's Impressions	... 143
The Rock of Finance	... 144
Notes by the Way	... 145
Answers to -?	... 146
Glossary of some Scouting terms with their suggested equivalents in Tamil	... 147
Our Tamil Page	... 147
Provincial Head-quarters Notices	... 149

THE BOYS' SECTION

My Purpose	... 151
Some common ailments and their remedies	... 152
The All-Pervading Scout Spirit	... 154
School Crafts-Wool Stitching (K. Narasimhachari)	154
Leonardo Da Vinci	... 156
How Long does an Animal live? ("My Magazine")	158
Short Poems that every Boy should know	... 158
The origin and growth of writing	... 159
Science and Invention: ("Treasure Chest")	...
The Worlds' Biggest Dirigible	... 162
The Worlds' Biggest Aeroplane	... 162
For Busy Street Crossings	... 163
Rubber Streets	... 163
Paper that will last	... 163
The Oil-Electric Engine	... 164

Managing Editor:

P. S. NARAYANSWAMI, D. C. C.

on:

S. D. C. C., Ak. L.

JL

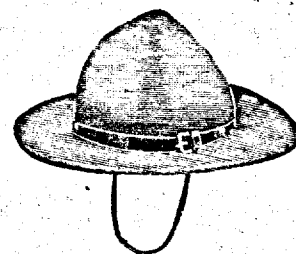
M77m211, N2185

N30.10.5

178626

Post Free; Foreign 3 Shillings. Single Copy. As. 4 Postage extra

Just Arrived !

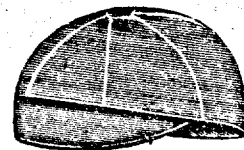


HATS.
Rs. 3-4-0, 4-8-0 and
Rs. 5-0-0.



**GILWELL PATTERN
WOODCRAFT KNIVES.**
With sheath Rs. 6-0-0 and
Rs. 6-8-0.
Marble's quality Rs. 7-8-0.

Of Whistles, Lanyards,
Bugles, Drums,
Ruc Sacs, Signalling flags,
etc., etc.



CUB CAPS.
Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-12-0.



GILWELL AXE. With Pouch Rs. 7-8-0.
Marble's quality With Pouch Rs. 9-0-0.

ALL INDIA BOY SCOUT DIARY 6 As. each.
Jamboree Souvenir Rs. 4-8-0.
Daily Arrowe Souvenir Rs. 3-4-0.

The South Indian Scout Equipment Co.,
(OFFICIAL SUPPLIERS TO THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION, MADRAS)
175, Broadway, MADRAS.

TELEPHONE: 2055

TEL.: "GRAMAPHONE" MADRAS.

The 'South India Boy Scout' Magazine

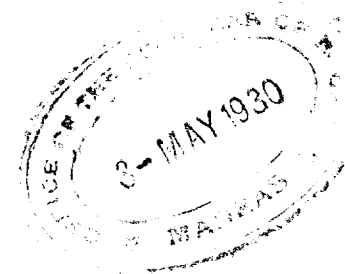
CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT RATES

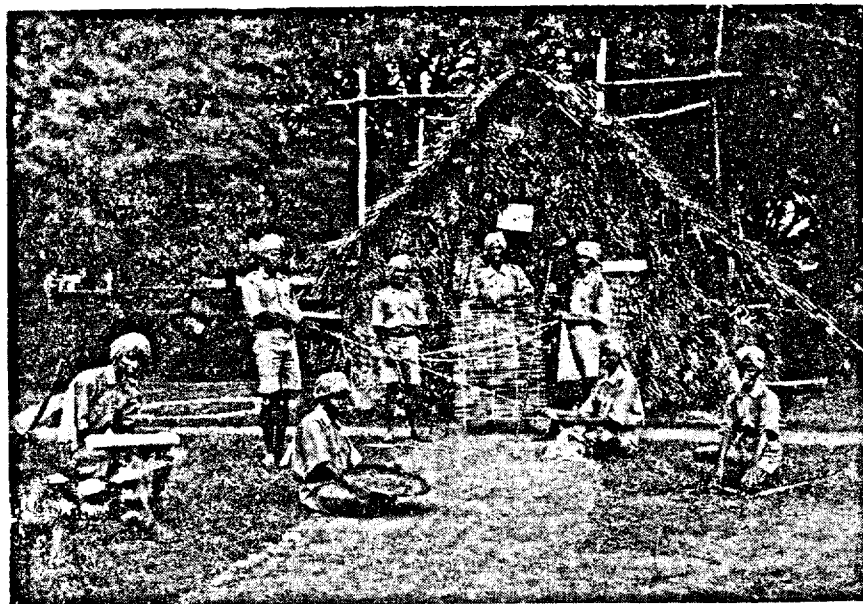
Minimum period of contract, three months. Charges payable in advance.

Space.	CHARGES FOR ORDINARY POSITION.			
	One Month.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One year.
Full page, 2 cols. 8"×6" ...	Rs. 10 0 0	A. P. 27 8 0	Rs. 52 8 0	A. P. 100 0 0
Half page, 1 Col. 8"×3" ...	6 0 0	17 8 0	32 8 0	60 0 0
Quarter page, ½ col. 4"×3"...	3 8 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	35 0 0

ORDINARY POSITION— After reading matter, including page 3 of cover.

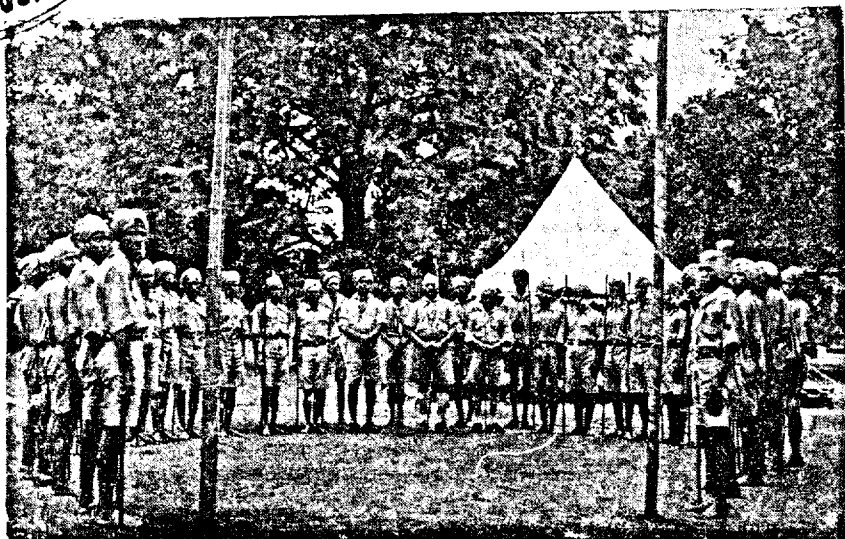
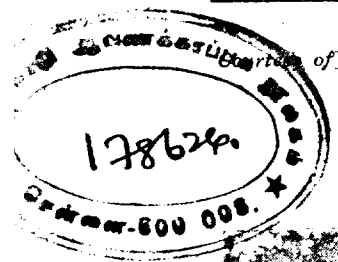
SPECIAL POSITION. {
 Pages 2 and 4 of covr ... 50%
 Between pages 3 and 4 ... 25%
 " pages 7 and 8 ... 15%
 " pages 11 and 12 ... 10%
 } extra on Tariff Rates.





Sparetime activities in Pudukottah Scouters' Camp.

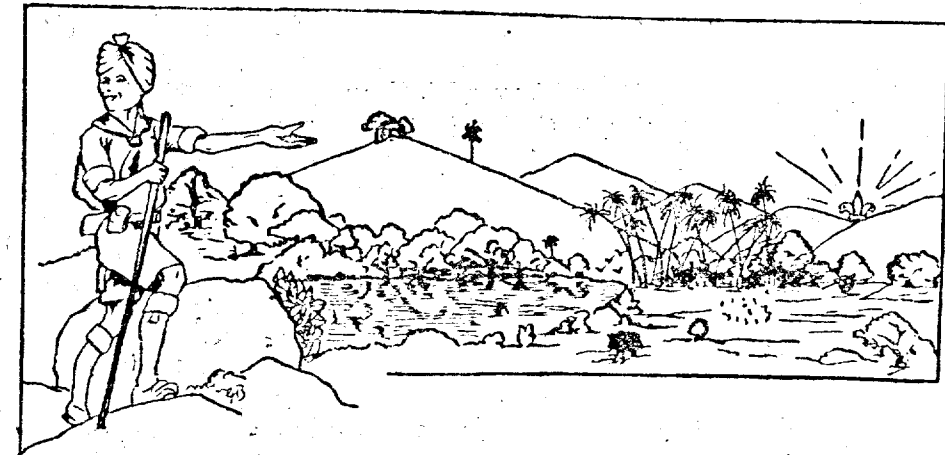
[The "Hindu Weekly".



Morning flag Parade: Pudukottah Camp.

Courtesy of]

[The "Hindu Weekly".



THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

No. 5. Vol. X.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY, 1930.

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

Thought for the Month.

"Talking is wasteful effort, and involves the unnecessary exercise of lungs . . . The sacrifice needed for serving our country must not consist in merely emotional enthusiasm, which is indulged in as a sort of luxury, but it should be real discipline, the severe discipline of truth . . . Let us not think of making a political picnic of speeches and other demonstrations, but willingly accept the drudgery and trouble of quiet silent work . . . I have no faith in noisy demonstration. Let us not talk, but have faith in silent work, faith in humble beginnings, and I know Truth will take wing of itself, and like a fire, will spread through the country, though its origin may be small and insignificant. Let us no longer blow the siren and allow steam to be wasted away."

—Rabindranath Tagore.

An Appreciation of Sir Robert Baden Powell.

By WALTER W. HEAD

President of the Boy Scouts of America.

HE gave the game of Scouting, and ten million boys and young men, in admiration and gratitude, hail him as Chief Scout of the World.

He made the streets of the city alive with adventure for us, and clothed the village lanes with romance in our eyes.

He has given us a new ideal of physical fitness, all-round ability, flexible muscles—instantly responsible flexible muscles—instantly responsive to our will.

He showed us that the boyish energy could be made a source of constructive benefit to the community, and public spirited citizens have praised the helpfulness of Scouting.

He showed us how we might learn through play, and educators have hailed the programme of Scouting as the work of a genius.

He showed us that the core of all mind training was the ability to observe and deduce, and thousands of students have been thankful for their Scouting experience.

A hero in war who has devoted himself to peace, the creating of a real world brotherhood of boys, and Scouting has become one of the truly great agencies for world peace.

He has made the woods, with its animals, the birds and the flowers friendly things in the lives of boys, and naturalists have praised him for the manner in which he has taken us close to nature. He has brought us an opportunity

to try ourselves out in many hobbies, and industrialists have praised Scouting for its practical vocational guidance.

He has given us a new ideal of boy resourcefulness, and ability to "come through" in an emergency, and thousands stricken by fire and flood and earthquake have expressed their gratitude to the Scout Movement.

He has shown us practical ways in which to demonstrate our love of country, and patriots have lauded the Scout way to citizenship.

He has shown us how to apply the Golden Rule to our daily life, and religious leaders have called Scouting "Religion in action."

He has given us a new adventure—the adventure of Honour, through the Scout Oath and Law; the ideal of manhood built on the rock of character.

Finer service can no man perform than to guide and inspire the boys of the world as Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, has done.

Greater tribute can no man ask than the affection and esteem of the boys of the world. The "Hail Chief!" from fifteen hundred American boys that ring over the lawns of Arrowe Park, is only an echo of the shout of five million American Scouts and Scouters behind them.

(From the "Daily Arrowe.")

The Play Aspect of Scouting.

Recreational Games:—

Generally speaking, all games are recreational in effect. They wonderfully infuse, when played aright, new life and energy into our tired organism. Science explains this change in its own inimitable way. A kind of cellular and metabolic process is what it says results from vigorous exercise of a group of muscles or nerves. But this point is of course beyond the scope of our present discussion. We could therefore do nothing more than making a passing reference to it on this occasion. suffice it for us to look into our own personal experience and note how refreshed and exhilarant we feel

while taking an active part in outdoor play and sport.

However, it is not exactly for the above reason that we should select a certain type of play activities and call them recreational games. Rather, we ought to direct them to serve quite a special and distinctive object, which is to provide a sort of intermittent or periodical rest in the course of a vigorous programme of work. Boys of cub age in particular are too tender and weak to stand any kind of continuous strain whether physical or mental, and, it is mostly for them, if not for any others, that they come in very useful, affording as they do

a good deal of quiet and relaxation between exhausting items.

It is significant that not only the Cubs, as we have seen above, but also the Scouts and Rovers even though very well grown up, are in need of some sort of recreational activities. Although the human body is mature and developed, it does demand constant rest and overhauling just as a steam engine or any other lifeless machine. Continuous and unbroken exertion of any kind would certainly and eventually throw it out of sorts. That overwork and fatigue have proved as dangerous as any epidemic is a well known fact. Let us be more accurate and say that they have really worked in many cases as the chief predisposing cause for a lot of diseases in our busy world. A careful and judicious use of our energy and vigour is therefore very necessary for good health and longevity. Not only in using, but also in recuperating them, when spent and depleted, the excellence of our human prudence should needs guide and help us to chalk out a well regulated programme of rest and work.

So then, even for the grown-up boys and young men, a general principle of rest and recreation holds good, and all occasions for overstrain and fatigue must be scrupulously guarded against. With special reference to scout meetings and parades, which some of us are apt carry on with more than necessary amount of zeal and enthusiasm, let us not overlook this simple but important rule and exert the boys to the high water mark of ability and exhaustion. Probably there may arise a crisis when they can never get down but yield to fatigue once for all. What is therefore needed is a carefully planned timetable of alternated rest and activity, and if that is not done, we may rest assured of our work producing more harm than good, at least from view points of bodily health and development.

Moreover, such alternation would go very far to add variety to our work and make it exceedingly delightful to boys. Variety is what they want both in play and work. Love of variety is innate in them. That is a fundamental principle of boy psychology and pedagogy, to which any ordinary observer can testify by a

careful watch and study of their natural games. Every normal boy loves to play, but it is clearly noticeable that the one and the same form of play is unable to hold his interest for any length of time. There is a great deal of variation in games, not only in outward form and expression but also in the amount of effort and exertion on the part of the boy player, and it is very interesting to see a continued series of play activities rapidly passing with frequent rest and recess. In order, therefore, to make any programme of training very attractive and useful to boys, it must be necessarily based on this natural law of variety as adopted and proved by them in the course of their free and spontaneous games—variety of rest and activity in addition to form and order.

Rest is generally taken to mean either of these two things. A complete cessation from all sort of work such as is obtained during sleep or an indefinite change of work from the physical plane to the mental or *vice versa*. It is noteworthy that the term 'recreation' is to a large extent synonymous with rest and admits broadly of either of the two interpretations. But from view points of scout training, recreation must be such as would follow the golden mean and give our boys the benefits of a frugal combination of both activity and recess. Let us, for instance, take a game called "Pass the Coin", in which the weary scouts sit around in a circle with their hands clenched behind, excepting one scout who is posted in the centre as "it". The game commences by the circulation of a coin under the hands outside the circle. When the S. M. blows the whistle, the coin comes to rest, and then "it" begins to play his part trying to guess out the custodian. If he succeeds, he has to change place with the custodian, who in turn assumes the office of "it". It need not be explained how such a quiet game as this is very good for the exhausted scouts, giving them an interval of rest and repose and at the same time keeping them lively, engaged in some form of pleasant occupation. Several of what are popularly known as Indoor Games are also of this category, and we will do well to include them with our recreational activities in the scout programme.

JIM.

JL
M47m21, N2185 N30.10.5

Elders' Point of View.

Cardinal Bourne on Scouting.

A Catholic Point of View.

"Almost at the outset I was honoured by being consulted by your movement's founder, the Chief Scout, who very courteously sought my advice. I discussed the whole matter at considerable length with him, and I was assured that Scouts would always be taught to follow the voice of their conscience and to worship God as they best knew how; that those who had well-defined religious convictions would be helped and encouraged to worship God in accordance with those convictions: that there would be no attempt to gather all Scouts together in some newly conceived form of worship; above all, that Catholics would have full freedom for that worship of God which is set before them as a duty of conscience by the Catholic Church; and that neither directly nor indirectly would any attempt be made to hinder or impede their complete religious freedom.

"After twenty-one years I am glad to bear testimony that, except in some rare and isolated instances—due to the unwitting mistakes of subordinate officials, and always promptly checked and corrected when brought to the knowledge of higher authority—these very definite assurances have been loyally observed. Thus it has been possible for me to give all the encouragement in my power to the Boy Scouts here at home; and, in addition, whenever my opinion has been sought by Catholics in foreign countries, or in the British possessions, I have invariably spoken of the movement as one deserving of Catholic support and interest; for I have been able to convince myself that its motives and practices are in no way contrary to the teaching of the Catholic Church; nay, more, that they may be shown to be wholly in accordance with it.

"You, Boy Scouts, promise to do your duty to God and the King, thereby pledging your selves to do your duty to God in every respect as fully as you know it, and to be loyal and obedient to the chief ruler of the nation in which you live, whatever his title may be. Thus you are able to carry out the precept of loving God above all things and all men for God's sake and you promise this still more explicitly when you proclaim that you are ready to help others at all times. Then you are called upon to keep the Scout law—in other words, to be honourable in word and deed as part of your loyalty to God, and to recognise, because such authority is from

God Himself. Next, in every department of human intercourse, in every manifestation of true brotherly love, a Scout is to take a foremost place; he is to be ever useful and ready to help others, to be a friend to all, never to be carried away by a false conception of class distinction, nor allowing envy to enter his heart, of those to whom the Creator has given greater gifts than He has bestowed upon himself. Who cannot see the extreme importance of such teaching, especially at the present day, when there are to be found leaders of public opinion who do not hesitate to challenge God's law of brotherly love, and deliberately preach warfare among those social classes which are found in every country. The true Scout instinctively sets his face against undue class distinction, but equally and still more definitely against class hostility and unwholesome rivalry.

"Courteousness, kindly consideration of the dumb animals whom God has given to our keeping and to our use, obedience to legitimate ordering, cheerfulness, or serving the Lord joyfully, care in the use of God's gifts and not scattering them recklessly, purity in thought and word and deed, all those things are part of the Scout law; but they were already precepts of the law of God and of the Catholic Church. Thus all that is sound and true in this great organisation is found in the Gospel itself and in the Church whose only mission it is to preach, explain and inculcate that Gospel.

"It is on this account that Catholic Scouts, if they live in the true spirit of the Scout law, and base it always on the teaching of Jesus Christ Himself, can render an immense service both to the Scout movement and to the wide-spreading word, in which it is now called to play so great a part. Catholic Scouts should be leaders everywhere, building up in their own hearts and in the hearts of all who come within the sphere of their influence true service of God and genuine love of all our fellow men. Thus, in these days, when both in countries and in nations there are so many contending interests, when the peace of the world is by no means fully assured, they can, while cherishing every duty of true patriotism foster and extend a spirit of universal brotherhood which, seeing in God the Creator of all men, finds in every fellow creature a being who, whatever his qualities or

defects may be, still claims from us the love that we are bound to give to those who with us are the children of the same Father.

"I am glad therefore, to have this most public opportunity of testifying once again to my esteem and deep appreciation of the Scout movement; and of encouraging the Catholics of every nation to give it their warm sympathy and support. I congratulate Sir Robert Baden-

Powell on the extraordinary success which has been given to the work with which his name is for ever associated. From my heart I most earnestly beg God's blessing upon the Boy Scouts, the Rovers and the Cubs, and all their leaders and masters; to whatever race, to whatever religion they may belong, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

How Raghavan joined his School Troop.

(A Story based on facts)

SRINIVASA SARMA had seen service in many parts of the Presidency and now he was employed as a First Form Teacher in the Board High School at Srivallangi. Unhampered by the limits of the time table and the syllabus, and by the age and sex of his students, he sang from morning to evening, and earned his pay. From vulgar fractions to Vedanta Philosophy is a wide range and Sarma's discourses to his class leaned more often towards the latter than the former.

Now the Vedanta Philosophy, however wonderful it may be, has not got the same power or authority to keep pupils busy as the vulgar fractions have; it was no wonder therefore that Kannan and Raghavan did not take any active interest in the class. Kannan was making a drawing of Sarma going to his bath with a Chembu (a small metal pot) and Raghavan was giving suggestions to improve the picture. A work of art like a drawing of Sarma does not remain hidden long. The other children began to feel interested so that in spite of the intoxication of his own voice in the course of his discourse on the Vedanta philosophy, Sarma could not but notice that a rival attraction was taking away his pupils.

Naturally Sarma was furious. He jumped on Raghavan as the arch-rebel and the author of the mischief. "Raghavan, stand upon the bench!", shouted Sarma imperiously. Raghavan protested, but he did not betray Kannan. The teacher was firm and Raghavan preferred to stand upon the bench and not to make any further explanation.

From his new position on the bench Raghavan commanded a good view of the street. That was a consolation of which he soon took full advantage. But after the disturbance that occurred in the class the teacher was not so fully engrossed in his discourse as before. He occasionally looked up to see if Raghavan

was not starting any new form of mischief. It was thus that he found a few minutes later Raghavan was not attending to the teaching but was watching the sights of the street.

Sarma could not brook this slight offered to his discourse on philosophy, so he rushed towards Raghavan. The boy backed instinctively and, tripping over the books left on the bench by the next pupil, lost his balance and swayed towards the floor. But his body was caught between the back of the bench and the under-side of the desk and the impact hit him on his limbs. He rolled over and fell down on the floor almost unconscious.

Boys crowded round him. Kannan, (who had recently joined the School Scout Troop) asked them to keep off and not shut out the air. He shouted to one of them to get some water. Meanwhile he attended to Raghavan, unbuckled his belt and unbuttoned his shirt. He examined him to see if there was any serious injury. As far as he could see, there was none. Raghavan was also just recovering, but he complained of pain in his sides, and asked Kannan to send for the Scoutmaster.

The boy was not a scout himself, but he had been watching the scouts often at their parades. He wanted to join them and had told the Scoutmaster about his wish. The Scoutmaster had said that he must have his guardian's permission to join and had given the boy some Tamil leaflets to take home to his guardian—his elder brother, a Reserve Police Constable. Raghavan had given them to him, but whether he read them or not, his brother refused to let him join the Scouts. It was a disappointment to Raghavan but the boy obeyed his brother's orders. He told the Scoutmaster about them and had asked him to speak to his brother. The Scoutmaster promised to, but had not yet spoken.

Raghavan somehow felt that the Scoutmaster was his only friend among the elders in the School though he taught only the High School classes and did not have anything to do with his own class. So when he found he wanted somebody's help, he asked for the Scoutmaster.

Of course the Scoutmaster hurried up, found that Raghavan had not suffered any serious injury, and learnt that he had not been in good health for the past two or three days. Having vomitted his food in the morning, he had come to school without taking any nourishment

for the day, and so was advised to be sent home and ordered to take rest. After the Scoutmaster had sent for and administered a light stimulant, Kannan and another boy helped to transport the patient to a conveyance and accompanied him to his house. The Scoutmaster said he would look him up in the course of the evening.

* * * *

A week later Raghavan was admitted as a recruit in the School Troop, and his brother the Reserve Policeman subsequently became the Signalling Instructor of the Troop. (S)

The Wood Badge-Part I (Theoretical). Instructions For Season 1929-30.

1. There are three separate Courses for Scouters dealing with (a) Rover Scouts, (b) Scouts, (c) Wolf Cubs.

Each Course consists of three Studies and the questions and official notebooks, which must be used, are obtainable from the Provincial Head-quarters at the cost of Rs. 1-4-0. (Postage extra)

2. The Latest dates for receiving studies are:—

Study 1—28th February:

Study 2—28th April:

Study 3—28th June.

It will be understood that necessity demands these limitations; it is not a question of idle caprice.

3. No Notebook will be accepted unless the permission of The District Commissioner has been obtained (on the instruction form obtainable at P.H.Q.) and is pasted on the first page of the notebook.

4. Before commencing the studies the following books should have been read, or reread so as to have a proper grounding to go on:—

Rover Course—"Rovering to Success"; "Scouting for Boys"; "Rovering, its Aims and Methods"; "The Quest of the Boy"; "Policy, Organisation and Rules."

Scout Course—"Scouting for Boys in India"; "The Patrol System"; "The Quest of the Boy"; "Policy Organisation and Rules."

Cub Course—"The Wolf Cub's Handbook"; "The Jungle Books"; "Jungle Wisdom"; "Wolf Cubs"; "Policy, Organisation and Rules."

5. Write in ink on one side of the page only, leaving the other for the Reader's comments. Your remarks may be typed and pasted in, if you like. It is intended that all three Studies should be contained in the one book. Brevity is a virtue much appreciated by the Reader, so far as it is consistent with including all the points you want to make.

6. It is your own ideas that are required; if these differ from the practice of your Group, say so and give your reasons. Think the various questions out for yourself and come to your own conclusion; don't work in collaboration with others although there is no objection to talking the questions over with them. When you have no actual experience of the practical work indicated by the question, state what, in your opinion, would be the best steps to take. The actual wording

of the questions should be interpreted according to your own local conditions—town, country, tropics, arctic circle, etc.—and the position you yourself hold in the Movement, e.g. Commissioners are expected to look at and answer the questions from the point of view of their particular job, and so on. If, arising out of the questions, there are any difficulties on which you would like advice, jot them down and the Reader will do his best to help.

7. As soon as you have completed Study I, send it to The Reader, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope for its return. The Reader will return it with his comments—when you can write in your remarks on Study 2 and send them back, and the same with Study 3. Only one Study may be sent in at a time but you should not wait till the return of the book before thinking over and roughing out your remarks on the next Study. Be Scoutlike and Be-Prepared and you will neither cause delays nor complain of them. Remember that it is not an examination; the Reader wants to help you with your Scout work, either by direct suggestions or indirect encouragement. Do your part, therefore, in the same spirit. In sending your book in, put your own name, number of Study, and whether, Cub, Scout or Rover Course on the outside of the envelope.

8. Only the following marks will be used by The Reader:—

C. meaning that more thought, care and experience are necessary;

B. that a fair appreciation of aims and principles is shown;

A. that in addition to B, some freshness of thought has been revealed.

Plus or minus signs will be used if the studies are slightly above or below the standard indicated by the letter. It is not for The Reader to weigh up and assess each candidate as against the others. Writing, spelling and composition are not taken into account, but that does not excuse slovenliness!

9. When you have Satisfactorily completed three studies a Certificate for Part I will be issued.

10. Last but not least—Send each Study in as soon as you can, don't wait till the last 24 hours. When the Reader is deluged with Studies at the last moment, he cannot possibly give each Study the attention and help it merits.

The Cub Wood Badge: Part I- 1929-30.

Study 1.

1. Give a brief outline of your history in the Scout Brotherhood, and of the history of your Pack. Give the present number of the Scouters and Cubs in your Pack, and the number of One Star and Two Star Cubs.

State any special features in connection with your present work with Cubs, as, for example, whether 'controlled', and, if so, by what authority; whether it is a town Pack or a country Pack, etc.

Have you attempted Part 1 before? If so, when and with what result?

Have you attempted Part 2? If so, when, where, and with what result?

2. What is the object of Cub Training? What are the aims and principles of Scouting as a whole?

3. How would you try to secure the co-operation of your Cubs' parents in the life of the Pack?

4. Give your views on the usefulness and conduct of

(a) Inter-Six Competitions,

(b) Inter-Pack Competitions.

5. How would you define "true discipline" and what means would you adopt to secure this in the Pack?

The Rover Wood Badge: Part I - 1929-30.

Study 1.

1. Give a brief outline of your history in the Movement. Give the present number of Rover Scouts under your leadership. What is their average age? How many of them have previously been Scouts? If you are just starting Rover Scouts, what are your immediate plans in regard to them?

2. What do you understand to be the purpose and object underlying the training of Rover Scouts?

3. Give an outline of the practical training you would give a 'young man' in his first three months' service with the Rover Crew.

(a) in the case of one who has been a Scout,

(b) in the case of one who has had no previous Scout experience.

4. The first part of the Rover Scout Promise—Duty to God—is of paramount importance. How do you encourage this in your Rover training, directly and indirectly?

5. Briefly outline the talk you would have with a potential Rover Scout when he first seeks membership.

The Scout Wood Badge: Part I - 1929-30.

Study 1.

1. Give a brief outline of your history in the Movement, and of the history of your Troop. Give the present number of the Scouters and Scouts in the Troop, and the number of Second Class and First Class Scouts.

State any special features in connection with the Troop, e.g., whether 'controlled,' and, if so, by what authority; whether it is in an industrial centre, or in a village, etc.

Have you attempted Part 1 before? If so, when and with what result?

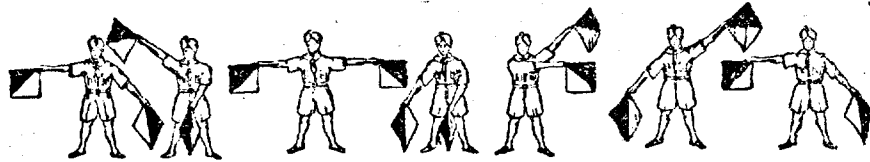
Have you attempted Part 2? If so, when, where and with what result?

2. It is said that the Patrol System is the basis of the Scout method; explain how the system works in your own Troop.

3. How should a Scout Group's funds be raised and controlled? What are the best arrangements for the provision of Scout's uniform?

4. Give your ideas as to the values and dangers of inter-Patrol and inter-Troop competitions.

5. In *Scouting for Boys*, the Chief says, "Camping-out is the great point in "Scouting" which appeals to the boy, and is the opportunity in which to teach him self-reliance and resourcefulness, besides giving him health and development." (p. 121). How would you plan your camp to make the most of this opportunity?



For Scouters.

Troop Meetings and Programmes.

A BOY craves for variety and the wise Scoutmaster satisfies this craving with something *absolutely new* at every meeting, even if it be some *new method* of doing an old act.

Before accepting any new programme the S. M. should be able to answer affirmatively the following questions:—

Will this meeting help to accomplish Scouting purpose with these boys?

Will this meeting help to carry out the year's programme that was planned?

Will this meeting interest the Scouts?

But how many of us Scoutmasters have thought of even the next week's programme not to speak of the month's or the year's?

It is so well known to every one of us that "One-man organizations" are ultimately failures.

But it is more often the case that the S. M. is everything—the Patrol Leader, the C. O. H., the Scribe—in the troop.

Is it any wonder then that things do not go on as well as one should expect?

The secret of success in scouting as in every other institution, is the ability to delegate to others that which is not necessary for the Scoutmaster himself to do.

For the consideration of our Scouters, Scribbler ventures to give below some of the requisites for good troop meetings.

Instruction: Each meeting must lead the troop one step further up the Scouting ladder. Each Scout should learn something new every time he comes to a meeting.

Recreation: Yells, songs, Impromptu plays should be used well. Every meeting should include *games that Scouts enjoy*.

Inspiration: The Promises and the Law form the basis of all Scouting. It is the best means for the S.M. to impress on the boys the moral principles of Scouting, without sermonizing or dry-as-dust moralising.

Investiture ceremonies, inspiring stories of men that have set an heroic example, and short talks by the S.M. are useful.

The imagination of the S.M. is of great use here. It is he that should weave these activities into suitable 'stunts' in an attractive manner.

Troop Business. Training in business habits is as important an item in the training of the boy as anything else, through scouting and each boy should get his due share, though small each time, of such training.

Attention to routine matters, maintenance of records, planning hikes and troop work—all these should form part of the work attended to by boys, aided and guided by the S.M.

But care should be taken that what the boys want *i. e.*, a good and useful time is not encroached upon by routine troop business, too much.

Inspection: A good, rigid inspection at the beginning of each meeting, judged on inter-patrol lines helps in maintaining a high standard of efficiency and no scoutmaster should ignore this.

Starting and ending: The meeting should begin right to time and end to time and the boys should *go home* directly after.

Before the meeting actually begins, the S.M. would do well to transact any business with individual scouts. Let others be busy with games, cleaning up patrol corners, preparation for actual work, etc.

It would be a wise plan, after the meeting, to call the Officers and P/Ls for a short while and check up the results of the meeting and plan roughly the next one.

Talks and Story telling! This is the S.M.'s big opportunity to impress his boys and earn their respect and regard. Short, snappy and humorous talks filled with spirit to enthuse the scouts, no nagging or howling at the boys, no lengthy talk, should be the rule.

If you are a good story—teller—you can acquire the art if you try—give a fifteen minute story, on some incident or person; not aimless but with the express intention of driving home some point in the Laws or Promises.

Be sure not to moralise at the end. The boys are shrewd enough to understand the purpose!

Drilling: Never forget the importance of drill and its proper place in Scouting.

It develops discipline, correct carriage, and appearance and smartness of movement. Never over-do it. About twenty minutes is the limit. Often 5 or 10 minutes, will be quite enough.

It helps the boy to get rid of his self-consciousness and makes him sure of himself and develops manliness.

Beware of military drill to the prejudice of Scouting methods of giving drill to the scouts.

The following hints may be of help, before the meeting begins:—

- (1) Be in time. Boys hate being kept waiting.
- (2) Have a definite purpose for each meeting.
- (3) Plan your work and work your plan.
- (4) Make a list of all equipment needed and have it ready.
- (5) Keep every moment busy.
- (6) Something must be happening every minute. *You make it happen.*
- (7) Train the Patrol Leaders to help you plan and carry out the programme.
- (8) Keep visitors in proper place.

- (9) Get your Troop Committee members to attend as often as possible.
- (10) Give them something definite to do.

As for the meeting itself:—

- (1) Do not permit pauses or stop to whisper to some one.
- (2) Remember that boys want activity and get tired of sitting quiet.
- (3) Let your work and rest periods be judiciously distributed in the programme.
- (4) Don't do too much yourself. Train your P/Ls to do them as far as possible.
- (5) If your planned programme does not go with a swing, be resourceful and get on to something else which interests the boys.
- (6) Discipline must be maintained. *It starts with yourself.*
- (7) Know what you want and get it.
- (8) Be self-reliant. An unsettled mind spells failure. *Know what you believe.*

These outlines suggest *one* method of work. You may have many other views and plans. Try all of them. Remember that scouting gives you liberty to make your own programme, to suit local conditions and time, provided you do not transgress the policy. The boy is by nature faithful and diligent. Reward these with promotions, honors and encouragement.

A good word in time and an encouraging pat on the back with a sympathetic "well done" smooths away many a difficulty.

Never forget that you are dealing with boys. Get their views on things. *Get down off your pedestal.*

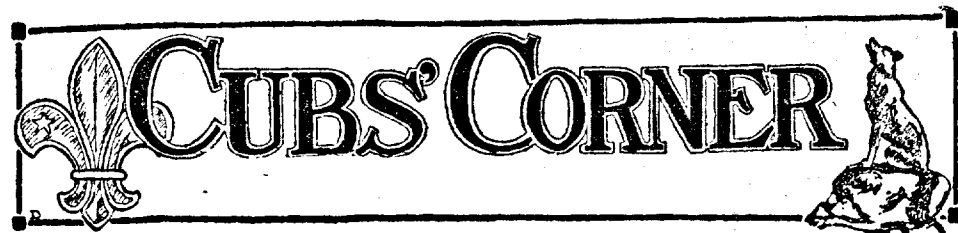
If in the end, your meeting does not accomplish to any extent the following:—

Every Scout going home feeling that

- (1) He has had a good time.
 - (2) He has advanced a step, though small in the Scout way.
 - (3) He is going to be a better boy.
 - (4) He loves his country better.
 - (5) That he is going to get something better in his troop programme next week.
- then, need Scribbler say that the meeting has not been—well—much of a success?

Scribbler has been reading that most excellent publication The "How" Book of scouting (Boy Scouts of America) and has taken the liberty of adapting from it in writing to the Scouters this month. He commends that book to the careful attention of his brother Scouters, and wishes success to every one of them.

(Scribbler.)



Cubs and Camping.

A WELL-RUN Cub Camp is a very desirable thing because:—

1. It helps the Cubs.

It gives them a happy, healthy holiday in the open air; perhaps the only holiday they may get and even more probably the only time they may be away from their town surroundings. It satisfies their desire for romance and adventure. It affords opportunities for training and acquiring good habits both of mind and body, making them better cubs in every way.

2. It helps Akela, by giving him an opportunity, better than a whole year of ordinary meetings, of getting to know the character of the cubs and of learning to know their needs, their ideals and their aspirations. It also brings the Akela and the cubs closer together and binds them together by happy memories of a time which they will never forget.

3. It helps the Pack by increasing the "Happy Family" spirit and helps to give it an *esprit de corps* and a history and tradition that will be a source of strength in difficult times.

4. It helps the parent by giving them a better understanding of Akela's work and methods, and a keener appreciation of what is being done for their children. It also provides for their sons a holiday, which, otherwise they may not be able to give.

5. It helps the Movement, by teaching the parents the value of the movement. It serves as good propaganda in localities where the camps are held and may result in new Packs being started, or more men coming in as workers or supporters.

So, every Cubmaster who is able to do so and has the necessary *knowledge and experience* should aim at running a Camp for the cubs, but the camp must be properly run or it will do infinitely more harm than good.

The responsibilities of camping:—The Cubmaster who takes cubs to camp undertakes a very serious responsibility.

Firstly he is responsible to the cubs themselves who will depend on him for health, comfort and happiness. He (or she) must take

care that the standard of camp life does not compare unfavourably with the better type of home from which they come and that it is such as to give those who come from bad or poorer homes, an idea of, and a desire for, something better than that to which they are accustomed.

Secondly he is responsible to the parents who have entrusted to him the safety and welfare of their children both physically and morally.

Lastly, he is responsible to the Movement and must take care that his camp shall in no way discredit the Great Brotherhood of Scouts in the eyes of the public and of those who are generous enough to help in all possible ways in the furtherance of the cause of the Movement.

These responsibilities are much too serious and heavy for even the most experienced Akela to shoulder lightly. These are not to be undertaken without a preliminary training as an assistant in a well-run cub camp.

A knowledge of camping for cubs is not a question of common sense, nor is it a matter of book learning. It is preeminently a matter of experience and the cubmaster should render himself fit to undertake such responsibilities by gaining the knowledge and ability by serving, for at least one camp, as an assistant to an experienced Akela. Otherwise, *one should not take charge of a camp for one's cubs*, single-handed.

Every Akela should always bear in mind that a badly run camp will perhaps do physical harm to the cubs and make them dislike the camp, and discontented with the Pack. This in its turn may result in their not going up to the Troop where they would have to do lots of camping.

It may also estrange the parents in consequence of the bad effect on the health and behaviour of the cubs.

It may give supporters and helpers such an idea of the Movement as will make them disinclined to do anything for it in the future.

The story of a bad camp spreads far and wide.

—(From "Camping for Cubs")



(Called by Hiawatha)

1. A good scouting game for a Saturday afternoon is "Scout meets Scout". This may be played in town or country; and can be played as an inter-patrol game. Two patrols are taken about two miles apart and made to work towards each other, either alongside a road, or by giving each side a land-mark to work to, say a steep hill or a big tree which is directly behind the other party, and will thus ensure their coming together.

The patrol which first sees the other wins.

This is signified by the P/L holding up his flag for the umpire to see and sounding his whistle.

A patrol need not keep together but that patrol wins which first holds out its flag; so it is well for the scouts to be in touch with their patrol leaders by signal, voice or message!

Scouts may employ any ruse they like, such as climbing up trees, hiding in carts etc., But they must not dress up in disguise, unless specially permitted.

The game may be played at night.

Only those who have attempted can have an idea of the reception of this game by the boys.

2. "Dispatch Runners" is a very interesting game particularly suitable for a town, though it may be played in the country.

A scout is sent out to take a note to some well-known spot, say the post office, in another part of the town or municipal area. He should there get the note stamped with the postmaster of the office and return.

The rest of the scouts are posted by their leader to prevent him getting there by watching all the roads and likely paths by which he can come, but none may be nearer to the Post Office than two hundred yards. The Dispatch runner is allowed to use any disguise and any method of travelling he can hit upon.

In the country the game may be played similarly, the scout being directed to go to a certain house or other specified spot.

3. Dispatch Running can be played in a slightly different way.

A scout is given a dispatch to take to the Headquarters of a besieged town which may be a real town (Village or House), and he must return with a receipt for it. He must wear a coloured rag, two feet long, pinned on to his shoulders. He must start at least four miles away from the town he is going to. Beseigers who have to spot him, can place themselves where they like but must not go nearer Headquarters than 300 yards. (In actual working it is found desirable to give certain boundaries with specific land-marks) Any one found within the limit will be ruled out by the Umpire as shot by the Defenders at Headquarters. The Dispatch Runner can use any ruse he likes, except dressing up as a woman, but he must always wear the red rag on his Shoulder.

To catch him, the enemy must get the red-rag from him. Ten hours may be allowed as the limit of time, by which the dispatch runner should get his message to headquarters and get back again to the starting point with the receipt. The enemy win three points each if they spot him, and lose three if he succeeds.

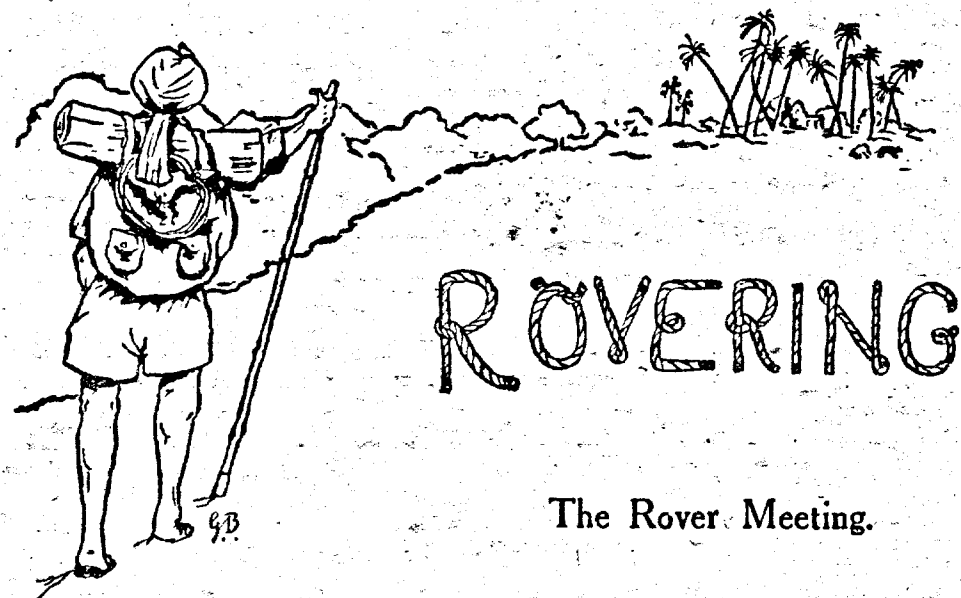
A similar game may be played in a city, but requires modifications to suit the local conditions.

4. Smugglers: Is another game which can easily become exciting if played well. The game should be played in a suitable "Border", consisting of a road or wide path or bit of sand on which foot-tracks can be easily seen. One patrol watches the border with sentries posted along this road, with a reserve posted inland. This latter about half-way between the "border" and the "town". The town would be a base marked by a tree, building or flags, about half a mile distant from the border.

A hostile patrol of smugglers assembles about half a mile on the other side of the border. They will all cross the border in any formation they please, either singly or together or scattered, and make for the town, walking or running, or at scout pace. Only one among them is supposed to be smuggling, and he wears tracking irons, so that the sentries walk up and down their beat (they may not run till after the "alarm"), waiting for the tracks of the smuggler.

Directly a sentry sees the track, he gives the alarm signal to the reserve and starts himself to follow up the tracks as fast he can. The reserve thereupon cooperate with them and try to catch the smuggler before he can reach the town. Once within the boundary of the town he is safe and wins the game.

—Hiawatha.



THE Census for the year discloses the existence of 1556 Rover Scouts in our province and these are distributed among all the districts. This number no doubt shows considerable increase on the strength in past years and so far it is a matter for congratulation, yet it is not certain whether these Rovers are all run on "Rover Lines."

The real difficulty is that most of us who work out the scheme of Rovering do not have a clear grasp of its quality, nor do we quite see how far and in what respect a Rover meeting can and ought to be different from ordinary Scout meetings.

It has often been said, and said correctly that if in the ordinary troop one replaces the Boy Scout by the grown up young man of Rover age, and in every respect the activities remain what they were, it wouldn't be Rovering, whatever else it may be.

But what Rovering is, in a positive sense that is to say, is or at least appears to be beyond the ken of the average Rover Leader.

When the Chief Scout, the founder of the Movement, thought of Boy Scouting and felt the need of a hand-book, he wrote *Scouting for Boys*; and when later on he thought of Rovering, he wrote *Rovering to Success* as its hand book.

There is considerable difference between these two, as regards their contents and their general scope. And one who is told that *Rovering to Success* is the Handbook for Rovers

is often confused and is at a loss to see how that can be.

The very conception of *Rovering to Success* and its structure is an indication of the difference that there is between Rovering and Scouting, and the difference that there ought to be between the working out of the respective programmes.

If *Scouting-for-Boys* is a treatise (and a thorough one at that) on Scout craft, *Rovering to Success* is an equally efficient one on Life-craft. And if we realise the difference between these, we would also realise that Rover meetings ought to address themselves to life-craft.

The bits of knowledge which are of importance to the Scout, and are so thoroughly dealt with in every one of the Camp fire Yarns, are of equal importance to the Rover Scout, but these by themselves do not make the *Summum Bonum* of his existence; he ought to be more intimately connected with every aspect of life, should know all about it, pleasant things as well as unpleasant things at their correct worth. Every problem which is related to life is of great importance to the Rover and he should know of life from every point of view. And when Rovers are brought together as a crew, the time spent by them at their meeting is best spent in studying life's problems and in giving themselves types of social activity for which they have a natural predilection. If Scout craft is of importance, they are put into the scheme more as individual spare time activity jobs rather than as regular ones; and this

is easily achieved by organising special training courses for the purpose if necessary. The ordinary Rover of average ability can in going through *Scouting for Boys* pick up "Practical" knowledge of a good many of the things there dealt with; and any matter which happens to be beyond his ken can still be tackled by consulting a Scouter or even a Scout of some standing.

So it comes to this, namely that the average Rover meeting will do well to devote a greater part of its attention to problems dealing with life, not forgetting that the average Rover, no less than the average man, is a "Social Animal."

"Rovering" by Nevill, that splendid Red Pamphlet which is a *sine qua non* from the point of view of good Rovering is a pamphlet which has not been sufficiently often consulted by those whom it was intended to serve. None the wiser for the things said there, Rover Leaders still make the mistake of planning the Rover meeting too much on the lines of the Scout parade and still we see it programmed as the day's work for the crew that they should learn "knots, lashings, composition of Union Jack and play . . . game."

Rover Leaders who are too enthusiastic about their own views come to grief all too suddenly, as did one, a friend of the writer, who was hailed with joy a year ago, as 'the New Rover Leader' in a tone which suggested that he was going to hold up to the world the last word in the training of young men, but now has thrown down Rovering—not the book but the game itself!—in disgust saying "Well, I have no faith in Rovering".

It only requires a moment's scrutiny of the programme that his crew adopted, to see that he fault wasn't with Rovering.

In support of the position taken that the average "Crew-day" should tackle not so much Scout-craft as life-craft could be given the winter programme of the 8th Willesden Rover Crew, Middlesex, England, for the year 1929-30.

No apology is necessary for giving the programme in full, for it bears out all that has been said here about the quality of Rover Meetings.

County of Middlesex.

8th Willesden Rover Crew.

Den: The Shack, Kensal Rise (behind the junction of All Souls Avenue, and Doyle Gardens, on the allotments),

All the enclosed meetings, etc., will be held at the above Den, except where otherwise stated in the body of the programme. Time 8 p.m. except District Rovers Own, which commences at 3 p.m.

A. D. C. (Rovers): E. Blason, Esq., 193, Brondesbury Park, N.W. 2.

Rover Leader: Edgar N. Cohen, 125, Walm Lane, Cricklewood, N.W. 2.

Rover Mates: Scotts: J. Caller, 25, Doyle Gardens, Kensal Rise, N.W. 10. Sir Galahads: W. Sprage, 31, Okehampton Road N.W. 10. Shackletons: A. Carison, 98 Burrows Road, N.W. 10.

Programmes 6d. each.

Please be punctual, and if at all possible, in uniform.

Programme For Winter 1929-30.

Sept. 1929.

Fri. 27 Opening Ceremony of the Den, Supper. Dr. Griffin, Specially invited guests.

Sat. 28 Den-warming. Invitations to other Crews, and to parents and friends.

Oct. 1929.

Thur. 3 District Rover Meeting. Rotary Club speaker.

Fri. 4 Crew Quarterly Meeting.

Sat. 5 Willesden Swimming Gala.

Fri. 11 Mr. A. J. Martin: "My Adventures as a Prisoner of War".

Thur. 17 District Rover Council.

Fri. 18 Literature: Balzac's "The Magic Skin".

Sat. 19 Visit to the College of Surgeons Museum. Tea. A Show.

Sun. 20 District Rovers Own at St. Gabriel's H.Q. Mr. M. Eyden, ADC Harrow.

Fri. 25 Surprise Item; Mr. Alan Kaye.

Nov. 1929.

Fri. 1 Mr. D.G. Somerville, M.P.: "The Creed of a Tory".

Sun. 3 Ramble; evening, Rovers Own, Mr. R. S. Fox, D.R.L. Hendon.

Thur. 7 District Rover Meeting, Mr. Jack Beet.

Fri. 8 Discussion on the furtherance of the 1st Quest.

Fri. 15 "Austria" by a member of the Austrian Legation.

Sat. 16 Crew Dance at Chamberlayne Road, Schools.

- Thur. 21 District Rover Council.
 Fri. 22 Oratory: Demosthenes "The Philippics".
 Sat. 23 Visit to the London Docks; tea; a show.
 Sun. 24 District Rovers Own at St. Gabriel's H.Q.: Mr. J. B. Malthouse.
 Fri. 29 Surprise Item: Mr. H. N. Jubb, D.R.L., Hampstead.
- Sun. 16 District Rovers Own at St. Gabriel's H.Q. Mr. J. F. Colquhoun.
 Thur. 20 District Rover Council.
 Fri. 21 Discussion on Temperance, led by Mr. Cecil Heath, B.A.
 Sat. 22 **Chief's Birthday**, Crew Dance at Chamberlayne Road Schools.
 Fri. 28 Elementary Psychology, Mr. Cecil Potter, ADC, Hampstead.

Dec. 1929.

- Sun. 1 Ramble; evening Rovers Own, R.L., J. Dickinson.
 Thur. 2 District Rover Meeting, Mr. Cecil Potter, ADC Hampstead.
 Fri. 6 Mr. Jack Clerk: "The faith of a Liberal".
 Sat. 7 Crew Dance at Chamberlayne Road, Schools.
 Fri. 13 Discussion on the effect of the Banks, Stock Exchange, etc., on the lives of ordinary working people.
 Sun. 15 District Rovers Own at St. Gabriel's H.Q. Mr. F. Haydn Dimmock.
 Thur. 19 District Rover Council.
 Fri. 20 Literature: Biography of Abraham Lincoln.
 Mon. 23 Annual Birthday Binge.

Jan. 1930.

- Fri. 3 Quarterly Business Meeting.
 Sat. 4 District Rovers Christmas Good Turn.
 Sun. 5 Ramble; evening, Rovers Own, Mr. H. Ransom Gross, ADC Scouts.
 Thur. 9 District Rover Meeting. Rotary Club Speaker.
 8-18 Roland House Pantomime.
 Sat. 11 Crew Dance at Chamberlayne Road, Schools.
 Thur. 23 District Rover Council.
 Fri. 24 Surprise Item: Mr. C. Beresford-Webb, ADC Rovers S. London.
 Fri. 31 Mr. M. J. Donaldson: "The Outline of Insurance".

Feb. 1930.

- Sat. 1 Crew Dance at Chamberlayne Road, Schools.
 Sun. 2 Ramble; evening, Rovers Own, Mr. A. J. Martin.
 Thur. 6 District Rover Meeting. Mr. Richards.
 Fri. 7 Mr. W. Davies Lloyd: "The Ideals of Labour".
 14 Literature: The Buddhist Scriptures.
 Sat. 15 Willesden Association Dance at Pound Lane Drill Hall.

Mar. 1930.

- Sat. 1 Crew Dance at Chamberlayne Road Schools.
 Sun. 2 Ramble; evening, Rovers Own, Mr. E. Blason.
 Thur. 6 District Rover Meeting, Mr. Councillor Hill.
 Fri. 7 Visit from the 4th Harrow Crew (Jack Beet).
 Sat. 8 Visit to the East End and Roland House.
 Fri. 14 Mr. Hubert Martin, "The International Bureau."
 Sun. 16 District Rovers Own at St. Gabriel's H.Q. Capt. C. Lisle Watson.
 Thur. 20 District Rover Council.
 Fri. 21 Surprise Item.
 28 Poetry Evening.
 Sat. 29 Crew Dance at Chamberlayne Road, Schools.

April. 1930.

- Thur. 3 District Rover Meeting, Mr. Mallard.
 Fri. 4 London before the Great Fire.
 Sat. 5 Visit to the City, Tea and show.
 Sun. 6 Ramble, evening Rovers Own.
 Fri. 11 Denmark, by Alf Schiottz Christensen.
 Fri. 18 to Mon. 21st **Easter Camp**.
 Thur. 24 District Rover Council.
 Fri. 25 The Budget.
 Sat. 26 Winding-up Celebration.

Apart from the main evening programme, as laid down within, the Den will be used as follows on other evenings.

Mondays, and 2nd, 4th and 5th, Thursdays, Club (Ping Pong, etc.)

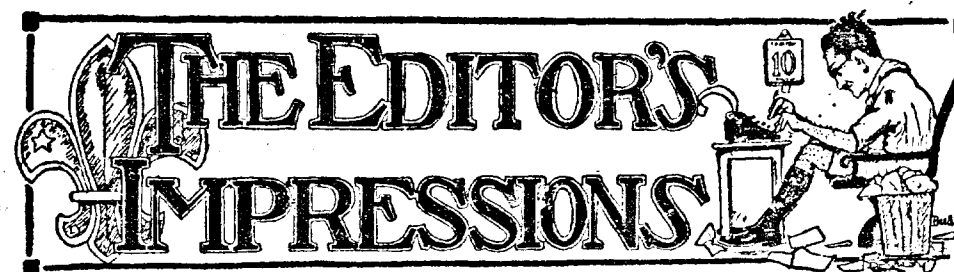
Tuesdays, Physical Training.

Wednesdays, 1st and 3rd P. C. T. R. S. (Preliminary Course of Training for Rovers as Scouters).

Wednesdays, 2nd and 4th Training and Games evenings for the Troop and Pack.

Rovers from other Crews are cordially invited at any time. It may be that our pro-

(Continued on page 147.)



BEFORE resuming the editorial duties once again the editor would like to place on record his gratefulness to the Temporary Editor Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, for so ably carrying on the arduous duties in connection with the production of the magazine all these months. He has been in the movement longer than some of us and his first concern has ever been service to the movement. With his usual modesty he stepped in when he was requested by our Provincial Commissioner to edit the magazine during the absence of the permanent Editor, and has done the work with singular success.

One complaint that he whispered into our ears was that more scouters and laymen did not contribute their experiences and knowledge in the shape of articles to the magazine. We pass this on to our readers so that within the next few months, he might draw his complaint by reading many more articles from scouters and laymen other than those who are now our usual contributors.

In this connection, the Editor ventures to point out once again that a scout journal however well edited and got up loses its effectiveness if a liberal exchange of views, experiences and results of experiments does not find a place in its columns. The value of *the Scouter* (the Head-quarters Gazette) lies not so much in the general articles but in the correspondence columns where every conceivable topic of scouting interest is given a chance of being thoroughly threshed out and discussed in all its aspects.

It is but fitting that the premier Corporation of the Presidency should have taken up scouting as one of the most important aids in the educational training of the large number of children belonging to the schools under its control. It has also done well in realising the necessity for having an experienced

Scouter to look to the efficient conduct of this line of activity. Mr. V. S. Ratnasabapathi, who is familiar to our readers of Madras and Ramnad has been chosen most appropriately for this task. We congratulate the Corporation of Madras on this step and its wise choice. As Organising Secretary for the District of Ramnad for some time, he did very useful work and his work as Assistant Commissioner for one of the Madras divisions is well known. We wish him and the scouts of the Corporation schools splendid scouting.

The long-dreamt-of Provincial Training Centre, thanks to the indefatigable effort of Lieut. Colonel. Porter, has now become a reality. Permanent huts are being put up and the second "Wood Badge" camp for the Madras Presidency has been fixed to take place there early in May next. Besides this camp, a Cub course, Rover Leader's course, Commissioners' course and Patrol Leaders' Training Camp have also been planned. We are certain that the training centre will become very popular with the scouters and scouts of Madras.

Elsewhere will be found a number of English terms used in scouting with suggested equivalents in Tamil. It is high time we established a standard with regard to Tamil terminology in scouting. Suggestions as regards alternative and new terms are invited from our readers not only for Tamil but also for Telugu and Malayalam. All these terms will be collected together and placed before a competent Committee for the purpose of standardisation.

We offer to our beloved Chief and Lady Baden-Powell our greetings on their Birthday and wish them many more happy and world-happifying returns of the same.

P. S. NARAYANSWAMI,
 Editor.

The Rock of Finance.

OF all fallacies in scouting to which the Tenderfoot of a Scoutmaster and the "poor-spirited" members of our Brotherhood are subject the question of Finance is the most serious.

Somebody has shrewdly observed "Money is to some Scoutmasters an ever-present problem while others have no need to worry." Most of us belong to either of these classes.

But if the question is intensely looked into, it is not so terrific a problem as it appears to be.

"Yes, yes, I should advise you to think twice before you come and join. My pocket is already touched and I am feeling the effects of it," was the advice of one who felt called upon to give his to one who had vague fears about the inroads into his slender purse that scouting was likely to make. I was painfully listening to this conversation and learnt from the recruit that he did not mind the initial expenses at all, but was only afraid of further demands on his purse likely to be made in the course of his career as a scout. With very great restraint I was a passive witness at the moment, but, later, I took an opportunity to request this 'experienced' scout to let me look into his account book; on investigation I found that this person was not so "experienced" either,—in fact, he had not started his troop so long ago—and that the expenses he spoke of had reference to one scout function, which he had had the indiscretion to manage or mismanage, single-handed and without due notice to the public or the authorities who could help him.

On another occasion, a clever District Commissioner would discreetly delete a clause from the admission form suggested for enrolling the members of a troop—just that clause which said that the Policy of the Association was that each Troop ought to be self-supporting. I do not dare to impute to this District Commissioner the motive of suppression of facts but he actually meant to help the Troops by the exercise of this discretion. He had, of course, his doubts of the wisdom of letting the Public know that each Troop was expected to be self-supporting.

On a third occasion, at a meeting of the Scoutmasters when a passage from "Scouting for Boys," was read with reference to "Finance"—that passage which treats about the Club-room in the Chapter on Troop management, the scouters who were listening to it,

with one impulse, let fall the exclamation "Pshaw!" when they came to the remark about the members of a Troop being expected to earn their money even for their uniform. "Was ever business conducted like this!" they seemed to exclaim and out of consideration for the Chief Scout they did not vociferously exclaim "impracticable," but actually tacitly voted it so.

What does it all show? Not only "Poor-spiritedness" on the part of scouters but also want of genuine appreciation of the true educational nature of the game and further the fact, that being a game, its methods savoured necessarily of enterprise!

I wonder if it has struck many of us to sit down to study how much of money does each Scout test actually cost a boy in taking it or the Scoutmaster in coaching the boy for it?

1. The cost of Teaching the Promise and the Law.
2. Teaching the knots—(the cost of the Rope.)
3. Teaching the Union Jack.
4. Teaching the Signs.
5. The uses of the staff—(cost of staves.)
6. Service.
7. Signalling (cost of the Signalling Flags).
8. First Aid.
9. Cooking.
10. Scout-Pace.
11. Compass points.
12. Savings Bank (an expense?) and so on.

It may also be noted that the things that actually are indispensable can form the permanent equipment of the Troop, also. The other essential paraphernalia like Uniform, Troop-Flag, etc., are, thanks to the initial stages of the Movement, available as gifts, and easily furnished by either controlling agencies, parents or by a large hearted benevolent friend of the individual Troop.

In view of the simplicity of this question, need we help exclaiming at the very low number of Second class Scouts in the Ranks. What does it prove? We have been less than honest to ourselves. We have failed to appeal to our brains. We have not brought much credit upon our spirit for playing the game. How much more dignified and how much more cherishable ought to be the Trophies of competition for your boys, if such trophies happen to be a "Troop-Flag" or a "dozen

or Score of Semaphore Flags" or a "spare set of four dozen Scout Staves for your Troop"—provided you have the spirit to institute them as Trophies for inter-Troop and inter-Patrol Competitions?!

Far from thinking out and planning our exploits, more with the object of building the spirit of self-reliance and the dignity of being a self-supporting organisation, we would rather look to spoiling gifts and the spoils of weak sport, squeamishly dignified by the name of "instituted Trophies." Have not the boys of your Troop spirit enough to look upon it as good sport to build their hut and thatch it and even earn their materials, if set about it? This is real scouting and not playing the band, saddled on your Troop by your school authorities just for creating a distinction (from the rest of the World of Scouts?) for their controlled Troops alone.

Indiscretions on the part of individual Scoutmasters and on the part of organisations have been responsible for a lot of misconception on the question of Finance. *Scouting is the cheap-*

est of Games! If your Scouting is not, it is not, the Movements' fault. It is the manliest of games, because Troops ought to support themselves and if Troops do not, it is some other game that they are playing and not Scouting!

Most of the indiscretions committed are the character of ill-thought programmes, impulsive functions, and hastily landed schemes and the result of pains not taken in enlisting organised sympathy from the Public.

An experienced Scouter is not one who has permitted himself to pass for a scout for ever so many years, but one who has, from experience, found out that Scouting costs one almost nothing or very very little.

Finally, it is unbusiness like methods and indiscreet enthusiasm sometimes leading some of us into self-glorifying schemes that have cost us dear and if any is still unpersuaded that scouting actually costs little, let him make sure that he is not a "greenhorn" in scouting. Let him not boldly speak in the name of Experience or Service!

(N.)

NOTES BY THE WAY.

WHEN somebody talks to us of efficiency and we feel that our troop is not quite up to the mark in that side of the training, we are apt to console ourselves that after all the *spirit* is the most important thing and our boys are all right there.

There can be no greater fallacy or delusion—one with which we seek to cover a multitude of defects.

"Oh, we don't attach much value to formalities—what is the harm if we don't register the Troop, as long as we have the proper spirit in us?"—"We don't think that badges and uniform make the scout"—These are the words of wisdom with which we seek to justify unbusinesslike methods and the want of a programme.

One or two among us, wiser than the others say, "Our Troop does not exist on paper, and in records and reports; we don't believe in sticking badges on our boys like postage stamps in an album—" and thus seek to make a virtue of our failings.

After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, and the proof of the spirit is *performance*.

And performance means *efficiency*.

Efficiency again, is not synonymous with the number of badges, as some among us are tempted to think.

Efficiency—is badges *plus* the application of the skill and knowledge which the possession of these badges implies.

Efficiency does not consist wholly in building bridges, and forming pyramids, etc., and on the strength of that capacity looking down on others as theorists, if they do not build longer bridges or taller pyramids.

Spirit and efficiency are not really separate attributes. The test of efficiency lies in the spirit in which badge knowledge and badge skill are used and the extent to which they find application in practice and in the daily life of the boys—

while the spirit of scouting is not an abstract, invisible something which is possessed only by those people who have the eloquence to say beautiful things and the learning to quote musty old sayings, maintaining that Scouting is nothing new to our country, it is there in our old books, etc., etc.

These "nothing-new patriots" remind us of the school boy who said naively that he need not work the sums in arithmetic because the answers were there, at the end of the book!

But that is by the way.

To resume. Spirit and efficiency are one, and anyone who speaks of them as if they were two distinct ingredients to choose out of

or to be mixed in a particular proportion is merely playing with words.

The boys hanker for 100% Scouting and are prepared to work for and get the necessary efficiency and spirit.

When things are so hopeful and bright, is it very difficult for us to think, act and rise very much higher than the 30% result that obtains now?

As the Chief Scout says, "A motor car is a wonderful contraption of machinery, with its valves, cylinders, electric connections and complicated gears, all assembled and neatly fitted to act on each other, but useless as a mobile agent, without the addition of the right spirit"

(Searchlight)

Answers to "?"

All queries should be sent in written clearly or typed on one side of the paper only, and enclosed in an envelope.

The name and address of the sender should be given, without which answers will not be published.

Queries should be short and to the point.

Questions of a controversial or personal nature will not be answered.

If a personal reply is required, sufficient postage in stamps will have to be sent along with the queries.

The Correspondence Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views of his correspondents, and reserves to himself the right of not answering any question.

(15) V. K. R.: The question of reviving the publication of news items is being seriously considered but at the same time we would strongly advise units sending news items promptly to the dailies which are always hospitable.

(16) Rover: Here are a few periodicals which you and your brother Rovers might read with great advantage.

The London Rover, Quarterly from C/o I. H. Q., London.

The Scout, weekly, 13sh. 6d. per annum and

The Scouter, monthly 4sh. 6d. per annum, from 18, Henrietta Street, London W. C. 2

Scouting, monthly, 2sh. 6d. per annum from The Boy Scouts Association, Dale End, Birmingham.

(17) S. A. S.: The rules specifically lay down that when you take your boys out to camp to a place in another district than your own, you should get the District Commissioner's permission, after intimating to him the place and duration of camp.

(18) T. V. S.: It is no wonder that you did not get the Railway Concessions in time. The Railway

authorities do require some time to deal with such matters. Make sure your Troop is registered and that you apply on the proper form which your Commissioner will supply on request. The railway authorities co-operate with the association willingly in this matter; why not you also try to do the same?

(19) B. V. S.: Our Association is strictly non-political. Apart from our individual opinions it is not fair for us to thrust our opinions on the boys. Try and peacefully argue the matter out with the authorities, at the same time pointing it out to them that Scout workers are ultimately responsible to the parent of the boy.

(20) Parent: Please refer to answer to 'Andhra' in our last month's issue.

(21) Secretary: Well done! Congratulations. What has been possible for one locality must be possible for other localities also. Why shouldn't you write a suggestive article giving full details as far as possible so that other secretaries might take the lead?

(22) C. V.: Have you tried visiting the parents? In a small locality like yours it should be easy. You will find that later, the parents themselves will come to you for advice and help regarding their boys.

(23) L. V. D.: We are sorry we haven't yet received the photograph you refer to. We are always ready to consider for publication photographs and sketches of Scouting interest. The welfare of the South India Boy Scout is not so much the concern of the Editors and the Management as that of the readers.

(24) A. K.: You are mistaken. The Scout Sign (once called the Half Salute) is used only when the Promise is being taken. The full salute is not used.

(25) S. K. V.: The boys are not interested probably on account of your programme not having variety. Try plenty of games for revising the old things. Read 'Scrawls to Scouters' this month.

(26) Camper: The rules as regards bathing practice are very strict. The good name of the move-

ment may be brought into disrepute by a single moment's carelessness. Please read Rules once again.

(27) Scouter: Yes, it is a pity. We agree with you heartily. We seem to be woefully behind hand as in some other things as regards bringing the rules up-to-date as they do in the I. H. Q.

(28) C. K.: We are surprised to hear from you for the first time that a batch of Rovers wore all red shoulder knots. Did you ask them whether they belonged to the Bull Patrol or were A. S. M.'s of Troops? You would have done well to speak to the Commissioner privately on the matter.

(29) Moffussil: Scouting is non-military. U. T. C. battalions and Rover Crews are different.

(30) Tenderfoot: If your troop is going to camp out for the first time, this is the best season. Mind, if you postpone it, the examinations will soon be on your boys, and once you fail to take advantage of their keenness you will have lost them for ever.

(31) P. L.: "Our Scout" is a monthly journal in Telugu. You can get it from the 1st Narasapur Troop, Taylor High School, Narasapur. The subscription is 6 annas a year.

(32) K. N.: Elsewhere we publish the questions for Wood Badge Study I, Cubs, Scouts and Rovers. You may try to answer them even if you don't mean to write up the studies, because they indicate the lines along which your preparation for your work should be carried.

(Concluded from page 142.)

gramme will help them, and their presence, to swell the attendance will both help and give pleasure to us.

A Canteen, for the sale of beverages, eats, and sweets will be open every evening.

Crew Subscription 6d. per week, towards the Den Expenses, etc.

What problems of life can be tackled and how, at these Rover gatherings and how the social element can be caught are quite clearly suggested in the programme. We could of course put in our own problems and our own kind of social activities when we work out our Crews.

The writer of these notes would earnestly request that every one of those who are working with Crews will bestow sufficient thought over this matter and aim at making Rovering a living activity.

—T. V. Nilakantam.

Glossary of some Scouting terms with their suggested equivalents in Tamil.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Administration—நிர்வாகம். | 15. Patrol Leader—அணித்தலைவர், அணி முதலவர். |
| 2. Akela—ஆகேலா, தனித்தேவர். | 16. Rover Mate—திரிசாரண சகா. |
| 3. Badge—பதக்கம், சின்னம். | 17. Rover Scout—முதிரச் சாரணன், திரி சாரணன். |
| 4. Boy Scout—வாலிபச் சாரணன். | 18. Scoutmaster—படைப்பதி, சாரணத் தலைவர், படைத்தலைவர். |
| 5. Camp—பாசறை, பாடி. | 19. Sixer—அறுவன். |
| 6. Camp Fire—கணப்புத்தீ. | 20. Stalking—பதுங்கிச் செல்லல், கூடகமனம். |
| 7. Commissioner—அதிகாரி. | 21. Tenderfoot—இளம்பாதன், மெல்லடி. |
| 8. Crew—குழு. | 22. Tenderpad—இளஞ்சுவடன். |
| 9. Cubmaster—குருளைத் தலைவர், இளஞ் சாரண ஆசிரியர், இளஞ்சாரணத் தலைவர், குருளை ஆசிரியர். | 23. Tracking—தடம் பற்றல். |
| 10. Honour—மானம், கண்யதை, நாணயம். | 24. Troop—படை. |
| 11. Instructor—போதகன், கற்பிப்போன். | 25. Troop Leader—படைத்தலைவர், படை முதலவர். |
| 12. Organisation—அமைப்பு. | 26. Wolf Cub—ஓகாய்க் குருளை. |
| 13. Pack—மக்கை. | 27. Wood Craft—வன வியல். |
| 14. Patrol—அணி. | |

திரி சாரணர்க் குழு. (Rover Crew.)

பொருள் வரை யறை.

சாரணர் முவ்வகைப் படுவர். அவர் முறையே குருளையர், இளஞ் சாரணர், திரி சாரணர் எனப் படுவர். இப்பிரிவினை அவரவர் வயதின் அளவைப் பொருத்துள்ளதென்று ஒருவாறு சொல்லலாம். பதினென்று வயதுக்கு முற்பட்டோர் குருளையர். பதினென்றுக்கு மேலும், பதினேழுக்குக் கீழும் உள்ள வயதுடையோர் இளஞ்சாரணர். பதினெட்டு வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டோர் திரிசாரணர். எனவே, திரி சாரணர் குமரப் பருவத்தினர். குமரப் பருவம் என்பது பதினாறு முதல் முப்பத்திரண்டு வயது வரையுள்ள பருவத்தைக் குறிக்கும்.

வயதுக்குரிய வளர்ச்சி யுண்டு. வளர்ச்சிக்குரிய உடல் வலிமையும் மன வலிமையும் உண்டு. இவ்விருவத வலிமைக் கேற்பவே சாரணரின் முப்பிரிவினை அமைந்துள்ளது. தவிரவும், குருளையர் இளஞ் சாரணராவதற்கும், இளஞ்சாரணர் திரி சாரணராவதற்குத் தகுந்த பயிற்சி முறைகளைச் சாரண இயக்கம் வகுத்துள்ளது. இக்கருத்துக்களைச் சிறிது ஆராய்ந்தால் ஒவ்வொரு நாட்டிலும் திரி சாரணர்க் குழுக்களை ஏற்படுத்திவிடுதலே சாரண இயக்கத்தின் உட்கருத்தோ எனவும் நினைக்க இடமுண்டாகிறது. அவ்விதமாயின், இயக்கத்தின் தலை நோக்கம் திரிசாரணராவதான் நிறைவேற்றப்படவேண்டும். இக்கருமத்தைக் கைக்கொள்ளத் திரிசாரணருக்கு உதவியாய் நிற்பது அவர் அடையும் பயிற்சியே. இப்பயிற்சியும் அவர் குருளையராகவும், இளஞ்சாரணராகவும் இருந்த பொழுது ஏற்ற முறைகளால் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவ்வண்ணம் திரிசாரணராற் போற்றப்படுவதும், சாரண இயக்கத்தில் தலைநிறுத்துள்ளதுமான நோக்கம் யாது? அதுவே 'தொண்டு' பிறர்க்குச் செய்யுதல் தொண்டு. உறவினர்க்கும் உறவினரல்லாதார்க்குச் செய்யுதல் தொண்டு. செல்வாக்கும் வறியார்க்கும் வழங்குதல் தொண்டு. மேல் இனத்தவர்க்கும் கீழ் இனத்தவர்க்கும் உதவுதல் தொண்டு. மக்களுக்கும் விலங்குக்கும் உதவுதல் தொண்டு. வாயுள்ளவைக்கும் வாயற்றவைக்கும் ஆற்றத் தொண்டு. 'சேவன்' என்ற பொது இனத்துக்குத் திணை, பால், எண், இடம் என்ற வேற்றுமை ஒழித்து உதவுதல் தொண்டு. மனம் வாக்குக்காயத் தாய்மை தழுவிய தொண்டு. கைம்மாறு கருதாத் தொண்டு. உள்ளன்புடன் இயைந்த தொண்டு. உவகை கலந்த தொண்டு. உயர்நிலைத் தொண்டு எச்சமயமும் எத்துத் தொண்டு. இறைவன் அருளுக்குரிய தொண்டு. எனவே, இணையிலா இன்பப் பெருநிதி பயக்குந் பெருந்தொண்டு.

இத்தொண்டினைக் கொண்டோர் திரிசாரணர். மெய்த்தொண்டில் ஈடுபடுவோர் தொண்டு ஏற்போரின் குறிப்புணர்ந்து, பொருள், இடம் காலங்களுக்குப் பொருந்த உதவி செய்ய முற்படுவர். வேட்கை செடிகளிலும் புதர்களிலும் வேட்டை தேடித்திரிவான். வலப்புறம் பார்ப்பான். இடப்புறம் பார்ப்பான். முன்னே பார்ப்பான். பின்னே பார்ப்பான். அவனது கண்ணுடன் செவியுஞ் சேர்த்துழைக்கும். அவன் காட்டுவதற்குத் திரிவான். அவன் மனம் வேட்டை ஒன்றையே நாடி நிற்கும். வேட்டை கிடைப்பினும், கிடைக்காதொழியினும் தினமுந் திரிவான். இவ்வேட்கை மனநிலையை ஒத்துள்ளது தொண்டன் மனநிலை. வேடன் வேட்டைக்குத் திரிவான்; தொண்டன் தொண்டுக்குத் திரிவான். அவ்வண்ணம் திரியுங்கால், வேட்டை ஒத்துத் தன் கண், செவி என்ற இரு பொறிகளாலும் தொண்டு தேடிவான். காட்டுவதற்குத் தேடிவான். ஒருநாள் தேடிவான். மறுநாளுந் தேடிவான். எந்நாளுந் தேடிவான். தொண்டு கிடைப்பினும் கிடைக்காதொழியினும் தேடிவந்தொழியான்; திரியாதொழியான். வேட்டைக்குத் திரிதல் வேடன் இயல்பு; தொண்டுக்குத் திரிதல் தொண்டன் இயல்பு. இத்தொண்டன் தொழிலை ஏற்ற சாரணரின் இயல்புத் திரிதலன்றோ? திரியுந் தொழிலைக் கொண்ட சாரணன் திரிசாரணனாகின்றான். திரிசாரணர் பலர் சேர்ந்தது-திரிசாரணர்க் குழுவாகும்.

சம்பந்தம்.

Provincial Headquarters Notices, No. 23

(15th February 1930.)

(I) Training Camps.

With the appointment of the Training Team, notified in Headquarters Notices No. 22 dated 15th January, 1930, the Provincial Commissioner desires that the following conditions should be fulfilled before a Training Camp is conducted.

1. Previous permission should be obtained in writing from the Provincial Commissioner at least a month in advance by the District Commissioner or other District authorities concerned. A special form of application for this purpose is available at the Provincial Headquarters.

2. The Officer in charge of the camp should at the conclusion of the camp submit a short report of the work done in the camp to the Provincial Commissioner along with a list of names of those who attended the camp, their educational and other qualifications and addresses.

(II) Camping.

The Provincial Commissioner feels that in future, units going out into camp should intimate the fact in writing, giving details as regards place, duration, etc., to their district or local Officers. Attention is invited to rule No. 63 of the All India Rules which stipulates that when a troop or pack is camping outside its own district, at least one week's notice must be given by the officers in charge to the Scout Commissioner of the Province or District in which the Camp is intended to be held, for his information.

(III) The Scout Uniform.

For sometime past the question of the wearing of Scout Uniform has been engaging the attention of the Provincial Commissioner. The attention of all con-

cerned is drawn to the Rules of the All India Boy Scouts Association which are definite on the point.

Those entitled to wear the Uniform are :—

1. All Scouters in charge of Troops, Packs or Crews, and are full members of the Association. (See Rule 2 of the All India Rules.)

2. All Scouts, Cubs and Rovers, duly registered and enrolled.

3. Presidents of Local, District and Provincial Associations. (Hon. Commissioner's Uniform.)

4. Secretaries of Local, District and Provincial Associations. (Hon. Scoutmaster's Uniform.)

5. Instructors and Examiners. (Hon. Assistant Scoutmaster's Uniform) (See rules on Hon. Ranks in the Rules Book of the All India Boy Scouts Association.)

6. Those who have undergone Scout or Cub Training in Training Courses are not entitled to wear the Uniform unless they are attached actively to Troops, Packs or Crews or to Associations in any of the capacities mentioned in 3-4-5, above.

(IV) Guards of Honour.

This is a misnomer. The authorised term being 'Posse of Welcome.' This should not be furnished excepting to the following Officers in the Movement :—

The Chief Scout for India and Burma.

The Chief Commissioner for India when appointed.

The Honorary Commissioner for India.

All Provincial and State Chief Scouts.

All Provincial or Assistant Provincial and State or Assistant State Commissioners.

The formations of 'Arch Staves,' and 'Present Staves,' have long been removed from the Rules and should not be used.

Warrants Issued for the Year 1929-30.

Malabar South.

District Commissioner.

P. Kunhiraman Nayar, B. A. L. T., Puthiara Post, Calicut.

Salem.

Asst. Dt. Commissioner.

N. R. Venkatarama Aiyer, B. A., Registrar of Panchayats Namakkal

Malabar South.

K. C. Thomas, Y. M. C. A., Calicut

Salem.

District Scoutmaster.

Frank Carey, Yercaud

Anantapur District.

Assistant Scoutmaster.

W. No.

2. A. V. Ragavendrarao. 1st Guntakal Indian Railway School

Kurnool District.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

W. No.

4. N. Venkateswaralu, 2nd Kurnool, Municipal High School

5. M. Kanniah, 2nd Kurnool, Municipal High School.

Madras North District.

Group Scoutmaster.

W. No.

2. K. Govindachari, 1st Vepery, M. C. T. Mutthiah Chettiar's High School.

Assistant Rover Leader.

W. No.

1. Mohamed Mohideen, 2nd George Town, Christian College School.

Scoutmasters.

W. No.

33. V. Ragbavachari, 1st Vepery, M. C. T. Mutthiah Chettiar's High School.

34. S. D. Asirvatham, 2nd George Town, Christian College School.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

W. No.

31. K. Venkateswaran, 1st Vepery, 34 S. P. Mudali Street.

32. C. K. Anvema Reddi, 2nd George Town, Christian College School.

Cub Master.

W. No.

3. George Samuel, 2nd George Town, 69 Savirimuthu Street, Mannadi.

Assistant Cubmaster.

W. No.

7 M. Ram Mohan, 2nd George Town, Christian College School.

Malabar South District.**Scoutmasters :**

W. No.

1. N. Subramania Aiyer, 5th Palghat Nurani Hindu High School.

2. F. M. Augustus, 9th Calicut, Government Training School.

3. P. Gopalamenon, 1st Manjeri, Board High School.

4. K. G. Vaidyanathan, 1st Koduvayur, Board High School.

5. K. Balakrishna Nayar, 2nd Alathur, Board Middle School.

6. M. Sivaramamenon, 1st Alathur, N. E. High School.

7. E. P. Paily, 1st Chowghat, Board High School.

8. P. R. Subramani Aiyer, 4th Palghat, Board High School, Kottayi.

9. K. C. Unnikrishnamenon, 1st Ponnani, High School.

10. E. M. Damodaran Unni, 3rd Palghat, Board High School, Elapulli.

11. P. V. Appu, 1st Palghat, Government College.

12. R. Kasinathan, 1st Br. Cochin, Parsonage.

13. T. V. Anandakurup, 7th Calicut Government Training School.

14. V. Sankaranayar, 5th Calicut, Zamorin's College

15. M. Narayana Menon, 1st Tirur, Board High School.

16. T. Lakshmana Mannadiar, 1st Cherpalcheri, Board High School.

17. M. Kunhikannan Nambiar, 1st Perintalamanna, Board High School.

18. G. S. Ananthakrishna Aiyer, 1st Valapad, Board High School.

19. T. Alikoya, 8th Calicut, M. M. High School.

20. E. E. Elias, 2nd Calicut, Government Fisheries Training Institute.

21. C. S. Peter, 1st Calicut, Malabar Christian College.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

W. No.

1. T. S. Sesha Aiyer, 1st Koduvayur, Board High School.

2. K. Gopalan Nayar, 2nd Alathur, Board Middle School.

3. N. Krishna Aiyer, 1st Alathur, N. E. High School.

4. K. Theyyuntimenon, 3rd Palghat, Board High School, Elapulli.

5. K. Gopalan Nayar, 2nd Calicut, Government Fisheries Training Institute.

6. O. D. Mathew, 1st Chowghat, Board High School.

Rover Leader.

W. No.

1. T. P. Joseph, 1st Calicut, Malabar Christian College.

Cub Masters.

W. No.

1. V. V. Ambadi, 2nd Calicut, Government Fisheries Training Institute.

2. N. Govindan, 2nd Beypore, Government Fisheries School, Chaliyam.

Groups Registered.*(Registration valid only up to the end of September 1930.)***Arcot North District.**

Reg. No.	Names of Groups.	Sections.
24.	7th Vellore, Aided Elementary School, Saidapet, Vellore	... R

Chittoor District.

25. 1st Kalikiri, Board Hindu Boys School... S ...

Godaveri West & Kistna District.

30. 1st Tanuku, Board High School ... S ...

Tanjore District.

26. 1st Pattukottai, Board High School C ...

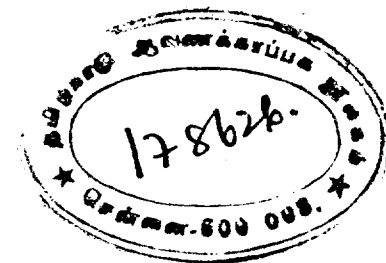
Trichinopoly District.

19. 13th Trichinopoly, 38 Chinnakadi Street, Teppakulam ... S R

Provincial
Scout Head-Quarters,
P. O. Box 424, Madras,
15-2-'30.

C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar

Provincial Commissioner.





Col. L. L. Porter, (District Scout Commissioner, Nilgiris) driving the first peg in the construction of the Camp huts at the Provincial Training Centre, Coonoor.

Courtesy of]

[The "Madras Mail".



A general view of the Provincial Camp Site, Coonoor.

Courtesy of]

[The "Hindu Weekly".

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE BOYS' SECTION.

MY PURPOSE.

BELIEVING in the fellowship of worship and service for the accomplishment of the will of God, I have set before myself these purposes :

I will place the common good above my personal desires.

I will keep my body and my mind fit to do my work, to enjoy life at its best, and to give life and joy to others.

I will deal justly with all men. I will not use another person to his hurt, but will give to all with whom I meet the consideration I desire for myself.

I will let no barriers divide me from my fellow men ; I will resist greed and oppression ; and will take my part in the furtherance of justice and good-will in all the earth.

I will seek by study and by prayer the laws of life and duty, forgiveness for my failures, and increasing mastery of myself.

For I put my trust in God, I seek the adventure of faith, and I believe in the unfailing power of love.

Some Common Ailments and their Remedies.

Boils and Gatherings.

BOILS and Gatherings are tiresome, painful ailments, often breaking out in children and sometimes also in adults. They point to some internal weakness, most commonly to a poor state of the blood. They are areas of inflammation starting in the roots of hairs, and are therefore commonest on the back of the neck, or the forearm, or the leg.

Foment (that is bathe) the affected part frequently in hot water, and apply hot linseed poultices.

Better still, after fomenting, apply boric wool steeped in warm water, and apply to the place, wrapping a piece of oiled-silk, or rubber-tissue, over it to keep in the heat and moisture, and change every day. Or, dissolve a tea spoonful of boracic acid in about a wine-glassful of hot water, steep some lint in it and put it on the gathering in the same way as the wool. Boric wool is often called medicated wool.

When the boil has burst and all the matter has been bathed out, dress the sore with vaseline on lint, or with boracic ointment on lint. Above all, keep it clean.

A saline aperient, such as a seidlitz powder, should be taken.

Note—A linseed poultice should be made of freshly crushed linseed, as the meal soon grows rancid if kept. Pour about a gill of boiling water into a basin that has been well warmed and add the linseed slowly, stirring all the time. About 4 oz. of meal will make a poultice sufficiently thick, and still soft enough to allow the spoon to stand up right in it, and also to spread easily on a piece of linen or flannel, using a table-knife or better still, a plate-knife. A little olive oil mixed with the mass prevents it drying too quickly.

Cuts and Bruises.

Wash the cut or bruise well with warm water and a piece of linen rag (old handkerchiefs do well for this purpose) to get away every suspicion of dirt, or festering will follow. Apply vaseline on lint, or boracic

ointment on lint. If anything rusty has caused the cut or bruise, treat as for boils. This will get rid of foreign matters which might otherwise cause blood-poisoning.

A deep cut should be kept together by sticking plaster. If very deep, the doctor should put in a few stitches.

Poisoned wounds require treatment by the doctor.

For ordinary cuts and bruises, Friar's Balsam is a useful remedy to have in the house; it is not only soothing and healing but it forms a protective covering.

Earache.

Warm olive oil may be dropped in the ear from the end of a spill, or applied on a tidy plug of cotton-wool.

If there is a discharge, call in a doctor at once. Do not poke in the ear; it is very dangerous indeed, for some of the delicate internal parts may be permanently injured. On no account give a blow on the ear.

Earache may be caused by cold, by carious teeth (that is, teeth that are decaying, and which require extracting), by inflammation in the middle ear, by the excessive formation of wax, and, in several other ways which only a doctor can properly treat.

In bad or continued cases of earache, a doctor ought to be consulted without delay, or permanent deafness may follow.

A Foreign Substance in the Eye.

Do not rub the eye, as this increases the irritation, and may cause inflammation. Blow the nose well, as this will often bring down the substance into the corner of the eye, and so through a little passage, into the nostrils.

To get at the substance, lift up the lid of the eye with the fingers of one hand in front of a looking-glass, and try to remove it with a spill, or a corner of a moist handkerchief. If still obstinate, bathe the eye well and put on a wet bandage.

If unable to reach the substance, and the eye is still harmful, drop one or two drops

of castor oil, or any other vegetable oil, (as olive oil), close the eye, and apply an unfolded handkerchief gently to the closed eyelid.

If a fit of crying can be brought on, this will often wash away the irritating substance. Raising the arms well above the head and bending the head forward, will sometimes cause a few tears to flow.

If a bit of lime is the irritating substance sponge the eye with weak vinegar and water, and use a corner of a handkerchief dipped in the weak mixture with which to cleanse the surface of the eye, and under the eyelids.

If acid has got into the eye, bathe copiously with ordinary baking soda (bicarbonate of soda) dissolved in water, washing well under the eyelid, and then rinsing well with clean water.

Fainting.

See that as much fresh air as possible reaches the patient. If indoors, throw open the windows and do not crowd round the one who has collapsed. Lay the patient flat on the floor (or on a sofa), with the head level with the body (no pillow), and loosen the clothing about the neck, chest, and waist bathe the hands and forehead with cold water, and moisten the lips with water.

Stimulants may be applied to the skin in the form of cold compresses on the head, slapping or rubbing the hands vigorously, pinching the cheeks, etc. Apply smelling salts, Eau-de-Cologne, or the pungent fumes of burnt feathers to the nostrils to stimulate the breathing.

Usually, little more is required, but if the patient is very long in coming round, wring pieces of flannel out of very hot water, and apply them to the region of the heart. This will stimulate it to more vigorous action.

The patient should lie down and keep quiet for a considerable time after recovery, and may then have a drink of warm, weak, freshly-made tea; and a little dry toast.

If the patient screams, twitches the arms and legs in a violent manner, clenches the

hands, froths at the mouth, and contorts the face, the attack may be one of epilepsy, and may be very dangerous. Send for a doctor at once. Roll something hard, as a pocket-knife handle in a handkerchief, and place between the teeth to prevent the patient biting his tongue. Do not restrain the movements nor give anything to drink. Let the patient sleep.

Fall or Blow.

Bathe the bruised part well with warm water and a clean piece of rag to remove all dirt. A little piece of raw beef applied to the place will prevent the flesh turning black.

If a bone is broken, the doctor must be sent for, the limb in the meantime being kept quite straight, bandage the limb with simple splints. If it is a leg that is injured, a walking stick or an umbrella will do as a splint; if an arm, something smaller, such as two rulers, will answer very well.

If sickness should result from a blow on the head, medical aid must be obtained at once, as concussion of the brain may follow.

Headache.

There are several kinds of headache, and several causes bring on this painful ailment.

One kind of headache proceeds from derangement of the stomach, and is called a bilious headache. It may be relieved by taking a seidlitz powder in warm water as an aperient, or copious draughts of warm water may be drunk. The patient should go to bed in a darkened room, if possible, and sleep may chase away the pain after the cause has been removed. A little dry toast and a cup of weak, freshly-made tea should be the first meal after sleep.

Nervous headaches are a great affliction, and are brought on frequently by overwork or worry. People subject to them need quietness and a subdued light. The forehead and the back of the neck should be bathed with cloths dipped in cold water, or rubbed over with a corner of a handkerchief steeped in Eau-de-Cologne. Sometimes a flannel or a sponge rung out of very hot water and applied to the nape of the neck will remove the pain.

Headache powders should not be taken. They all contain poison, which relieves the pain for a while by dulling the nerves, but does not remove the cause.

In cases of constant and severe headaches, a doctor should be consulted.

Avoid hot crowded rooms and beware of constipation. Sometimes headaches result

from some weakness in the eyes, which causes strain on the nerves. A doctor will direct what is the best thing to be done.

The value of Lemons in cases of bilious headache are not appreciated nearly so much as they should be. They are a splendid remedy.

The All-Pervading Scout Spirit.

(A personal experience.)

I FIRST noticed the effects of the Jamboree at Chester. I told the staff in the Stationmaster's Office that my luggage was missing. I remember no previous occasion, during a long life, when similar staffs were not far too immersed in their arduous and important duties even to lift their heads from them. Inoculated by forty trains full of Scouts, one clerk came with me across the station, another went in another direction to make enquiries with the minimum of delay. Telephones were sent in all directions—not to help me as a Scout, but as a fellow-being, for I was not in Scout dress.

As regards 'bus staffs—whose minds and bodies I have generally found so full of other duties that they never have time to attend to mine—amongst them also the germs of Scouting (helpfulness) had got a wonderful hold. Even Inspectors fairly spread themselves in their anxiety to place their know-

ledge, their time and their influence at the disposal of any who wanted them.

As regards ladies of the Bar who are often quite immune from any wearisome anxiety to help—I found that even when entrenched behind the thickest of glass screens and whether plagued with telephones or enquirers, they had not escaped. They absolutely exuded helpfulness and good humour. One would think that the extra duties entailed by the Jamboree crowd had so raised their spirits as to lift them above the reach of fatigue to mind or temper.

In fact, everyone, for miles round, seemed to have violent attacks of helpfulness and good temper.

When Scout Spirit everywhere selfishness melts

As it melted for miles round Arrowe Park's Celts,

What a wonderful world it will be.

(Scouting.)

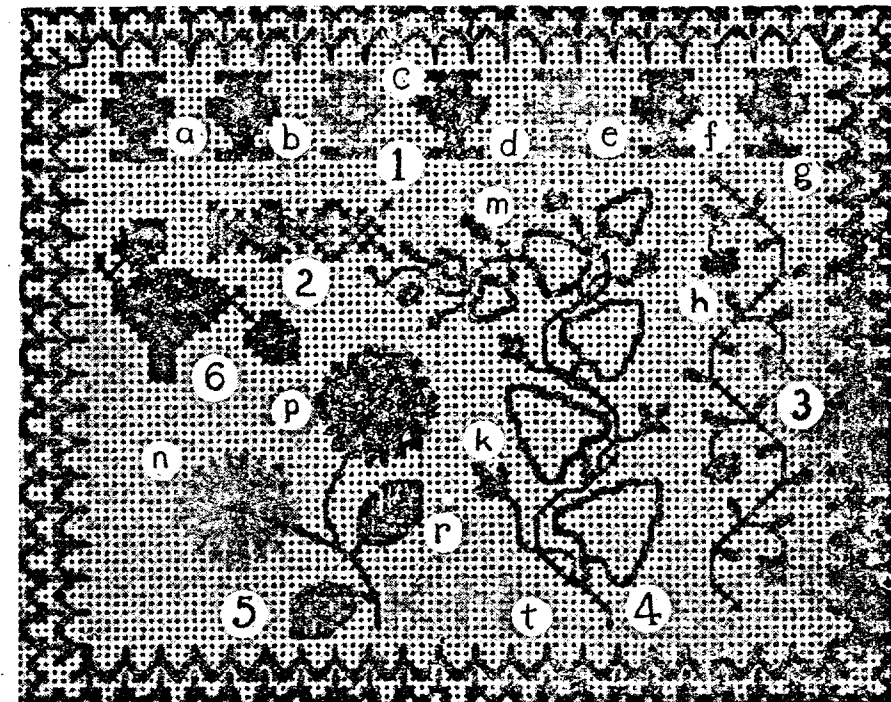
School Crafts.

Wool-Stitching.

BY K. NARASIMHACHARI, Kindergarten Assistant, Teachers' College, Saida pet.

AFTER learning to stitch different kinds of lines and borders in wool (see page 32, "Hindu Illustrated Weekly", dated 3rd November, 1929) you may try to learn more difficult but attractive designs. The difficulty lies not in the method of stitching, because you already know that, but in the coining of several designs. It requires intelligent thinking to make various kinds of patterns, though with the same kind of stitching. The card shown here contains

some varieties of designs. The row of vases (Fig. 1) contains the subject treated in two different ways. c, d, e are vases stitched in crimson, light green and light rose respectively. The subject is made more attractive by leaving a blank square in the body of the vase, while stitching the body in one colour and then filling the square with another agreeable colour. a. is stitched in dark green, with a yellow flower in it. b. is stitched in orange for the body



Courtesy of]

[The "Hindu Weekly".

and blue for the flower. f and g are stitched in yellow and dark green for the bodies and light green and orange for the flowers respectively. The whole row serves as a good border design. The stitch employed in this is the 'cross' or 'X' stitch.

Another border design is shown in Fig. 2. It is treated in two colours, dark green and crimson. First the green is stitched as shown at the right of figure and then the crimson is laid in, as shown at the left. Fig. 3 is a creeper design which is also useful for a border. The flowers are alternatively stitched in yellow and crimson. The stem of the creeper h is a 'running' or continuous stitch made in dark green. The leaves are in light green. Fig. 4 is another pattern useful for corners of squares or spandrels. The creeper and the leaves are treated just in the same colour as the subject in Fig. 3. The leaves are shown smaller towards the end. The flowers and buds, here, are stitched differently. You remember the stitches explained in 'Embroidering' (see Fig. N, page 32 of the "Illustrated Weekly,

dated 10th November, 29). The flowers and buds are made in the "loop stitch". The flower is made of three loops starting from one point. One loop will serve as a bud. Again the flowers, N and P (Fig. 5) are also stitched in loops spreading out from a blank square. The blank space in the middle is filled in with other colours to obtain the receptacle of the flower. The flowers are made of crimson and yellow with yellow and orange centres respectively. The leaves (r. Fig. 5), which are in dark green, have their veins also shown. The subject represented in Fig. 6 is a bird's nest in a tree. The tree is all in green, the nest in orange and the eggs in yellow. This is given here to show that you can choose any subject and stitch it on.

The outermost border that encloses the whole plate is another effect produced by the same kind of stitch. The inner border is made of orange and is obtained by the open loop stitches that you learnt in 'Embroidering'. t, Fig. 5 is an example in letters, made in 'cross' or 'X' stitch.

(All Rights Reserved.)

Leonardo Da Vinci.

A GREAT many of us find life too short to hold all that we want to do and see. To be a doctor, or an architect, or a motor-driver, or a writer of books, is enough for a man or a woman in one life-time. I should like three lives myself, all going on at the same time, side by side: a beautiful home life, very comfortable: a life in the world full of music and art and interesting people and exciting happenings: a life of travel to the most distant places—Italy, England, China and Peru and the South Sea Islands. But most of us have to put up with one and live out the rest in dreams.

The genius about whom I am going to tell you—Leonardo da Vinci—got more into his life than most men. Other great men have done one thing supremely well. No one else has ever excelled in so many different ways.

We all know him as a painter, for not only are pictures and drawings by him to be seen at the National Gallery and the British Museum, and many other picture galleries in England and abroad, but his most famous paintings, such as "The Last Supper", which is at Milan, and the wonderful portrait of Lady Lisa, have been so often photographed and reproduced that every one must know what they look like. He was a sculptor too, though we are not so lucky as to possess the heroic figure of a horse which he made for the Duke of Milan, and which for some unknown reason was never cast in bronze. He wrote many books on many subjects.

One on Water. Another, illustrated with drawings in red chalk, on the Human Body and its bones and muscles. Several books on Machinery. He was always inventing new machines. A book on the Flight of Birds. He believed on the possibility of men flying, and was always studying the wings of birds, trying to find a way of providing men with wings. He wrote a Latin Grammar, and a book on Painting.

We know, too, that he was a skilful musician, and could play on his lyre, made by himself in the likeness of a horse's skull, and sing to it verses which he had written.

Though these are all arts of peace, Leonardo was, in war-time, a man of war. He was a military engineer. Listen to what he says of himself in a letter to the Duke of Milan:

"I can construct bridges which are very light and strong, and very portable, with which to pursue and defeat the enemy: others more solid, to resist fire or assault; and I can also burn and destroy those of the enemy. I know during a siege how to draw off the water from the trenches, and make endless battering-rams and scaling ladders and such like. I have ways of destroying every fortress, even if it should be built upon rock. I can make cannon light and easy to move, from which I can hurl small stones like hail, the smoke of which will strike terror into the enemy."

"I know how to make secret ways underground to any given point, even if they must pass under the trenches or a river. I can make armoured wagons carrying guns, secure and unattackable, which will break through any body of troops, and make a way for the infantry to follow unharmed. If there is need for them, I can make cannon and mortars and field-pieces of beautiful and useful forms and out of the common use, or catapults and other instruments; according to the circumstances I will contrive endless means of attack and defence, and at sea I have many machines suitable for attack or defence."

We have already seen that he was an architect, painter and sculptor. He ends his letter by saying:

"If any of the above-named things seem to any one impossible and not to be done, I am prepared to make a trial of it in your park, or whatsoever place may please your Excellency, to whom I commend myself with the utmost humility."

To offer to do so many things perfectly does not sound like humility, does it? But if you can do a thing, why should you pretend you cannot? We know from the accounts left by people who knew him, that Leonardo could do all these things. Flying

machines—big guns and small-trench mortars and mines—tanks! It sounds like the year 1918 instead of more than four hundred years ago. But we have no sappers to-day who paint like Leonardo.

Leonardo the Florentine was born at Vinci, Near Florence, and was the son of a notary. He was beautiful to look on, "of a fine person and full of grace", and he used to go about in a rose-coloured tunic short to the knee, at a time when long gowns were in fashion. His hands were so strong that he could twist the iron ring of a bell or a horse-shoe as if it had been lead. He loved birds, and when he passed shops where birds were for sale he would pay the prices asked and opening the doors of their cage would set them free. Above all other beasts he loved horses. Even when he was short of money he seemed always to be able to own a horse, and no one has ever made such wonderful drawings of horses as he. He got his training as a painter in the studio of the most famous Florentine painter of the day.

There is a story that a countryman, living on the farm belonging to Leonardo's father, begged him as a favour to get a picture of some sort painted for him on a round bit of wood which had been cut from a fig-tree. The wood was given to Leonardo to paint on as he pleased, and the young man determined to paint an image which should be really terrifying. He collected and took into his own room a number of snake bats, moths, and slow-worms, and from them he painted a "most horrible and terrifying creature which poisoned the air with its breath, and turned it into flame". He painted it coming out from a dark and jagged rock, belching poison from its open throat, and fire from its eyes, and smoke from its nostrils. When it was finished he called his father to come in and see. His father, coming in and taken unawares, started back with horror, thinking for the moment that it was a real and not a painted monster. But Leonardo laughed, well pleased, for that was what he had aimed at and hoped for.

Then his father bought from a pedlar a round piece of wood painted with a heart pierced by an arrow, and gave it to the

countryman, who was made completely happy by it. But his son's work he kept, and afterwards sold it for a hundred ducats.

Later on, Leonardo went to the Court of Milan, and there painted his picture of the Last Supper in the Monastery of the Dominican Friars. He painted it on the wall of the Friars' dining-room, and while he was working on it "he used often, from sunrise to dusk, never to lay the pencil out of his hand, but forgetful of both eating and drinking to paint without ceasing. After that, he would remain two, three or four days without touching it; yet he always stayed there, sometimes for one or two hours, and only contemplated, considered and criticized as he examined with himself the figures he had made."

You can still see the picture on the wall, but it has been much hurt. First damp came through the wall on which it was painted. Then Napoleon's soldiers did it harm when they were quartered in Milan. Napoleon gave orders that it was to be cared for, but his General was careless, and the hall was used first as a stable, and then as a store room for hay. It has been restored, and the greatest care is taken of it now; but it looks rather like a dream picture.

Lady Lisa was painted at Florence. She was very beautiful, and Leonardo desired a picture of her smiling, so all the time she sat to him he kept people in the room to play and sing and talk to her, so that she should always look happy and amused. The King of France bought the picture, and France keeps it still, though at one time it nearly passed into English hands. When the Duke of Buckingham went to France to fetch King Charles I, his bride, the Princess Henrietta Maria he saw the picture and longed for it, and the King her father might have given it him but for the opposition of some of his people. For they told the King that it was the most beautiful picture in France, and that he must not let another country take it from him.

Leonardo lived in various towns in Italy. He went to the wars with Caesar Borgia, visited and drew Duchess Isabel in her castle of Mantua, and spent some time in Rome, where he did work for the Pope.

In his later years he lived in France, being appointed first painter and engineer and architect to the King Francis I. He had a manor house close to the King's palace of Amboise, and Francis often visited him there, and showed him honour and love. The story goes that when he was dying the

King was by his bed-side, and that to ease the old painted the King raised him in his arms, and so Leonardo died.

His death grieved in no common way all those who had known him. They loved him for himself, and honoured him for the glory he had shed upon his art.

How Long does an Animal Live?

HOW long do animals live? It is one of the questions most often asked but largely answered with satisfaction. There is not enough experience to make satisfactory answers possible, but we have done our best in making up this table. We do not give these ages as definite, but the figures are based on cases known or are the opinion of accepted authorities. It is not known whether artificial conditions of captivity or domestication may be favourable or unfavourable to long life. There is also to be considered the great difference between average and potential length of life, as shown in human life. The figures in this table, representing years, may, however, be accepted as about the best available.

Alligator	about 60	Flying Fox	17
Apes	about 40	Frog	12
Bats (Fruit)	17	Goat	13
Bee (Humble)	a summer	Goose	over 65
Bee (workers and Queen)	1	Horse	old at 30
Bee (Hive)	a summer	Jackal	old at 20
Butterfly	about 1	Lion	over 30
Camel	about 20	Lizards	sometimes 31
Chimpanzee	about 40	Mongoose	9
Crocodile	probably 60	Monkeys	about 30
Dog	usually 20	Mouse	usually 3
Duck	about 25	Owl (Tawny)	26
Eagle (Golden)	104	Palm Civet	15
Elephant	over 50	Peacock	40
		Pelican	52
		Pigeon (common)	35
		Rabbit	old at 10
		Rat	usually 3
		Raven	69
		Sheep	old at 14
		Skink	20
		Sparrow	14
		Spider (Garden)	6 months
		Squirrel (Grey)	15
		Swan	70
		Tiger	probably 30
		Toad	36
		Tortoise	at least 100
		Tortoise (Giant)	300
		Vulture (Egyptian)	118
		Wasp	a summer
		Wolf	old at 20

Short Poems that every Boy should know.

A Wish

Mine be a cot beside a hill;
A beehive's hum shall soothe my ear
A willowy brook that turns a mill
With many a fall shall linger near.

The swallow oft beneath my thatch
Shall twitter from her clay-built nest;

Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my ivied porch shall spring
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew;
And Lucy, at her wheel, shall sing
In russet gown and apron blue.

The village church among the trees,
Where first our marriage vows were given,
With merry peals shall swell the breeze
And point with taper spire to heaven.

—Samuel Rogers.

Lead, kindly Light.

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on.

Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Shouldst lead me on;

I loved to choose and see my path; but now
Lead Thou me on;

I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will: remember not past

years.
So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on,

O'er moor and fen, O'er crag and torrent,
till.

The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile.
Which I have loved long since, and lost
awhile.

—John Henry Newman.

My Heart Leaps up.

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky;

So was it when my life began;

So is it now I am a man;

So be it when I shall grow old,

Or let me die.

The Child is father of the Man;

And I could wish my days to be

Bound each to each by natural piety.

—Wordsworth.

Requiem.

Under the wide and starry sky

Dig the grave and let me lie;

Glad did I live and gladly die,

And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:

Here he lies where he longed to be;

Home is the sailor, home from sea,

And the hunter home from the hill.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Breathes there the man.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?

Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?

If such there breathe, go, mark him well;

For him no Minstrel raptures swell;

High though his titles, proud his name,

Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;

Despite those titles, power, and pelf,

The wretch, concentrated all in self,

Living, shall forfeit fair renown,

And, doubly dying, shall go down

To the vile dust from whence he sprung,

Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,

Meet nurse for a poetic child!

Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,

Land of the mountain and the flood,

Land of my sires! what mortal hand

Can e'er untie the filial band

That knits me to thy rugged strand!

—Scott.

How sleep the brave.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest.

By all their country's wishes best!

When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,

Returns to deck their hallowed mould.

She there shall dress a sweeter sod.

Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,

By forms unseen their dirge is sung;

There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,

To bless the turf that wraps their clay;

And Freedom shall awhile repair.

To dwell a weeping hermit there!

—William Collins.

Night and Death.

Mysterious night! when our first parent

knew,

Thee from report divine; and heard thy name,

Did he not tremble for this lovely frame,

This glorious canopy of light and blue?

Yet, 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,

Bathed in the rays of the great setting

flame,

Hesperus with the host of heaven came,

And lo! creation widened in man's view,

[illegible]

The Origin and Growth of Writing.

WE are so familiar in these days with the 'Three Rs,' that we seldom, if ever, stop to consider just how two of them (reading and writing) originated. After all, is it not matter for wonderment that all who write these pages and you who read them have never actually seen or heard each other? Only a simple group of 26 symbols, in black ink on white paper, have been agreed upon. How did these symbols come to mean what they do? Who were they who first agreed on the use of these strange figures?

The first essential for both reading and writing is, of course, a spoken language, and in these days, when one learns to talk almost as soon as one learns to walk, it is hard to realise that once upon a time there was no such thing as 'language,' much less reading or writing. Our earliest forefathers were probably for centuries without a spoken tongue, their only means of communicating thoughts and ideas to each other being gestures and inarticulate cries, and, later on, as they grew more intelligent, names for concrete things, which were probably imitative sounds made by or associated with the things named.

As articulate speech gradually developed, the necessity for some form of writing made itself felt. At first, men made notches on sticks and tied knots in pieces of rope to help them remember things, as we tie knots in our handkerchiefs today. In Peru, a curious and complicated method of keeping records by means of knots tied upon strings of various colours and shapes was developed, even laws and orders being conveyed by this code. These string bundles were called *quipus* or *quipos*, but the art of reading them has now, unfortunately, been lost. These

methods, however, were chiefly of use as aids to the memory, and, with the exception of the Peruvian *quipus*, were of no use for purposes of record or communication. Then man began to draw material things round about him, such as trees and mountains and the sun, and to use these drawings for communicating his ideas and for recording events. In this way picture writing, such as it still practised by semi-civilised races in many parts of the world today, came into existence, and is the forefather of all the systems of writing now in use. The development of pictography, or picture-writing, is ascribed to the Chinese, Assyrians and Egyptians. In Chinese writing there is still traceable a number of pictographs, though difficult to recognise now. The first characters were simply pictures of external objects; then two or more of these pictures were combined to give the idea of a third, such combinations being called ideographs. The picture for mouth combined with the picture for vapour, for example, expressed 'words.' Ideas were also conveyed by the position of the pictures; for example, the picture for sun when placed over a line would mean 'dawn,' and the picture for hand if turned to the left would mean 'left,' and when turned to the right would mean 'right.' From ideographs the Chinese passed on to *phonograms*, the name given to combinations of pictographs or ideographs used to express words which could not be conveniently pictured, but which had the same sound as words which could be pictured. Thus the Chinese writing is a very peculiar and complex system of sign writing, which necessitates the memorising of a large number of characters, complex word signs and word groups, and is consequently very difficult to master, and many

people consider that it is this complicated system of writing that has retarded the progress of China.

The Sumerians, the earliest inhabitants of Mesopotamia, were the originators of the picture writing, which later on was developed into a system of syllable writing, and used by the Assyrians and other races in the Near East generally. The Sumerians used to draw their pictures in clay with little styles or nails; this clay was baked, and thus the written record was preserved. It was not an easy matter, however, to draw pictures in clay, and the drawings rapidly degenerated into conventionalised wedge-shaped marks, which bore little resemblance to the pictures they were intended to represent. The Sumerian writing passed through the stages of pictographs, ideographs and phonograms, and went a step further, *i.e.* to syllable writing, in which each sign conveys a syllable, the sign representing a sound apart from the idea connected with it, in the same way that each act in a charade conveys a syllable. For example if we wished to write the word 'Bombay' according to the Sumerian syllable-writing, we should draw a 'bomb' and a 'bay.' This script was called *cuneiform* script, from the wedge-shaped characters (the Latin word for wedge being *cuneus*), and was extensively used in the ancient world, especially by the Babylonians and Assyrians.

Side by side with these systems, yet another form of writing grew up in Egypt. Here also its beginnings are to be found in picture-writing, but Egyptians soon advanced beyond the stage, and invented a system of phonetic writing, in which the characters reproduced the sound of the spoken word. For example, the picture of a man with a saw at first only meant the tool which it represented, but as the system of phonetic writing was developed, the original meaning of the picture was lost, and

the picture came to mean the past tense of the verb 'see.' Sometimes two pictures would be used to represent one word—thus picture for a bee and the picture leaf combined would form the word 'believe.' The Egyptian system was therefore, practically a sound sign system, like the cuneiform script, and the ancient Egyptians attained a high degree of proficiency in its use. It is evident, however, that these *hieroglyphics*, as the Egyptian writing was called, were too cumbersome to be of much use when much writing had to be done, so the Egyptians used a more simplified and flowing form of these characters for letter-writing and the like, the *hieratic script*. Centuries later, the Phoenicians, who had become acquainted with the hieratic script of the Egyptians and who were also familiar with the cuneiform writing of the Sumerians, combined the two and extracted therefrom a pure sound-sign system—an alphabet. The Phoenicians were traders and practical business men, and could not spend hours in writing down their accounts in pictures or engraving them in clay, so they sacrificed the prettier looks of the older system for the advantage of speed, and reduced the thousands of different symbols to a handy alphabet of 22 letters. This alphabet had no vowels, and it is probable that it was used not so much for writing as for single initial letters in business accounts. In course of time this alphabet was carried across to Greece, and the Greeks set to work to make it express the sounds of their own speech. They added the vowels and began to write for record. The improved system was carried to Italy; the Romans modified the system somewhat, and taught it to the inhabitants of Western Europe, and so the alphabet spread, until now it is in use in all the Western countries, and is probably the most widely used system in the world today.

The World's Biggest Dirigible.

THE great British dirigible, R. 101, has just completed her first voyage, sailing about 250 miles from her mooring mast at Cardigan, to London and back, while millions of eager spectators watched her swift, smooth progress in the sunny air above them. R. 101 is the largest air craft ever built, measuring 750 feet. Great care and anxiety have gone into her construction, and an attempt has been made to lessen the grave danger of fire, faced by petrol-burning machines, by having the R. 101 motors burn a heavy oil. It is with a real sense of relief and pride that her captain and designers have at last seen this wonderful giant of the air make her first voyage successfully. As airships go, R. 101 is not delicate. She has been built for strength and safety, even at the sacrifice of speed and lightness. It was at first estimated that she would carry 100 passengers, and travel at a rate of 80 miles an hour, but the extra weight of the oil burning deisel type engines has made it possible for her to carry only 52 passengers at an average travelling speed of 63 miles per hour.

Her first flight was a comparatively easy one, since the weather was calm and bright. It still remains to be seen whether she can navigate in uncertain weather. It is planned that R. 101 will fly between England and India, while her sister ship

R. 100, just being completed at Howden, will fly across the Atlantic. They have both been built at an enormous cost, and will have to carry passengers, freight and mails to prove themselves economically successful. Before these dreams come true, they must go through a long period of testing for six months or more, making trial flights under every condition of atmosphere. The Graf Zeppelin has proved that airships are capable of long distance flights, but it will be noted that the Zeppelin stuck to a northerly route. The heavy oil burned by R. 101 will enable her to go into tropical climes as well as temperate.

In the R. 101 the utmost luxury and comfort has been provided for her passengers, in beautiful lounges, and even a smoking room, the first in any airship, and a risky step when we consider the danger from fire. The cooking is done electrically and carried from the kitchen up to the dining room by an electric lift. All the pipes and fittings are of aluminium to lessen the weight. All the passenger quarters are built into the ship, the only part hanging down in the gondolas being the five great motors, to which ladders are attached, so that engineers can go up and down while the airship is afloat. It is with great enthusiasm and interest that the world watches the progress of this great flying hotel.

The World's Biggest Aeroplane.

THERE has been much talk about the largest dirigible in the world, R. 101. Now we read of the world's biggest heavier-than-air machine, Do. X. It has been built by Dr. Dornier, the famous German aircraft builder.

Shortly after the first aeroplane was completed, Wilbur Wright, its inventor, said that he did not think the aeroplane would ever carry more than two people. How different from his predictions when this great machine, Do. X, made a successful flight for over 50 minutes, with her crew of ten and 159 passengers, nine of which were

stowaways discovered after the aeroplane had taken flight, making a total weight of fifty-two tons.

The Do. X is 137 feet long, has a wing span of 150 feet and is driven by twelve British-designed 525 horse-power engines. In her design she is more like a ship, made to take to the air, than an ordinary aeroplane, made to operate from water. The body of the aeroplane, shaped like a huge motor-boat, has three decks. On the top is the captain's bridge, the engine control room, the wireless room and the mail room. On the deck below these, are the passengers'

quarters, two lounges, the dining saloon, and sleeping cabins and a baggage room, and crew's quarters. The lowest deck consists of an anchor room, spare holds, and a great fuel tank.

Inside the wings of this marvellous flying boat is a tiny railway, so built that a man can lie full length on a little trolley and work his way along to any of the six engine turrets. Here, standing up, he can give any attention necessary to the engines, two of which are in each turret.

For long journeys, of course, the extra petrol needed, would necessitate a fewer number of passengers in order to keep the weight down. But even so, the Do. X is far ahead of her time, as a wonder of the flying world. She may prove to be the type-used in future for trans-Atlantic flights as she is quite seaworthy in case she should be forced to descend. Her practical and economic value has yet, however, to be proved.

(Condensed from the *Children's Newspaper*.)

For Busy Street Crossings.

Pedestrians will welcome a new device which will enable them to cross a busy street in safety even if there is no policeman there to stop the traffic for them. The invention consists of an electric button which the pedestrian, desirous of crossing, pushes. This makes an electric sign of 'Caution,' followed by 'Stop,' confront the traffic, and the pedestrians can cross in safety, but not with lordly leisure, for in a quarter of a

minute the indicator automatically goes back to 'Go' and the stream of traffic again flows on. To guard against constant and troublesome hold-up of traffic, the device is so regulated that the button can be pressed only once in every three quarters of a minute. Thus in the division of every minute, one quarter belongs to the roadcrosser, and three quarters to the driver in the street.

Rubber Streets.

In London a stretch of half a mile of street has recently been successfully paved with rubber. It has the great advantage of protecting against vibration and of diminishing noise. It wears very well, and the wearing out is regular over its whole surface, and not in ruts and holes, in the case of an ordinary pavement that has begun to deteriorate. The price of this rubber pavement seems high at first, but its long life must be taken into consideration, and also the possibility of using 'recovered' rubber, which is cheaper than the fresh product. The most

likely type of rubber pavement to be used is the Cresson model, which is about an inch thick, on top of a layer of composition fixed on to a base of concrete. It has been officially tested in Singapore and resisted traffic well, besides the heat of the noonday tropical sun, which is more than many of the asphalt or macadamized roads will do. The rubber pavement is slightly flexible and yields a little under the weight of the tyres, therefore keeping the traffic safe in rainy weather, when skidding is so common and dangerous on ordinary pavements.

Paper that will Last.

Most of the paper used now-a-days is made from wood pulp by means of machinery. This is so much less durable than the hand-made paper of former days, which still lasts in books made hundreds of years ago, that librarians declare that the paper of our present-day books will not last fifty years. Chemists have now invented a kind

of pulp, however, which will make paper that lasts indefinitely. This paper is dearer than the machine-made product, and will increase the cost of books on which it is printed. It will probably be used only for the more valuable books which it is desirable to preserve for future generations.

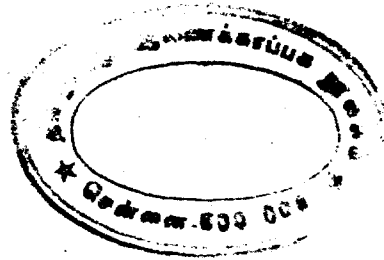
36
M 12 m 211 N 2135

N 30 10 5 178626

The Oil-Electric Engine.

An oil-electric engine, drawing a steel passenger train, has recently been tried in Canada in competition with a steam locomotive on a run of over 300 miles. It kept the same speed of 70 miles an hour as the steam engine, and at several points attained a speed of more than 80 miles an hour. In doing this, it burned oil worth only £5, while the steam locomotive burned coal

worth £16. It must be remembered, however, that the cost of building the oil-electric locomotive was four times that of building one driven by steam. It is driven by two connected units. In each is a twelve-cylinder Diesel engine, burning heavy fuel-oil. The engine drives a dynamo, which in turn supplies electricity to the electric motors.



Badges available at the Provincial Scout Hd. Qrs., P. B. 424, Triplicane, Madras.

Badges for Cubs.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Tenderpad Metal	each	0	2	0
Cub Stars (Yellow)	"	0	3	0
Sixer's Badges Metal	"	0	4	0
Cub Patches	"	0	1	0
Cub Proficiency Badges	"	0	4	0
Badges for Cubmasters.				
Scarf pins	each	0	3	0
C. M. Hat Badges	"	2	8	0
C. M. Buttons	"	1	0	0
Hon. Cub Masters Badge	"	6	0	0
Badges for Assistant Cubmasters.				
A. C. M. Hat Badge	each	2	8	0
A. C. M. Buttons	"	1	0	0
Hon. Asst. Cubmaster Badges	"	6	0	0
Badges for Scouts.				
2nd class badges	each	0	3	0
1st class badges	"	0	5	0
King Scout Badges	"	0	7	0

To Advertisers:—

Here are some reasons why
you should advertise in
the "South India Boy Scout"

1. It is read by over 10,000 Scouts and Scouters all over the Madras Presidency and various parts of India.

2. It is intended purely for helping Scouts, Scouters and Troops in carrying on their work and to get themselves fully equipped in all particulars.

3. Only select advertisements of firms, the best of their kind, find a place in our Magazine.

4. You will be doing a great good turn to the Movement and to Scouts and Scout Troops by enabling them to choose wisely and well. etc. etc.

For rates & terms apply to:—

The Manager,
"SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT"
Post Box 424, Triplicane, Madras.

Editorial Notices.

Articles and photographs intended for publication, should be sent to the Editor of the South India Boy Scout, 4/19, Audiyappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O. Madras, excepting matter relating to the Boys' Section which should be sent to Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus, the Editor, Boys' Section of the South India Boy Scout, Royapettah P. O., Madras.

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

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

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

Subscriptions, advertisements, and other business communications should be addressed to the Manager, the South India Boy Scout, P. B. 424, Triplicane, Madras.

The S. I. B. S., is sent direct by post from the Manager, P. B. 424, Triplicane, Madras to any part of India and Ceylon at the rate of Rs. 2/- per annum Post free. Foreign Subscription 3 shillings a year.

All general correspondence with reference to the Movement should be addressed to the Organising Secretaries, Provincial Scout Hd. Qrs., Post Box 424, Triplicane, Madras.

BALMS—AND THE BALM.

For the relief of Aches and Pains there have come into being many balms. But THERE'S ONLY ONE BALM with a world wide reputation for over 42 years, as the Safest, Surest and Quickest Cure.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
IS THE BALM.

A LITTLE DOES A LOT.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

Registered M. 1560.

Registered M. 1560.

Three Useful Soaps for Scouts

VEGETOL

Pure as sunshine. Lathers in any kind of water.

WASHWELL

Best Household Soap. Washes clothes snow white and clean. Sold in twin tablets and bars.

COAL TAR :

For disinfectant purposes. Prevents and cures skin diseases

Avoid spurious imitations

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

SCOUT BOOKS.

Note: The value of Shilling is calculated at As. 12.

Ambulance and First Aid.

	s.	d.
AMBULANCE FOR BOY SCOUTS	0	4
FIRST AID FOR BOY SCOUTS	0	9
FIRST AID IN ACCIDENTS. By U. Rama Row	As. 12	
TALKS ON AMBULANCE WORK. By Gilcraft	1	6

Camps and Camping.

THE BOY SCOUTS CAMP BOOK. By P. Carrington	1	6
CAMP AND CHARACTER TRAINING. By Major F. M. Crum	1	0
CAMPING OUT FOR ALL. By J. Gibson	2	0
HOW TO RUN A SCOUT CAMP. By J. Lewis	1	6
STANDING CAMPS. A manual of camping for Scout Troops. By D. F. Morgan	2	6
TRAMP CAMPS AND STANDING CAMPS FOR BOY SCOUTS	1	0

Arts and Crafts.

ASTRONOMY FOR BOY SCOUTS AND OTHERS. By T. W. Corbin	1	6
ASTRONOMY SIMPLY EXPLAINED FOR BEGINNERS. By F. W. Murray	1	0
A BOOK ABOUT PLANTS AND TREES. By R. S. G. Gurney	1	6
BOOK OF WOODCRAFT AND INDIAN LORE. By E. T. Selton	Dollars 2.	
THE BOY SCOUT KNOT BOOK	1	0
THE BOY SCOUTS COMPLETE SIGNALLING INSTRUCTOR	1	0
THE BOY'S BOOK OF SIGNS AND SYMBOLS. Compiled by White Fox	1	6
COOKERY FOR BOY SCOUTS	0	9
ENGINES AND HOW TO WORK THEM	1	0

THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, ADYAR, MADRAS, S.

Printed by The Kitchener Press
and Published by P. S. Narayanaiah

High Road, Triplicane, Madras
Mudali Street, Veper, P. O., Madras