

NO. 6, VOLUME XI.

MARCH 1931.

The South India Boy Scout

The Magazine for all Scout Workers, Officers and Boys.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

SCOUTERS' & ROVERS' SECTION

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

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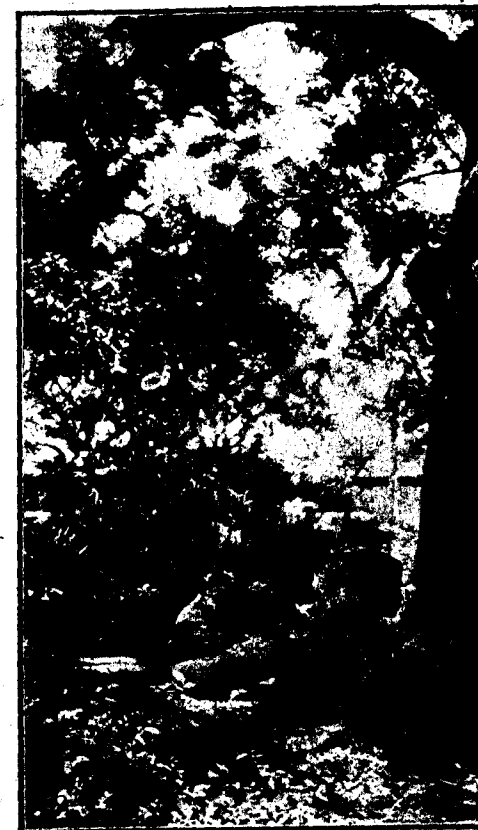
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THE BOYS' SECTION

Editor : G. T. J. THADDAEUS, D. C. C., Ak. L.

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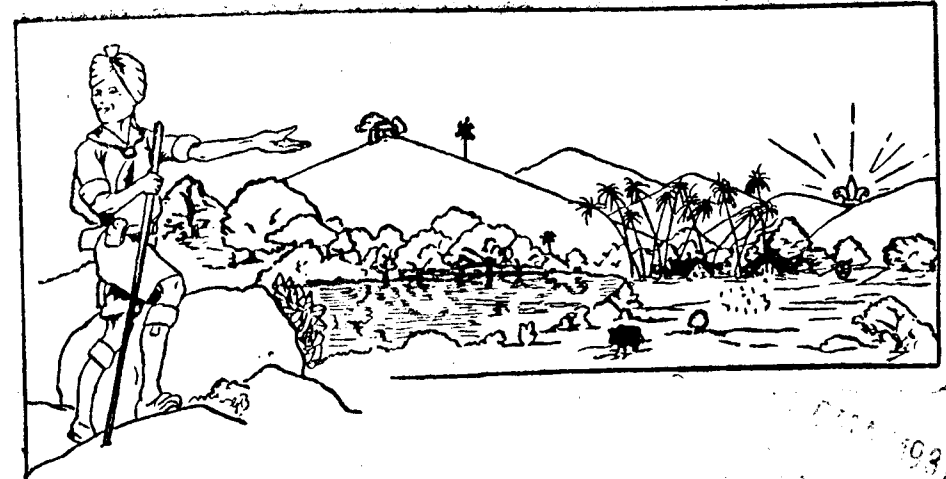
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No. 6. Vol. XI.

MADRAS, MARCH, 1931.

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

Thought for the Month.

It is easy to smile; it is easy to sneer. It is wiser surely to respect those who are true to their principles, no matter how much they may differ from our own. (Selected.)

The Outlook.

The Provincial Scouters' Conference at Cocanada.

By this time, fairly wide notice must have been taken of the Second Provincial Scouters' Conference which was to be held at Cocanada during the coming Easter. The Provincial Commissioner's personal letter to all Commissioners and Secretaries must have given the necessary stimulus to all these workers. Owing to some unavoidable circumstances the Conference had to be postponed till after the Summer holidays when it is expected that there will be a large and representative gathering of Scouters, and Scout workers. Since the first Conference at Trichinopoly, things have changed a good deal and it is the hope and wish of every one that this gathering will be productive of much good for the further growth of the Movement in our Province. Such questions as the shaping of Rovering suited to the South Indian youth, adaptation of the Scout Test for the South Indian Boy Scout, modelling

the Cub scheme in a form which will be appealing to the Indian Child, the roping-in of religious organisations into the Movement, co-operation with outside organisations for Boy Training, Scouting for the abnormal boy, the spread of the Movement in special institutions, are some of the problems which can very well take a definite shape in this Conference. We request every one of our readers to think deeply over some or all of these problems and come armed with suggestions to help in the discussions. The definite dates of the Conference will be communicated in due course to all.

The Camps at Coonoor.

Judging from the enquiries addressed to the Provincial Headquarters we are glad to be able to say that the Stanley Park Provincial Training Centre is rapidly becoming very popular. The number of courses fixed to be held there is such that it ought to satisfy the most critical demands of the workers already.

in the movement and also of those who are to be our prospective workers. The series of camps are useful not only to those who are coming up to be trained there, but also to the members of the Training Team who are to be there to help in the work of training. Such a centre is of great help to them in arriving at correct standards of training and in trying new experiments in training methods suited to our province. It is up to every member of the Training Team to make it a point to visit the Training centre at Coonoor this summer and help to set up Training in all its aspects on a sound basis.

As we go to the press we learn on very reliable authority that a permanent training and camping centre is to be established in one of the southern districts in a central locality and that arrangements are almost complete for the fruition of the scheme. Full details are not yet to hand but we wish the scheme will fructify soon. Only one fact about this scheme has been made known to us and that is that this centre will be located on ideal camping grounds in the plains. This must surely meet the objection of those who consider that a trip to and a sojourn in the hills, even for scouting purposes is likely to be a bit too expensive for the people who would like to go there.

At the same time, we learn that two Commissioners devoted to the Movement are busy making arrangements to get a suitable spot for the establishment of a mountain home in the Kodaikanal Hills, so that Scouts and Scouters of our Province might go there to recuperate their health. The mountain home will, it is said, be situated in the midst of magnificent woodland affording opportunities for camping. We wish the scheme all success.

Timely Service by Scouts.

News comes to us from Madura of a remarkable piece of timely service done by scouts at Usilampatti. The Scouts made a brave and successful effort in bringing under control and putting out an extensive fire in a neighbouring village. It might just as well have happened that these scouts were scattered and no one could be found to call them together, but this happily did not occur. The promptitude of the scouters, and the preparedness and immediate obedience on the part of the Scouts, averted what might have been a disaster to the village. It is the behaviour of Scouts at such unexpected accidents that tests the reality of the training that is given in the Movement to the boys

and we are happy that our Madura boys have stood the test.

"Indianise Indian Scouting"

Our readers will remember the series of articles under the above heading which appeared in these columns for some time in the past. Here is what "Scouting" of Birmingham says about the subject.

"We have heard complaints of hatless Scouts; now we hear of trouble because Scouts wear shoes and stockings. This is an interesting side-light on the difficulties which face scouting in South India. The *South India Boy Scout* (Madras) is having a series of articles in answer to a cry now frequent in their country, 'Indianise Indian Scouting'. There would seem to be two extreme parties. One party would make Scouting Indian in every detail; in reality, they are opponents of Scouting, through fear that it will become a source of weakness to the spirit of nationalism in that country. At the other extreme there is a smaller party of misguided enthusiasts who would have Scouting in India similar in every detail to Scouting in England, which, of course, is absurd. To comply with the general sentiment of the people of India, it is officially laid down that the wearing of shoes and stockings for the Scouts is optional, whilst a turban may be worn instead of the Scout hat. The misguided enthusiasts like to see the Indian Boy Scout dressed exactly as the English Boy Scout; it is not surprising that this does not tend to make Scouting popular in many quarters. The writer of the article—apparently an Indian—points out to his readers that the true way to Indianise Indian Scouting is to make Scouting in India *really Scouting*. 'There is nothing for us to do to Indianise the Scout scheme except to embrace it whole-heartedly.' He then enters upon details to prove the universality of Scouting to all races, and that 'the Scout Movement is the best and the most effective of all material to kindle the national flame of loyalty to our country and to our people.' In giving but one or two extracts, we cannot do justice to the fine spirit of loyalty on the part of the writer both towards Scouting and aspirations of his country.

Recent Rallies.

Since writing last about Scout Week celebrations, we have received reports of rallies held to commemorate the birthday of the Chief, in various parts of our province. Some of these rallies were district affairs and served to stimu-

late Scouting a great deal in the respective areas. North Malabar, North Arcot, Tanjore (Local Area) and Madura Rallies were among the most important of these functions. Full particulars are available as regards the Madura District Rally held at Periakulam at which about 800 Scouts and Scouters from all parts of the district were present. The whole affair was a Jamboree in miniature and cost about Rs 2,000. The Periakulam Local Association was responsible for collecting a little more than two-thirds of the amount in its own area and was in charge of all the arrangements. About 70 persons, none of whom belonged to the Movement, served as volunteers in the different departments connected with the rally and were responsible for making the Scouts comfortable. Such is the potency of the Scout spirit! It is infectious! Let us hope that all these seventy persons will be in the Movement

before long! We are told that Messrs. The Associated Films, Ltd., of Madras, have made a motion picture of the event and we trust this film will, when released, serve as a very powerful means of propaganda for Scouting in our province. We congratulate the Madura Scouts and the Scouts of the other districts as well, on the success of these rallies. At the same time, we would venture to remind them of the fact that sustained continuous Troop work should be given equal prominence and has more lasting effects.

Good Scouting,

H. Narayana Swami

Editor.

[Wood Badge Theory: Instructions, Official Note Books and Studies for 1930-31 are available at Provincial Head Quarters on application]. (Editor, S. I. B. S.)

The Cub Wood Badge Part I.

Study 2.

6. How does life with the Pack help the Cub to understand and practise his duty to God?
7. What special steps, if any, would you take to foster the development of a Cub, or would-be Cub, who is below average mentality, and one who is below average physically?
8. What use do you make of the Jungle Stories in your Pack?
9. Sketch out a Pack meeting either indoor or out-of-doors as you please; give reasons for the inclusion of each item, and the time allotted for each.

10. State shortly how you should attempt to deal with the following situations:

- (a) A boy of eleven wants to remain a Cub and not go up to become a Scout.
- (b) The Cubs persist in talking after "lights out", the first night in Camp.
- (c) A Cub's mother tells you that the boy is in the habit of telling petty untruths and asks your help to check this habit from growing.

The Scout Wood Badge, Part I.

Study 2.

("Policy, Organisation and Rules")

6. Explain how Rule 3 applies to your own Troop. Suggest a suitable form of service as referred to in the last sentence of the Rule.
7. What do you consider to be the function of G.S.M.? Consider his position not only as regards his own Group, but in connection with the Chart on page 6 of P. O. & R.?
8. How should Group and Troop funds be raised and administered?
9. Describe briefly the routine you should follow before taking your Troop to camp (a) in your own District, and (b) in another County or District.

10. Suggest briefly how you would deal with the following problems:

- (a) You have Scouts of all stages in your Troop—Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class—you want to make your Meetings appeal equally to all of them.
- (b) A Second Class Scout comes to you for advice as to what Proficiency Badges he should work for.
- (c) Several parents are reluctant to let their boys come to camp because they are nervous about swimming.

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MY 10/11/31

23/11/31

But I am not justifying this attitude for a moment. Schoolmaster or no Schoolmaster, every one of us is a citizen. Let us live for the Nation. But it is up to others, especially the parents to endeavour to know what is their duty by the Boy. Otherwise right attitude towards this humane work may not prevail.

I cannot, however, say that the parent has been kept by every Scout Troop in intimate touch with the work of the Troop. It is true that only two or three among 20 or 30 parents belonging to a Troop, can take genuine interest but have all Scout Troops tried to make the utmost of their possible help?

By parental help I do not mean financial support. That is the last expectation from him. Perhaps some Scouters are guilty of having given it the paramount place and scared some parents away. But the parent can render very valuable service by getting to know the doings of the Troop through the Scoutmasters by studying the rationale of things and by helping him in working out the Boy Scout scheme, loyally, in the first place, and in making the utmost of the new ideals swaying the national mind by presenting them to Scout

authorities and helping them to put more of India into the scheme, wherever it is possible. Such interest on the part of the public is indispensable for the progress and efficiency of the Boys of the Nation.

The present want of touch with his boy's Scout Troop on the part of the parent is one of the main reasons for the movement not being able to give of its best to the boy.

The policy and aim of the organisation is to start Scout Troops not in schools, merely, but to run them in the different corners and streets of every town and to dot the whole locality with Scout Club Rooms like Bhajana Mutts of old, if the demand comes from parents, and if sufficient number of responsible individuals would offer their services, They ought to become places ultimately where the younger generation will meet the Elder. How is such a thing possible without public co-operation?

The School Troops that are working now must be looked upon as so many propaganda Troops, disseminating not proofs of efficiency but the possibilities in a sketchy manner, of the Boy Scout scheme as National service.

K. R. R.

Akela's Initial Programmes. Fourth Meeting.

The Pack-Call: (a correction!)

A query has been passed on to me as whether the Pack-call consists of the cry "PACK!" three times or four times the cry "PACK!" In all the things said by me or by others, the deviations from the Chief Scout's way deserve to be marked by the Readers. I am glad that it has been done so. Though the Indian ear would approve of four times of repetition, the standard call contains only three times of it.



WOLF CUBS.

The Chief Scout and other English writers have only mentioned thrice the call "Pack!" I agree that we will be well advised to stick to the standard.

2. As to the Programme of the Fourth Meeting, I should not vary it very much in character from the third. It is not time enough for Cubs to be fed up with the same type. Also note that the early meetings may well savour of work. We shall get some forms understood and observed as the Cub-way, in all these meetings.

Forms:

1. The Pack-custom (unexpressed but understood) of unfettered liberty for the Cubs to use the Cub-lair before the actual hour of meeting, for rolling about, making noise and enjoying themselves in any manner they like. The few minutes previous to the meeting should provide so much of liberty and such company and even play things as to attract the Cubs to the lair much ahead of the appointed hour of meeting.

But on no account shift the hour of meeting to provide this enjoyment to the Cubs.

2. Sharp as the hour arrives, Akela comes bursting upon the scene, *with all the energy of a ten-year-old Cub* and the enthusiastic pack-call "Pack! Pack!! Pack!!!" which gets never dull or dispirited with time. It is like *the Hunter's bugle-call to his Pack!* It brings the Cubs from all over the arena rolling up to the Parade Circle, (the neglected football and other apparatus of their enjoyment, most of them improvised and doing office for some genuine articles of men's games, telling their own tale).

It may not be a caution out of time with your scheme, but on the other hand, very much to the point of discipline in a pack, for you to give the order after assembly to run back and dispos of things in an orderly manner and clean the Den before starting the Programme.

3. The third form is the Wolf-Cub-Howl which marks the start of the evening assembly. This should never be allowed to degenerate into a formal affair. Akela's serious attitude alone in seeing it done in the proper way can ensure its due correct note. It is most important because the tone of the meeting, very often, depends upon how the Howl is started. *All are actual Wolf-Cubs while giving the call and not men shy of giving themselves away.*

4. The next important form is the formation of the Sixes—though this may well come up, later, when the number grows to about twelve.

Akela will tell the boys that Cubs are classified according to their colours. What colours of pups and kittens have they seen? Let Cubs mention! No Blue or Green Wolves! Indeed!

This classification may best be done by the appointment of Sixers (to lead each colour) being first made by Akela.

I cannot conceive, in the beginning, of more than two Sixers in a Pack of twelve. Remember that to form a six there need not be quite six boys. In a Pack which starts with 10 boys, it may not be wrong to form two sixes of five

each. The number six indicates merely the maximum.

I should not be mentioning Six Formation, at all, now, if I were sure that all Akelas would start only with six fellows for their first Batch to train. At all times, that is the most correct method. But while talking of forms, I think I might advert to this form also.

The sixers should not be less than ten-year-olds. If you start with six only, you will be wise in choosing all of them from ten-year-olds, with the idea of developing your Pack with them as Sixers.

As soon as the first six are well up in First Star Tests, you recruit six more and the formation of Sixes becomes a necessity.

The shoulder patches and Leaders' stripes are best honoured with scrupulous and careful observance. These are serious matters to the boy.

I suppose Akela has picked up intimate knowledge of these observances in uniform at a Training Camp.

N. B.—Akela's responsibility with respect to the Sixer and the six, at every meeting is to find occasions to call the sixers individually by their colours and also

collectively as a body of helpers in running the Pack and pass some orders or instruction on to the members of the respective sixes and to expect the sixers to execute them. This form has to be designedly kept to instil the ideas of six Esprit-de-corps and sixer's responsibility. Unless AKELA treats his share of the responsibility in this thing seriously, he cannot expect the six system to be anything but a name in his Pack. This has got to be done in a Pack.

Other Items:

I hope that Akela will be ready with that portion of Mowgli's Story which he thinks will make the boys realise that the Cubs of the Seonee Pack had certain definite observances to follow at each meeting and that the ceremony of 'looking over' and the admission of a Recruit into their Pack was a serious affair to

The Scout Movement in India. Our former Chief Scout on its Value.

Sir Alfred Pickford, Headquarters Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, addressing the Westminster Bank Scouts Club, said, notwithstanding the troubles in India, Boy Scouts had increased by 25,000 there during the past year. They were finding increased recognition of the value of the Movement in many directions.

Lord Goschen, presiding, confirmed Sir Alfred Pickford's statement on the beneficent results of the Scout Movement in India, especially in Madras, in improving the character of the rising generation.

(News Telegram, Feb., 6.)

them. I hope that the 'looking over' ceremony will be enacted at the end of story telling. I expect, at this meeting that the Cubs will surely be impressed with the events of the ceremony of the admission of Mowgli, and with the character of Baloo and Bagheera and that the Cubs will go home howling and roaring "Look well! O! Wolves! Look well!" I expect also, that Akela should have enjoyed his own story-telling and the impression that it made on boys.

One more book:

Here I must commend, with all the admiration at my command, the book "*Letters to Wolf-Cubs*" by Gilcraft which serves as a very helpful key to Akela, to telling the story of Mowgli to purpose, in truly and effectively utilising its parts, for effective inculcation of particular ideas and above all, to co ordinate it with the Chief Scout's Book the *Wolf-Cub-Handbook*. This book must be a bosom companion to all Akelas. It helps them even to mouth the names in the story correctly.

This day's Programme can chiefly be only a story-telling and play-enacting Programme, though the Game of Mowgli and Shere Khan and the repetition of old games shall have to be availed of for games.

The Yarn:

The Yarn may well be businesslike notions about the admission of the Cubs of the Pack into the Wolf-Cub-Brotherhood. Akela might tell them what things he would first see done by them—[not the least of them being the daily good turn]—before he would think of calling them Wolf-Cubs proper, belonging to his own Pack.

(Mang)

An interesting game for Wolf Cubs.

The old Cub games, good as they are, become stale on being constantly repeat-

ed, and it is often difficult to invent new ones on the spur of the moment. The game offered below, may, it is hoped, be helpful to Cubmasters when faced with the problem of inventing something thrilling.

The Smugglers.

In order to put the necessary amount of romance into this game, it is best played on or near the sea-shore.

Arrange for half the Pack to meet near a certain wellknown spot such as a jetty or an old hulk or boat. When they have met, an A.C.M. will appear on the scene with a large wooden box. He will tell his Cubs that he is a smuggler and that he has got a treasure which he has smuggled ashore and that he wants it taken to a certain place, say, the old deserted shed some distance away. He also tells them that a confederate is coming ashore and that he is going to leave a note to say where the treasure has been hidden.

He now starts the crowd off with the treasure and orders that, should they see any of the police, who will no doubt be on the-track, they are to hide until the coast is clear or they may be captured.

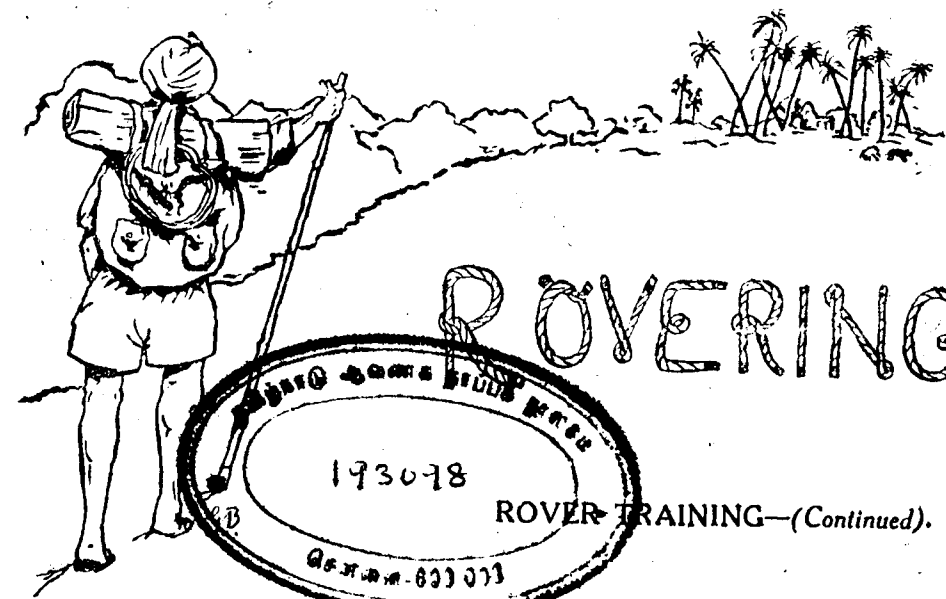
When the Cubs have gone off with the treasure, the A.C.M. leaves a note telling whoever follows to go to certain place well known to the Pack where they will find a trail leading to the hidden treasure.

He will then go to that place, and leave a trail leading to the place where the smugglers are making for.

The Police (the rest of the Pack under the C.M.) now come on the scene, find the note and follow the trail, ending up with a good old scrap round the hidden treasure.

The winning side (that possessing the least number out of action) is privileged to open the box, which is found to contain eatables and tea things. Tea is prepared round a camp fire, all joining in the merry feast. It is important that neither side should know what the box contains until the end of the game.

(Adapted from 'Scouting')



THE second principle of Rover Organisation which is as equally important as the previous one is that the Rovers should choose their Leaders themselves. This is a fact too well known to require any lengthy comment here. It is quite in keeping with the freedom-loving tendency of young men that the question of Leadership is left open to their choice and approval. Selection of members of each Patrol must also proceed along the same lines. In all ways possible, Rovers are thus left to manage their show themselves. There is of course the Rover Scout Leader at the head, but his duty is only to step in when his advice is required and when anything goes wrong against the fundamental principles of Rovering. It is thus quite clear how the Rover branch lays all the stress possible upon what we may call 'self government' and demands all the items of its programme to be carried on accordingly. But how far this principle is feasible in the case of Rovering in S. India is a debatable point. Our Indian life is wedded as it were, to a kind of patriarchal and joint family system which militates against these principles to a certain extent. However, it must be clearly remembered that Rovering can be conducted to success only so far as young men are allowed perfect freedom of managing their own affairs. Delegation of full responsibility to them is for one thing good for the inculcation and development of initiative, self-reliance, self-respect and other virile virtues of manhood. So the more our Indian youth are trained to look after them-

selves the better for them and for our Indian Rovering.

In the third place, the admission of new members to the Rover Crew is also another pertinent point to be tackled at this stage. So far as the older scouts are concerned, there would be little or no difficulty at all. But we are reduced to very serious problems only when we think of roping in new recruits. The antecedents and the previous experience of the applicant may serve as a good guiding factor for selection. But there are a hundred and one cases where we find that they do not lead us very far. The fact is this: All young men are not fit for Rovering. It is equally true that Rovering may not be fit for all young men. Nevertheless to shut the door of Rover membership because of certain apprehensions is not at all consistent with our Rover policy of service and adventure. We are out 'to serve one and all' irrespective of class, culture or other differences. It is incumbent upon us to extend the hand of 'open air' comradeship to as many young men as we can reach so that we can get as many of them into our fold and spread the gospel of Peace and Goodwill all over the world. Hesitation sometimes coupled with cold calculation will never carry us far. We should therefore go ahead in the hope of serving any and every young man as he applies by giving him an opportunity to join the Rover Brotherhood and put something into it and make a success of his life. The whole problem of recruitment in the matter of Rover organisation has got to be tackled very cautiously and

sympathetically as well. Cautiously because, whatever we old pals do is certain to have either beneficial or detrimental effects on the new-comer and decide his career for good or bad. After all, his antecedents are not everything that decide his progress. And sympathetically because, it is our unmistakable duty to watch the new recruit with a view to strengthen his weak points and render his strong ones still stronger, we have to allow a margin for failures and weaknesses incidental to all humanity. But wiser is he who can overlook these and discover good points in his neighbour. Our Law of Brotherhood again calls our attention in this connection and we will do well to remember that one of the best opportunities for its application is here and at our hand in our own Rover Dens where we have to rub shoulders with an uncompromising candidate for Rover Membership with all patience, sympathy and good will.

(JIM)

Kandersteg.

TO County Commissioners has been sent the following letter from Brigadier-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, the Leader of the British Empire Contingent, for each Rover Scout who will attend the Moot.

It's a bit of an undertaking to go to Switzerland, so I thought I would try and make it quite clear what you are tackling. To begin with, the meeting is a World Rover Scout Conference, not a Rally, and still less a joyride. We shall have Rovers from all over the world, and from several nations that are just starting them, so that it is up to us to produce really good and efficient samples from the British Empire. This is not to say that it won't be fun; I am sure it will. Some of us will be crossing the Channel for the first time; the journey out as arranged gives us Switzerland by daylight, and the views from the railway between Basle and Kandersteg are almost worth going out for alone.

We want from you: (1) The complete Rover's hiking turn-out. Head-dress and thumbstick, of course. Ruc sac, and what you can carry on your hand, to include all your kit. Plate, mug, knife, fork and spoon packed so that they will be available on the journey. Waterproof coat essential. All packages marked with your name, and with the letter of your temporary Crew. (2) Correct dress. Rover

Scouts who hold warrants in other sections are asked to dress as Rovers. (3) Patrols of 3, 4, or 5, made up as you please. Messing and cooking by Patrols, as then small billies and frypans are sufficient. Tenting singly or in pairs, as light tents can easily be carried. (4) Ground sheets, of course, essential. It can be very cold, and quite suddenly so, so that at least two blankets are strongly recommended. (5) The ground is hard, and in places stony. The Swiss will issue straw, and we are arranging palliasses, the hire of which will cost you 1s. 6d. Being a ball of string, so that you can use stones instead of tent pegs if necessary. (6) Our hosts are prepared to issue wood for cooking, but it is not easy to obtain there, and they would prefer to issue oil. So a Primus stove to each Patrol is very desirable, though not essential. (7) Mailed boots or shoes for those who will go on excursions and a spike in your thumbstick which should be a stout one. These trips are a great feature, and are well worth doing. (8) A bathing suit for those who want a swim in the baths (price 2d.) (9) If you don't know how to number off and form fours, please learn. It is the only way to move a body of 100. (10) Combined passports, with photographs, for those who have not got them already, will be required, under County arrangements. (11) Do not have trouble with the Customs. They are generally very good to Scouts, and it is up to us to play the game. Two ounces of tobacco, or 50 cigarettes are allowed, but they should be declared. Swiss watches are liable to duty in England.

The cost of the expedition, as nearly as it can be reckoned at present, will be:

Sleeping and breakfast in London, 2s. 6d. Return fare, and food *en route*, under 21, £4 2s.; over 21 £4 6s. 6d. Swiss camp charge, 8s. Swiss charge for rations, £1 15s. 3d. Swiss charge for excursions, 9s. 9d. Hire of palliasse, 1s. 6d. Total, over 21, £7 3s. 6d.; under 21, £6 19s.

If you come you must pay the whole sum. The items are given for your information. Payment through your County; item 3 to reach I. H. Q. by February 28th, the remainder by June 15th. The payments are transferable, but not recoverable.

If Rover Scouts and Local Associations require further information, will they please apply in the first place to the Provincial Scout Headquarters, P. O. Box 424, Triplicane, Madras?

For Commissioners.

WE publish a few more extracts this month from the diary of a Commissioner, indicating the nature of work done in a month's time:—

August 2 and 3. Rover Scout Leaders' informal Conference at T. . . . Subjects discussed—Conditions of membership, Nature of Probation, Training after admission; need for Rovers to study both Scout literature and general Literature; experimental training course dates fixed.

August 4—Sent a report of the Conference to the Provincial Organising Secretary.

August 5—Contributed notes to Publicity Pamphlet for Association.

August 6 Local Health Week Celebrations—Organised Senior School boys as Volunteers, with a view to roping in some of them as future Patrol Leaders for a projected troop in the Locality.

August 7—Spoke at the Health Week Celebrations at Village on Scouting and its contribution to open air life and health.

August 9—Finished articles for the Official Journal of the Association and Troop Magazine and despatched them.

August 10—Posted Cub Dances Photograph taken at during the Cub gathering to Cubmaster at with a note on the correct rendering of the dances.

August 16—Addressed teachers of Elementary Schools and gave them copies of Vernacular publicity pamphlets on scouting and scout training.

August 18—Met Headmaster of High School and gave Census and Registration forms explaining their object and following up with a long talk about the future of the School troop. Posted Census forms to (8 units) Fixed up an appointment to meet S. M. . . . at on 19th August at 4 p. m.

August 19—Met S. M. . . . at 4 p. m. Explained how he should get his troop registered.

August 20—Addressed High School Literary Association on Scouting at 5 p. m. for half an hour. The Headmaster presided.

August 25—Assisted prospective S. M. . . . to select boys for his troop in the course of formation at

August 26—Interviewed parents (Messrs. . . .) to help the S. M.

August 27—Spoke on 'play and team spirit' to the Boys' Association of Secondary School.

August 29—Visited Troop at games at 5 p. m. Replied Secretary's communication dated 28-8 regarding training camp.

August 30—Spoke at Health Week Celebrations at Village on personal hygiene and community cleanliness.

August 31—Posted Registration and warrant nomination forms to (1 new units). Met old scout and gave instructions to him on employment. Made enquiries regarding a vacancy for him in District Labour Office.

It will be obvious from the above extracts that the work done during that month has been mainly an attempt to consolidate and systematise the ground gained already in the shape of unregistered units formed in different localities. This task as will be seen has involved a considerable amount of routine correspondence and some red tape, so that the units formed might have a status in the Movement. The second direction of activity has been that of attempting to gain new ground by propaganda among the public on the one side and active help given to willing prospective workers on the other. Even a trained Scoutmaster requires some one to help him to make a start and the Commissioner is the man to give that help. Last but not least, these extracts show that it is part of a Commissioner's duty to be in touch with other current progressive movements. Scouts cannot afford to be a clannish set of people; and Commissioners must set the example.

Patrol Leader's Training Camps.

THE realisation of the aims and ideals of Scouting depend to a great extent not only upon the efficiency and leadership of the Scoutmaster but also upon similar qualities in the Patrol Leaders themselves. To discover their merits and defects, to increase their efficiency in scout-craft, to inculcate into them the ideals of the movement and to equip them with powers of leadership and the spirit to carry on the work of the patrols are some of the objects of running a Patrol Leaders' Camp.

A Patrol Leader's Camp organised by the Scoutmaster of a troop during week-end holidays enables him to pay greater individual attention to his Patrol Leaders and seconds. He has the advantage of being in touch with them and of knowing their antecedents. But this fact may itself sometimes tend to prejudice him in appreciating the efforts of his boys. Where there are not much facilities for individual Scoutmasters to run Patrol Leaders' Camps, the local association may arrange for it.

The co-operation of all the Scoutmasters in making the preliminary arrangements, in the choice of the camp-site, in the drawing up of the programme, in collecting the necessary equipment and in carrying out the programme will ensure real success. By common consent the most experienced and efficient of the scouters of the locality may be in charge with an able assistant. This does not in any way preclude the active co-operation of the other scoutmasters who may take charge of one or more definite items in the programme. When the person entrusted with the task feels his great responsibility and the others feel thankful to him for his help, there will be no occasion for self glorification on the one hand or a sense of unrecognised merit on the other.

The local association will thereby help in recalling to the minds of the workers the idea that scouting is a game for the boys and not

a field of activity wherein they may show themselves off.

The course may be conducted as a troop of scouts consisting of 3 or 4 patrols. Definite responsibilities must be given to the various patrols and the members of a patrol must by turns be given a chance of working as a patrol leader during the camp. The camp activities should consist of yarns, games and competitions, instruction in first class and proficiency badge tests and they should "create in the minds of the boys a love of the out-door life, the spirit of adventure and acquaint them with the joy of camping by learning to look after themselves in camp, to become self-reliant, to learn to appreciate nature by coming into contact with it and to acquire knowledge and tact to lead the patrols under them.

The importance of imparting special instruction to the patrol leaders and seconds is emphasised by the Honourable Roland Philipps in his admirable book 'The Patrol System' in these words:—

"Where the Scoutmaster can give the time it is an admirable thing to have an evening on which the leaders and seconds should receive special instruction. Such an evening might be once a week, once a month or even once a quarter. Two or more troops can often combine for this purpose. On one occasion somebody may give a lecture on Map Drawing and Surveying, on another, a first rate Ambulance man may be the speaker and on another a Royal Engineer may give instruction in Bridge-building. There is no limit to the number of useful and instructive talks which may be given to leaders in this way, and afterwards be passed on by them to their Patrols."

"In well-organised troops of some year's standing it is often found a good thing to run a special week end camp for leaders and seconds. Much useful instruction can be given in this way." P. S.

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.

(146) R. S. S.—Two scout plays in Tamil and one in English with South Indian themes have come to our notice. They have not been published nor are they likely to be published as the demand is not sufficient. The Managing Editor will be pleased to give further information on the subject.

(147) S. E. (Tanjore)—We invite your attention to the particulars on the Kandersteg Rover Moot, published in this number.

(148) Librarian—The following are the titles of the 'Gilcraft' series of books: No. 1. Spare Time Activities. No. 2. Talks on Ambulance work. No. 3. Scouting out of doors No. 4. Book of games No. 5. Wolf Cubs. No. 6. Letters to a Wolf Cub No. 7. Knotting.

No. 8. Boy Scouts. No. 9. Exploring. The price is 1s. 6d. each (Paper wrapper.)

(149) Akela—Please refer to the Indian Rules which give alternative tests suited to Indian boys for the Cub Proficiency Badges of House Orderly and Guide.

(150) T. J. (Arantangi)—We learn that Tagore's song "Jana gana mana" is available as a gramophone record (Odeon make).

(151) K. S. (Vallam)—The Tamil Pocket Book has been published. Please see our advertisement pages.



For Scouters. The Camp-fire.

An event that is looked forward to with the greatest delight by every boy in camp is the camp fire.

If the Camp is the Scoutmaster's glorious opportunity in discovering his boys, no part of it is more so than the camp fire gathering.

The programme of the Troop Camp fire therefore needs much more than cursory attention. The boys must be given a correct idea of what their contribution to it is expected to be.

Though the items need not be directly scouty in every case, they should be such as call for an exercise of such qualities.

The Scout qualities that can be most in evidence in a camp fire programme are—observation and expression to produce realistic effects, a certain amount of thought in planning which in regard to details will not interfere with spontaneity, resourcefulness in the matter of using material readily available at hand, a sense of proportion and above all—GOOD TASTE.

All these individual qualities blended together with a happy team spirit, go to make a really good programme.

The best items are often those that concretely display these qualities—and not those which have been produced after elaborate preparation by way of rehearsals, or in the shape of stage property?

The really good items are generally the simpler ones—they give genuine satisfaction and enjoyment. The expression—in whatever form it may be, humorous or serious—is spontaneous and effects are not laboured.

Above all, those items are best which are planned by the boys themselves as the result of actual first hand observation of life—and not by copying stage stunts. It is not therefore the Scoutmasters or anybody else's to coach or stage-manage the items. But he may point out and draw attention to the phases of life that are worth observing. He may draw the boys' attention to any inaccuracies he may find. He should, however, never thrust his personality in,—to the exclusion of the boys' own.

It may not be fair to every Scoutmaster if the remark is made, but made it has to be, that the boy himself is a better and less prejudiced observer of human life than elders and it is often the Scoutmaster with his memories of having seen entertainments on the stage, that puts the idea second hand into the boys' heads.

He sometimes forgets that a campfire programme is wholly different from a variety show—especially at large demonstrational camp fires following rallies.

At such times, the Commissioner should take charge of the programme and give it its proper setting. If this is done more often and more thoroughly, we would not have those torturing instances of good taste being forgotten.

A programme consisting of yells, choruses, ballads, songs, folk dances and displays—will

give all the variety that one may require from the point of view of entertainment.

Another point to remember about the programme is that items should be short and snappy and mainly of an active kind.

And here again the responsibility rests on the Scouter in charge of the programme, not only in placing the items in the best order but in giving each its proper duration that will give it the greatest effect.

And this maintenance of proportion is specially important in demonstrational camp fires.

More than anything else, everyone should remember that a camp fire, particularly the one at which a large number of the public happen to be present, should not give the least room for the ideals of the Movement being misinterpreted.

(Scribbler.)

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE march of events in Modern India has demonstrated to the world the mighty possibilities of the Spirit of Good will in solving the most intricate problems that have defied solution by ordinary methods of statesmanship. The lesson must be a most precious one to every thoughtful public worker in the country.

To workers in our own Movement for International Peace and Good-will the lesson must be doubly precious.

But such a spirit of good-will cannot be born in a day. Nor can it come out of anything but a sincere and whole hearted faith and practical observance of the ideal in even the smallest matters of daily life.

No situation can be too small or too trifling for the exercise of this spirit of large-heartedness, of understanding other points of view than one's own and, of giving in, if need be, in the smaller details with a view to secure ultimate good.

And it may often mean the giving up of one's cherished notions, formed from earlier data.

Such a surrender can never be a sign of weakness, but it will only be a manifestation

of strength—the strength that conquers the self for the good of the community.

If our Movement is all that it claims to be, and is out sincerely and whole heartedly to achieve its aims, this spirit of the subjugation of the smaller self for the sake of the larger ultimate issues should be present in every one of us, whatever our rank may be.

The larger and wider the responsibility that that rank implies, the more essential will this quality be.

The G. S. M. with relations to his Group, the Commissioner with relation to his district and the executive member with relation to his committee, in fact every member of the Movement will always have to remember that it is not his name that is to count in the work he does, but the name of the cause.

It will be well therefore for every one of us to ponder from time to time on our own failings, to remember that there is always a great deal that we have to learn from others and that our own ranks do not confer on us the virtue of infallibility and to act not for our own little selves but as the instruments of the communities that have chosen to invest us with the responsibility of leading them.

(Searchlight)

OUR TAMIL PAGE.

Tenderfoot Tests.

இளம் பாதர் பயிற்சி.

ஏற்பாட்டில் கண்ட விஷய அட்டவணை:—

- (1) சாரணச் சட்டமும், பிரதிக்கையும்.
- (2) முடிக்கள்.
- (3) சாரணக் கோலின் உபயோகங்கள்.
- (4) ஐக்கியக் கொடி.
- (5) சாரண சமிக்ஞைகள்.

(Signs)

உதவி நூல்கள்.

சாரணப் பிரதிக்கை, சாரணச்சட்டம் இவ் விஷயங்களையும் சரிவரப் போதிக்க Roland Philipps' Letters to a Patrol Leader on The Scout Law என்று 7-ஆவது விலையுள்ள புத்தகம் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கண்டுள்ளது. அதை யுபயோகிக்க இடையூறுண்டாகில் தமிழில் South India Boy Scout என்ற மாதாந்தப் பத்திரிகையில் 1928-ம் வருஷம் செப்டம்பர் மாதம் துடங்கி 1929-ம் வருஷம் முழுதும் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள "ஓர் அணித் தலைவனுக்கு எழுதிய கடிதங்களை" படி.

ஒவ்வோர் நாளும் படை நடத்துந் தநூலாயில் ஓர் சட்டத்தைப்பற்றிய கடிதத்தைப் படித்துவிட்டுப் போகவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அந்தந்தச் சட்டத்திற்கெனத் தந்திருக்கும் உதாரணங்கள் மனதிலிருக்கும். அச்சட்டத்தைப்பற்றிய எந்தெந்த அம்சங்களை வற்புறுத்துவதெனவும் குறித்துக்கொண்டு போகவேண்டும்.

என்னெனில் ஓர் சாயத்திரம் நீ சிறுவர்களைச் சந்திப்பது 1 மணி நேரத்துக்கே. அதில் சட்டத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேச உனக்குப் பத்துப் பனிரண்டு நிமிஷங்களே கிடைக்கும். இப்பனிரண்டு நிமிஷங்களில் விஷய புஞ்சமாயும், உற்சாகப்படுத்த உதாரணங்களுடனும் நீ பேசவேண்டுமானால் அந்தச் சமயத்தில் என்ன சொல்லலாம் என்று யோசிக்க இயலாது. அவ்வாறு செய்தாலும் உனது பேச்சு ரசமாயிராது.

நடை முறையிலுள்ள சில தவறுகள்:—சட்டத்தின் பதங்களை வரிசைக்கிரமமாய்ச் சொல்லத் தவறுதல், மனப்பாடம் வற்புறுத்தவேண்டும். ஆனால் ஒவ்வொரு சட்டத்தின் உட்கருத்துக்களைச் சிறுவர் அறிந்த பிறகே மனப்பாடம் செய்ப்சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆங்கில மறிபாச் சிறுவர் தத்தம் பாஷையிற் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

2. இரண்டாவது தவறுதல்:—நம்முடைய வியாக்கியானத்தில் சாரணத் தலைவர் (Chief Scout) ஒவ்வொரு சட்டத்துடனும் அதன் சீழ்க்குறித்திருக்கும் வியாக்கியானத்தை சிறுவர்களுக்குப் போதிக்கத் தவறுதல்.

குறிப்பு:—நீ இத்தவறுதல்களை விலக்கு.

பரிட்சை:—சிறுவர் தங்களுடைய தினசரி நடவடிக்கைகளில் இச்சட்டத்தை எவ்வாறு அனுஷ்டிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை. இது உனது பொறுப்பாகும்.

முதல் முதல் தினசரி வாழ்க்கையில் அனுஷ்டிக்கக் கூடியது என்ற அம்சம் சிறுவர்களுக்குப் படவேண்டும். இரண்டாவது, ஒரு முறை இரண்டு முறை மறந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு ரூபக மூட்டவேண்டும். பின்னர் அவர்களே கவனத்துடன் அனுஷ்டித்து அதிலுண்டான சுக துக்கங்களை நம்மிடம் வந்து கூறுமாறு நாம் சிறுவரிடம் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி யான நடத்தை மூலமே நாம் ஒரு சாரணன் தன் பிரதிக்கையை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் தன்னாலியன்றதைச் (His best) செய்து வருகிறானென்றறிப முடியும்.

அவ்வாறு நாம் உறுதி செய்துகொண்டாலன்றி எச்சிறுவனையும் சாரண கோஷ்டிக்குள் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுவது தவறு.

முடிக்கள்.

Roland Philipps' என்பவரே 7-ஆவது விலையுள்ள இன்னொரு புத்தகத்தில் Tenderfoot and Second class Tests—என்ற இளம்பாதர், இரண்டாம் வகுப்புச் சாரணன் என்ற இருவர்க்குமான சோதனைக் கிரமமாய் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட விஷயங்களை எவ்வாறு பயிலுவிப்பது என்று ஓர் அணித்தலைவனுக்குப் புகட்டி விதிக்கள் ரூபமாய்ச் சுலபமான நடையில் எழுதியுள்ளார். அப்புத்தகம் போதலுக் கிரமத்தை அழகாகச் சொல்லும். அதாவது படிப்படியாய்ச் சொல்லும். ஆனால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் வரையப் பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழில் மேற்சொன்ன முதலிருவகுப்புச் சாரணருக்குள்ள சோதனைக்கிரமங்கள் ஒழு சிறு புத்தகமாக மு. வ. வே. ரா. என்பவரால் எழுதப்பட்டு South Indian Scout Equipment Co., 175, Broadway, Madras, என்ற புத்தக சாலையில் விற்கப்படுகிறது. இவை பிரதான சாரணரால் எழுதப்பட்டு தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்க்கப்பட்ட 'வாலிபச் சாரணியம்' என்ற நூலில் 8-ம் பனுவலில் காணும் விஷயங்களே. ஆயினும் இவற்றைப் போதிக்க இவ்விரு புத்தகங்களையும் படித்தே ஆகவேண்டும். நாம் முடி போடுவதில் நிபுணராயிருக்கலாம். ஆயினும் சிறுவருக்கு அவற்றைப் போதித்தல் முறையறிய இவற்றைப் படித்தே ஆகவேண்டும்.

[ஆக, இதுவரையில் மூன்று புத்தகங்கள் உங்களுக்கு வேண்டும்.]

குறிப்பு:—தீச்சோதனைகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு விஷயமும் பிரதான சாரணர் தன் முதலாவதிய "வாலிபச் சாரணியம்" என்ற புத்தகத்தில் குறித்துள்ளதுதான். ஆகையால் எந்த விஷயத்தைப் போதிக்குமுன்னர் பிரதான சாரணர் என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்று படிக்கவேண்டும். பின்னர் இவ்வுதவிப் புத்தகங்களையும் பார்த்து இன்ன முறையிற் ரூபகவது இன்ன முறையிற் படிக்கு

விப்பது என்ற படிக்களைத் திட்டம் செய்துகொள். அதிகப் படிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு மீட்டிங் குக்கும் இவ் 'வாலிபச்சாரணியம்' என்ற புத்தகத்தில் ஒரு பக்கமும் உதவிப் புத்தகத்தில் ஒன்றிரண்டு பக்கங்களுக்கான பார்க்கவேண்டியவரும். ஆயினும் இவற்றினும் முக்கியமாய் வேண்டியது உன் கைக்குறிப்பே. முடிசளில் 6 முடிசளாவது கற்பிக்கவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் இரண்டிரண்டாய்ப் போதித்தாற் போதும்.

ஐக்கியக் கோடி.

'வாலிபச்சாரணியம்' என்ற புத்தகத்தில் "தேசாபிமானம்" (Patriotism) என்ற அத்தியாயத்தில் "ஐக்கியக்கோடி" என்ற விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவு விஷயங்கள் சொல்லத் தேவையோ அவ்வளவும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. அதைப் படிக்கவும், அதைப் போதிக்கும் முறையை Roland Philipps தன் புத்த

கத்தில் என்னென்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். மூன்று தேசக் கோடிகள் ஒன்று சேர்ந்துள்ளதால் இவற்றைத் தனித்தனியே சித்திரம் வரைந்தும், கலர்க்காகிதத்தில் வெட்டி யொட்டியும் செய்தால் சிறுவர் மனதில் நன்கு பதியுமன்றோ?

என்னென்ன விஷயங்கள் சொல்லப்போகிறோமோ அவற்றையும் குறித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

Boy Scout Tests and How to Pass Them
என்ற ஒரு பெரும் புத்தகம் உண்டு. அதில் எல்லாத் தேர்ச்சிச் சின்னங்களுக்கும் பயில்விக்கவேண்டிய விஷயங்களைத் தொகுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. இதில் முடிசளைப்பற்றியும், கொடியைப்பற்றியும் முள்ள சில அதிக விஷயங்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கின்றன. இவை ஆயினாலேயே போதிக்க அவசியமில்லை. [இப் புத்தகம் விலை ரூபாய் மூன்று ஆகியிலேயே வாங்க வேண்டுமென்பதில்லை]. (தொடரும்.)

இராமபத்திரன்.

Stanley Park Training and Camping Centre, Coonoor.

RULES.

1. Unless otherwise stated 'Scout' means, Boy Scouts, Rovers, Rover Leaders, Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and Commissioners.

2. Applications for the use of the camp will be registered by the Officers in charge of the Camp Site in order of their receipt. Provided always that all Training Camps conducted by the Provincial Council by order of the Provincial Commissioner will take precedence of other applications. Notice of such camps will be circulated promptly to the District Commissioner.

The Officer in charge of the Camp for the time being is Mr. N. Devanesan, Berylcote, Coonoor R. S., who will always be pleased to answer enquiries and furnish all information about the camp and other facilities.

3. When all the huts are occupied, sites for tents will, as far as possible, be provided for others. Such tents shall be pitched only on sites allotted by the officer in charge of the Camp site, who will be responsible for the discipline of the scouts occupying tents.

4. In order to fit in as many camps as possible during the year, applications for the use of the Camp site by troops and crews should be made not less than one month in advance giving the exact number of Scouts camping.

5. In the event of individual scouts wishing to camp 14 days or less at the camp for purposes of health, not less than ten days notice should be given. If the huts are occupied during the period of such applications efforts will be made to provide tents. Provided accommodation is available convalescent scouts may be permitted to live in the camp for more than 14 days.

6. No Troop or individual Scout can occupy the camp at any one time for a longer period than 10 days, except as stated in Rule 5.

7. Provided that the Camp is not otherwise required, Troops or individual Scouts may be permitted to use the camp for a longer period than 10 days and on more than one occasion in any one year.

8. A limited number of cooking vessels for patrol cooking, lanterns and other camp kit are available for

hire to the troops, patrols and scouts camping. As the hiring of these articles cannot be guaranteed, campers should first consult the officer in charge of the camp or make their own arrangements for such articles.

9. Before taking over, campers must carefully note any defects in regard to huts, tent and other camp kit. Campers will be held responsible for any damage done to the huts or camp kit and any damage done must be paid for or made good by the campers before they leave the camp.

10. Trees on the camping ground shall not be cut, damaged or defaced in any way. Campers must be most particular not in any way to interfere with the sacred tree or obstruct or interfere with any one worshipping at the tree.

N. B.—Special rights are reserved in the grant from Government for members of the public wishing to do "Pooja" at this tree.

11. Care must be taken that no damage is done to surrounding properties, and should it be desired or necessary to traverse private property, permission should be obtained from the owners concerned.

12. Campers must make their own arrangements as regards provisions, firewood etc., Endeavours will be made to keep a stock of firewood which will be issued to campers on payment.

13. A register of applications will be kept by the Officer in charge of the camp for use of the Camp site, etc.

14. A Log book is maintained at the Camp. Campers are requested to write up the log before leaving the camp or request the Secretary to do so for them.

15. Any remarks or suggestions which are considered likely to lead to improvement of the camp or its management will be gladly received by the District Commissioner of the Nilgiris.

16. Should more than one troop or patrol be occupying the camp at the same time, they must make arrangements between themselves in regard to the use of the Central Hut.

17. Except in case of bad weather, campers should mess out of doors as it is imperative that the huts should be kept spotlessly clean.

18. Any cooking should be done in the places provided for that purpose. In the event of more than one patrol or troop occupying the camp at the same time they must make arrangements between themselves for the use of the Kitchens.

19. Every troop occupying the camp is requested to plant in consultation with the Committee two small trees suitable to the locality in order to improve the amenities of the camp. These trees will be marked with the name of the Troop.

20. Campers must take care not to throw rubbish and waste paper about the camp but to place it in the dust bins or refuse pits provided for the purpose.

21. Charges for the use of the Camp will be:—

As. 4 per patrol per day or a maximum of Rs. 5 per troop for a camping period of ten days whichever is less. The charge for an individual scout not attached to any patrol or troop As. 2, per day.

The income from this source will be devoted to the maintenance and improvement of the camp.

22. All camps must be conducted as regards ceremonies, etc. strictly in accordance with the instructions laid down in Scouting for Boys and the Association Rules. Campers should remember that for the maintenance of the good name of Scouting the conduct of the campers should in all respects be faultless, and every effort should be made to establish the spirit of "cameraderie".

Extracts for the Proceedings of meetings of the Provincial Executive Committee.

Saturday, 31st January 1931.

1. The minutes of the last meeting which have been circulated were taken as read and approved.

2. The draft Annual Report prepared by the Hon. Provincial Secretary was approved with slight amendments.

4. It was resolved to drop the idea of holding a Commissioners' Conference both in view of the annual meeting being held on a working day and the Provincial Commissioner's absence from Madras at the time.

8. The Tamil Scout Pocket Book which had been prepared by Mr. P. S. Narayanaswami, T. P. Santhana-krishna, was approved.

9. The meeting appointed a small sub-committee consisting of the following to deal with applications for approval of publications,

The Honorary Provincial Secretary and the two Provincial Organising Secretaries.

9th Annual Meeting.

Monday, 9th February 1931.

Business Session.

The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Provincial Commissioner, wrote a letter expressing his inability to attend the meeting as he had to attend the inauguration ceremony of New Delhi.

Letters from a number of Scouters regretting their inability to attend were read.

In the absence of the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. E. Conran Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Assistant Provincial Commissioner presided.

(1) The Chairman in a brief speech welcomed the members of the Provincial Council to the 9th Annual meeting. He very much regretted that it was not possible for the Provincial Commissioner to be present as he had to go on an important engagement to be present at the inauguration of New Delhi by H. E. the Viceroy. He stated that the movement had to pass during the previous year through rather a critical stage and was glad to assure the members that the foundations of the movement so far as this province was concerned had stood the test. He referred to the demise of two workers in the Boy Scout Movement and members of Provincial Council Mr. E. K. Govindasami Mudaliar and Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu. He briefly touched upon the important events of the year under report specially to the opening of the Stanley Park Training Centre which had already proved so useful in promoting the training side of the Boy Scout Movement.

(2) The 9th Annual Report of the Provincial Executive which had been circulated was taken as read. On the motion of Rao Bahadur R. Krishnarao Bhonsle seconded by Mr. V. Subramaniam. The report was duly adopted.

(3) The following Office-Bearers were then elected for the year 1930-31:—

Vice-Presidents.

The Raja of Sivaganga (Re-elected)

The Raja of Parlakimedi. (Re-elected)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubbarao (Re-elected)

The Rt. Rev. E. H. M. Waller, M.A., D.D. (Re-elected)

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar (Elected)

Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiar, Zamindar of Siruvella, (Re-elected)

The Zamindar of Vyyur (Elected.)

It was laid down as a convention to be followed in future years that the Minister for Education to the Government of Madras should invariably be invited to be a Vice-President of the Provincial Council.

Honorary Provincial Secretary.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath B.A., B.L., (Recommended to the Provincial Commissioner to be reappointed)

Honorary Provincial Treasurer.

Capt. T. W. Barnard, F.R.C.S., M.S.R. (re-elected)

Members of the Provincial Executive.

(i) Madras Members.

Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyer, B.A., B.L., Advocate, (Re-elected.)

Rao Bahadur R. Krishnarao Bhonsle (Re-elected).

Lt. Col. A. W. Hutton (Elected).

(ii) District Members.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., L.T., Coimbatore, (Re-elected).

Rao Sahib R. Krishnayer, B.A., B.L., Madras, (Elected).

Mr. D. N. Strathie, M.A., I.C.S. Chingleput, (Elected).

Mr. T. V. Nilakantampillai, Tinnevely, (Re-elected).

Mr. V.V.S. Prakas Rao, East Godavari, (Re-elected).

Mr. C. Doraisami Aiyah, North Arcot, (Re-elected).

(1) The Provincial Council confirmed the acceptance by the Provincial Executive of the invitation by the East Godavari District Council to hold the next session of the Provincial Scouters Conference at Cocanada. There was some discussion as regards the suitability of the Conference being held during the Easter Holidays of 1931 as suggested by the Provincial Executive. It was ultimately resolved that in the absence of more convenient dates, the Conference be held during the forthcoming Easter Holidays 1931 and that necessary arrangements be made for convening the same on the lines already suggested by the Provincial Executive and the East Godavari District Council.

(5) The following condolence resolution on the demise of the late lamented Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, I.S.O. retired District Commissioner, Madras North, which had been approved by the Provincial Executive was moved from the Chair and unanimously passed.

"That the members of the Provincial Council of the Madras Boy Scouts Association, place on record their sense of irreparable loss sustained by the Boy Scouts Assn., Madras Province, by the demise on 18th January 1931 of the late lamented Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, who was intimately associated with the Boy Scout Movement in this Province from practically its inception as a District Commissioner and as a member of the Provincial Council and its Executive.

"The late Mr. Parankusam Naidu was indefatigable in the discharge of the duties of his office and hardly missed attending and actively taking part in a single Scout function whether of the Scout Troops in his division or of the Provincial or District Scout Council of which he was a valued member and in recognition of the services which he rendered to the movement, His Excellency the Chief Scout for India conferred a Medal of Merit on him.

"Mr. Parankusam Naidu voluntarily retired from his Scout activities about a year back to take well deserved rest.

"The Council feels that in the death of the late Mr. P. Parankusam Naidu the Boy Scout Movement in India has lost an active friend and well wisher."

Mr. T. P. Santhanakrishna moved and Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar seconded the following resolution:—

"That reiterating on resolution No. 1, recommended last year, the Provincial Council be requested to sanction an annual grant to Local Associations inasmuch as the possible sources of income are found to be inadequate for carrying on the various activities expected of local associations."

Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Iyer opposed the resolution and stated that this was against the principle of self-help and that each local association should be self-supporting.

Rao Sahab R. Krishna Iyer supported the resolution and added that grants should be made to District Councils also. He suggested that Registration fees now collected by the Provincial Council from Scout Troops may be remitted and made payable to District Councils and Local Associations concerned.

The Honorary Provincial Secretary pointed out that this was purely a question of funds and at present the funds of the Provincial Council made it impossible to give effect to the resolution if carried. He stated that

efforts had been made to get an increased grant from the Government and in the memorandum submitted by the Deputation which waited on the Financial Member of the Government of Madras on behalf of the Provincial Council, and of the items for which an increased grant was requested was to give grants to the District Councils and Local Associations. But unfortunately the Government, on account of financial stringency could not increase the grant. The step proposed was possible only when an increased grant was made available by the Government. As regards the registration, the Council had already discussed the subject last year and resolved to set apart 10% of the Registration fees towards the Building Fund.

Mr. C. Doraiswami, Mr. T. S. Venkatramanan, and Mr. B. M. Chowdry spoke on the resolution supporting it.

On the suggestion of the chairman a compromise was effected and the following resolution was passed:—

"That while the Provincial Council recognises and approves of the principles of helping District Councils and Local Associations by grants from Provincial Funds, each application for such grant be considered on its own merits with due regard to the funds available at the time."

7. With respect to the Resolution No. 2 on the agenda paper under the name of Mr. T. P. Santhanakrishnan relating to the opening of a publicity Department at the Provincial Scout Headquarters for compiling, editing and publishing pamphlets on the movement, suited to the conditions of the Province, the Hon. Provincial Secretary stated that the Executive had already appointed a sub-committee consisting of the Hon. Provincial Secretary and the two Provincial Organising Secretaries to deal with all publications sent to the Provincial Headquarters for approval.

On the suggestion of Mr. P. S. Narayanswami, Provincial Organising Secretary, Mr. V. V. S. Prakasa Rao, Assistant District Commissioner and Secretary District Council, East Godavari, was added to the sub-committee as there was no Telugu member in it.

The following resolutions were referred to the Provincial Executive.

Res. No. 3. "That the attention of the Provincial Council be invited to the urgent need for vernacular literature on Scouting and that definite steps be taken in this direction by nominating a committee or committees.

(i) For standardising vernacular terms, immediate attention being devoted to standardising the vernacular forms of the Scout Promise, Cub Promise and Scout Law.

(ii) For concerting measures to translate and adopt "Wolf Cub Hand Book", "Scouting Games" and "Rovering to Success".

(iii) For arranging to re-print in book forms the Tamil articles that have been published in the S. I. B. S. Magazine.

(iv) For publishing periodically pamphlets on the model of those published by the Imperial Headquarters.

(v) For taking such other measures as would accelerate the growth of vernacular literature on Scouting.

Res. No. 4. "That vernacular systems of signalling be formulated and vernacular signalling be recognised as an alternative to English Signalling.

Res. No. 9. Same as Res. No. 3. (i) add "Cub", "Scout" and "Rover".

Res. No. 10. "That the Education and Reclamation Departments be requested to institute a separate sub-head of account 'Scouting' in Government institutions and to provide funds to cover non-recurring and recurring expenses and sanction an annual subsidy for Scouting activities in institutions other than Scouting."

N.B.—The Hon. Provincial Secretary read the correspondence that had passed between the Provincial Executive and the Department of Public Instructions in respect of items of expenditure to be incurred in grants-in-aid.

Res. No. 11. "That inasmuch as Local Associations are discharging the duties of the District Scout Councils, Tanjore District Scouters' Conference recommends to the Provincial Council the dissolution of the Tanjore District Scout Council."

Res. No. 13. That a Provincial Headquarters Notice be issued for the information of members and bodies the movement and outside stating in detail the subjects (Such as warrants, training Camps, Publicity, Finance, etc.) dealt with by the respective Provincial Officers and giving instructions on the matter of addressing correspondence."

Res. No. 14. That a Provincial Headquarters Notice be issued defining as far as possible, the conditions of Rover Membership to dispel the misconception which appears to exist in some places that any grown up interested in the Movement can call himself a Rover Scout.

Res. No. 15. With a view to encourage long distance cycle hikes and camping generally this Council requests the corporation of Madras, the District Boards and Municipal Councils in the Province to exempt Scouts travelling in Uniform from payment of tolls on Bicycles.

9. Mr. K. Sambandam moved the following resolution which was passed:—

"That form 'E' be amended adding the words 'Or Local Association' after 'District Council' in line 1 of the body of the form."

10. The following resolutions were withdrawn.

1. That where contiguous Local Associations function, a convenient number of them be grouped together by means of a co-ordinating body (Divisional Scout Council) on the lines of the proposed Rule published by the Indian Headquarters for comment."

10. (ii) That a Provincial Scout Jamboree be held in December 1931.

11. The principle involved in the following resolution moved by Mr. K. Sambandam and seconded by Mr. T. P. Santhanakrishna was accepted, the question of subscription being left to the Provincial Executive.

"That, instead of the Tamil Page of 'The South India Boy Scout' a Tamil supplement of eight pages be issued monthly and an extra subscription of annas eight per annum in the case of subscribers to The South India Boy Scout or annas twelve per annum for others be charged."

12. The following resolutions moved by Mr. T. S. Venkatramanan and seconded by Mr. F. Howard Oakley was passed:—

"That this council place on record the continuous good services rendered to the Province by the Organising Secretaries Messrs. G. T. J. Thaddaeus and P. S. Narayanswami."

13. Mr. V. Subramaniam drew the attention of the Council to the fact that All-India Rules had not been brought up-to-date and suggested that this should be pointed out to the Indian Headquarters. He also referred to the remarks of Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus, Provincial Organising Secretary in page 20 of the 9th Annual Report relating to the First Class Scouts and his suggestion for instituting an inquiry into the causes for more Scouts not earning the first class Badge and to suggest ways and means to remedy this defect. Mr. F. Howard Oakley thought that the reason probably lay in the standard being too high. The subject was referred to the Executive.

14. Mr. J. J. Muthiah suggested that separate committees on Rovering, Scouting and Cubbing should be formed. The Hon. Provincial Secretary stated that the Provincial Commissioner on the advice of the Executive had appointed a Cub Committee—Mr. P. S. Narayanswami stated that it might be desirable to follow the practice of Imperial Headquarters by appointing a Headquarters Commissioner with special Sub-Committees. The subject was referred to the Executive.

15. Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar suggested that a questionnaire on matters relating to the whole movement may be prepared and issued to elicit answers as to the ways and means of further developing the movement and remedying the defects if any. The subject was referred to the Executive.

16. Rao Sahab R. Krishna Iyer suggested that a Commissioners' Conference should be a regular feature of the Annual Meetings. The suggestion was accepted.

17. Messrs. C. Doraiswami and T. S. Venkatramanan referred to the difficulties of Muffassal Scouters for accommodation when they came to Madras and suggested that facilities should be provided for their accommodation at the Provincial Headquarters. The Provincial Secretary stated that in view of proper facilities in the way of sanitary arrangements not being available, the Provincial Commissioner had suggested at the meeting of the Executive that accommodation should be provided only during days and not sleeping accommodation in the night. The subject was deferred to the Executive.

The Chairman announced that there would be a dinner in the night at 8 P. M. at the Headquarters to the members of the Provincial Council and cordially invited the members to be present at the same.

With a vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

Saturday, 28th February 1931.

In the absence of the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. E. Conran Smith presided.

1. The minutes of the meeting of the Provincial Executive held on 31st January 1931 which had been circulated were taken as read and duly approved.

2. The consideration of the minutes of the Annual Meeting was deferred to the next meeting after the same were circulated.

3. It was resolved to convene the future meetings of the Committee on Penultimate Saturdays of every month at 8 A. M.

4. The consideration of the resolutions referred by the Provincial Council to the Executive was deferred till the next meeting.

5. Mr. P. S. Narayanswami, Provincial Organising Secretary reported that the book, in Telugu on "Bala Bhatudu" written by Mr. K. H. V. S. Narayana, which

was sent to the Provincial Executive for approval was a useful book which conformed to the Policy of the Association. The book was approved.

6. On the report of Mr. Thaddaeus, Provincial Organising Secretary the Bye-laws of Cuddapah and Salem District Councils were approved and the Councils registered. On the report of Mr. P. S. Narayanswami, the Bye-laws of Ellore Local Association were approved and the Association registered.

7. The Badge Indent for £85 6-7 prepared by Mr. Thaddaeus, Provincial Organising Secretary was approved. In this connection the Treasurer stated that the Association owed £109-2-11 to the Imperial Headquarters for Badges supplied during the previous year and that the bill could not be paid as the money was locked up in Fixed deposit and the Association would lose interest if the money was taken from the fixed deposit account. He assured the Committee that the Bill would be paid immediately the Government grant was received in April next.

8. The Provincial Executive gave permission to Mr. Thaddaeus to publish the articles he had contributed to the Madras Mail on "Rovering" and "Rover Quests" in the form of a pamphlet without any cost being incurred by the Association. Mr. Thaddaeus stated that he would circulate the pamphlet among the

Provl. Scout
Hd. Qrs.,
Madras,
1-3.1931.

members of the Committee before being finally printed. This was agreed to.

9. The treasurer was authorised to pay a further sum of Rs. 500 in addition to Rs. 500 already paid, to the Basel Mission Press in respect of their bill for the Diaries.

10. With respect to the application of the Secretary of North Malabar District Scout Council for a grant towards the expenses of the District Scout Rally to be held at Tellichery on 1st March 1931 the committee regretted its inability to make any grant on account of financial stringency.

11. The Rules framed by the Committee for the Stanley Park Training Centre were deferred till the next meeting for consideration.

12. The Bulletin No. 1, of the Provincial Scouters' Conference to be held at Cocanada was approved. The Honorary Provincial Secretary stated that the delegate fee of Rs. 1 was intended to cover the cost of Postage, Printing and other general organisation expenses towards which funds should be advanced from the Provincial Council to be re-couped from the Delegates' fees after the same are collected. Delegate fees would be received at the Headquarters and remitted to the Association Account.

The meeting adjourned at 7.25 P. M.

K. Sanjiva Ramakrishna

Honorary Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Headquarters Notices No. 34.

Dated 15th March 1931.

As resolved by the Provincial Executive at its meeting held on Saturday, 28th February, meetings will be held in future on Penultimate Saturdays of every month at 8 A. M.

A calendar of meetings during the current year is published below:—

Saturday—21st March, 1931.
" 18th April, 1931.
" 18th July, 1931.

Saturday—22nd August, 1931.
" 19th September, 1931.
" 24th October, 1931.
" 21st November, 1931.
" 19th December, 1931.

N. B.—No meetings will be held in the months of May and June unless there is some important business to be transacted.

New Groups Registered.

(Registration valid only upto 30th September 1931.)

Arcot North District.			Salem District.		
Reg. No.	Name of Groups.	Sections.	Reg. No.	Name of Groups.	Sections.
32.	1st Vanapuram, Board Boys School Via Tiruvannamalai	S ...	24.	1st Palakod, Board Higher Grade Elementary School	S ...
Godaveri West & Kistna Districts.			25.	3rd Namakkal, Board High School	S ...
32.	5th Ellore, Theosophical Lodge, Powerpet	C ...	26.	4th Namakkal, Board High School	S ...
Madras North.			27.	5th Namakkal, Board Elementary School, Fort	C ...
18.	7th George Town, c/o 8 Nainiyappa Street, G. P. O.	S ...	28.	1st Tanatampet, Panchayat School, Elur P. O.	C ...
Madras South.			Tanjore District.		
11.	1st Mylapore, P. S. High School	S ...	66.	2nd Shyali c/o V. Raghavachari, Thadalam Sannadi Street	S ...
12.	7th Mylapore, Labour School, Narayanaswami Gardens, Adyar P. O.	C ...	Vizagapatam District.		
			5.	1st Razam, Board Middle School	C ...

New Warrants Issued.

Arcot North District.

Scoutmasters.

W. No.
28. R. Rangasami Pillai, 1st Odugathur Board Middle School
29. S. V. Venkatesan 1st Vanapuram Board Boys School

Arcot South District.

Rover Leader.

W. No.
2. P. S. Venkataramana Rao, 1st Cuddalore Govt. Training School

Bellary District.

Scoutmaster.

W. No.
1. G. V. Venkatarama Aiyer, 1st Bellary, Wardlaw High School

Rover Leader.

W. No.
1. P. Velusami Aiyer, 1st Bellary, Wardlaw High School

Coimbatore District.

Group Scoutmaster.

W. No.
1. V. Rajagopalan, 4th Erode. Municipal High School

Scoutmaster.

W. No.
30. G. Masilamoni, 4th Erode, Municipal High School

Assistant Scoutmaster.

W. No.
11. K. P. Govindasamy, 4th Erode, Municipal High School.

Rover Leader.

W. No.
1. R. Vaidyanathan, 1st Erode, Govt. Training School

Cubmaster.

W. No.
1. S. Daniel, 2nd Kodumdi, L. M. Boys School

Cuddapah District.

Group Scoutmaster.

W. No.
1. A. Munusami Naidu, 2nd Royachoty, Government Training School

Cubmaster.

W. No.
1. K. Ramamurthy, 2nd Royachoty, Government Training School

Guntur District.

Scoutmaster.

W. No.
12. Manchala Rathnam, 2nd Chirala, U. I. C. M. Higher Elementary School

Madras Corporation L.S.A. Area.

Scoutmasters.

W. No.
9. Viswanatham Chetty, 6th Madras Corporation, C. B. S., Bells Road, Triplicane

10. C. Ponuram, 1st Madras Corporation, C. B. S., Begum Sahib Street, Mirsahibpet
11. T. Govindarajan, 3rd Madras Corporation, C. B. S. Pudupakam
12. T. Alavandariah, 4th Madras Corporation, C. B. S. Vallab, Agharam, Tiruvatiswarnpet, Triplicane
13. A. Ranganathan, 15th Madras Corporation, C. B. S. Audiappa Mudali Street, Purasawalkam

Cubmasters.

W. No.
6. P. Ramarao, 25th Madras Corporation, C. B. S. Salai Vinayagar Koil Street, G. T.
7. A. Pitchaipillai, 26th Madras Corporation, C. B. S. Kalmantapam
8. S. S. Manoharan, 27th Madras Corporation, C. B. S., Thousand Lights, Cathedral P. O.
9. M. N. Vaidyanathan, 36th Madras Corporation, C. B. S., Nuugambakkam

Assistant Cubmaster.

W. No.
1. N. Venkatasuniah, 30th Madras Corporation, C. B. S., Nuugambakkam

Madras South Centre.

Group Scoutmaster.

W. No.
5. Wallace Forgie, 13th Royapettah, Y. M. C. A., Madras.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

W. No.
42. Stephen Heathcote, 13th Royapettah, Y. M. C. A., General Collins Road, Vepery.
43. Md. Amjad Ali, 13th Royapettah, 12 Jyemperumal Street, Royapettah.
44. K. Srinivasan, 1st Saidapet, Model School.

Cubmaster

W. No.
19. M. Ram Mohan, 13th Royapettah, 279 Lingachetti Streets, G. T.

Assistant Cubmasters.

W. No.
11. V. Balasundaram, 13th Royapettah, Y. M. C. A.
12. C. Balakrishnan, 13th Royapettah, 6 Narayana Mudali St. G. T.

Rover Leader.

W. No.
4. S. K. Balakrishna, 5th Chintadripet, 2/7 Swami Naiken Street.

Nilgiris District.

Scoutmasters.

W. No.
23. David Rathnaswami, 2nd Nilgiris, C. M. S. Higher Elementary School, Ootacamund.
24. K. S. Venkatesa Aiyengar, 27th Nilgiris, Board Higher Elementary School, Manjoor (Kilkundah P.O.)

Salem District.

Scoutmasters.

W. No.
34. Edwin I. Rajarathnam, 3rd Namakkal, Board High School.
35. K. Seshagirirao, 4th Namakkal, Board High School.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

- W. No.
5. L. Anantaraman, 3rd Namakkal, Board High School.
6. V. Subramania Aiyer, 1st Velur, Hindu Secondary School.

Cubmasters.

- W. No.
7. S. R. Ramarao, 5th Namakkal Board Elementary School, Fort.
8. S. K. Ramarao, 1st Tanatampatti, Panchayat School, Elur P. O.

Assistant Cubmaster.

- W. No.
1. M. Christian, 2nd Namakkal, Board High School.

Tanjore District.**Group Scoutmaster.**

- W. No.
14. V. Raghavachari, 2nd Shiyali Thadalam Sannadi Street

Assistant Scoutmaster.

- W. No.
36. P. Vijayaraghava Iyengar, 2nd Shiyali, North Car Street.

Trichinopoly District.**Assistant Scoutmaster.**

- W. No.
8. P. Thangapragasam, 9th Trichinopoly India Higher Elementary Railway School, Golden Rock

Cubmaster.

- W. No.
3. A. N. Manigandeswaran, 1st Udayarapalayam, Board High School

Vizagapatam District.**Scoutmaster.**

- W. No.
17. T. Viswanadham, 1st Chodavaram, Board High School

Warrants Cancelled.**Tanjore District.****Cubmaster.**

- W. No.
26. S. Ponnusami, 1st Tanjore.

Local Scout Association Registered.

Name :—Ellore Local Association

Area :—Ellore Town and suburbs within a radius of 10 miles.

President :—Zamindar Mothay Narasimha Rao Garu, M.L.A.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries :—P. V. Ramana Rao, B.A., B.Ed, and S. Lingaya Garu, B.A., B.L.

Scoutmasters' Training Camp (Preliminary Course)

Nuzvid, Kistna Dt.

From 2nd to 12th January 1931.

List of Campers.**Owls.**

- T. S. Krishnamurthy Aiyer, Masulipatam
V. Purushottam, Kapileswarapuram
M. Pattabiramaiah, Masulipatam
P. Varadacharyulu, Pamarru
Bk. Narasimhamurthy, Pulla
A. V. S. Krishnarao, Nuzvid
R. Venkatarathnam, Tiruvur

Cuckoos.

- B. Subramanya Dutt, Nuzvid
M. Sankararao, Vanapamula
N. Seshagirirao, Nuzvid
K. Nanjundiah, Mylavaram
A. Satyanarayana, Kaikalur
M. V. Narasimham, Masulipatam
M. V. Narayanamurthy, Beswada

Eagles.

- Ch. Umaramalingamurthy, Punadipadu
B. V. Seetharamiah, Vanapamula
Ch. Ramaseshagiri rao, Ramanakkapetta
M. Sreeramulu, Mudinepalli
K. B. Sundararao, Masulipatam
D. Subbarao, Pamarru

Scouters in charge.

- P. S. Narayanaswami, D. C. C.
V. V. S. Prakasaro
Bh. Krishnarao

Camp Secretary.

D. S. Rajarao

Quartermaster.

M. Kutumbarao

Scoutmasters' Training Camp (Preliminary Course).

(For Teachers in the Training College at Rajamundry.)

Rajamundry, East Godavari District 15th to 25th January 1931.

List of Campers.**Cuckoos.**

- P. Suryanarayanarao, Ellore
B. Seshagirirao, Mukkamala
S. S. Prasadarao, Muthanapalli
P. Veerabhadreswararao, Ellore
J. Surayanarayana, Rajahmundry
N. Venkatarreddi, Ramavaram
S. V. V. Narasimharao, Narsapur
V. Rajarathnam, Rameswaram (Razole Tk.)
Y. Davadanam, Tenali

Eagles.

- Y. Agastyaraju, Razole Tk
V. Rajagopala Aiyengar, Turumella
A. V. Subbarayadu, Ellore
Parabrahmasastry, Rajahmundry
N. V. Narayanarao, Nidadavole
P. Satyanarayana reddy, Draksharamam
K. Issiah Moses, Bhimavaram

G. J. Anandarao, Akidu
K. Sankara Aiyer, Rajahmundry

Parrots.

- R. Subramanyam, Chittoor
V. V. K. Mandeswararao, Rajahmundry
K. C. H. Bhiravaswami, Perur
B. P. Raghavendrarao, Rajahmundry
G. Srinivasarao, Cocanada
A. R. S. V. Prasadarao, Masulipatam
V. V. Raghavarao, Rajahmundry
K. Ramdos, Rajahmundry
A. Kameshwararao, Pithapuram

Scouters in charge.

- P. S. Narayanaswami, D. S. C.
V. V. S. Prakasaro
Bh. Krishnarao

Camp Secretary and Quartermaster.
N. Venkataramiah

Scoutmasters Training Camp. (Preliminary Course.)

Arcot Mission Agricultural Farm, Katpadi, North Arcot Dt.

21st to 31st January 1931.

List of Campers.**Hounds.**

- A. S. Gundurao, Masikam, Pernambut
A. Krishnaswami Pillai, Erumpoondi, Mekalur P. O.
R. Kanakasabai Mudali, Tachampet, Tandarai P. O.
S. Ethirajuluchetti, Odagathoor
K. Daniel Himmelstrand, Tiruvannamalai
M. Natesapandaram, Arcot
Abraham, Chitteri

Foxes.

- B. D. Vedanayagam, Veppampet, Manniambadi P. O.
P. Munusami, Karugambathoor Vellore Post
C. G. Venkatesalu Naidu, Kuppm
Z. Devasundaram, Kanniambadi
S. V. Venkatesan, Vanapuram
A. Ramachandra Pillai, Aacoor, Vethavalam P. O.
Palanivelunayanar, Jaghir Valavanur

Crows.

- M. P. Samuel, Agricultural Institute, Katpadi
M. Balasundram Aiyer, Vandipalayam
A. Lucas, Malnathapakkam, Kalarai P. O.
I. Durgachalam, Perumugai
G. Paul, Govindapuram
R. Ranganathachari, Melmudianur
T. L. Naryanarao, Kuppm

Scoutmaster.

Mr. M. Rajagopalan

Hon. Instructors.

- Mr. J. J. De Velois. (Agriculture, Poultry & Rural Work)
Mrs. De Velois. (First Aid & Village Sanitation)
Mr. S. A. Kanagasundaram (Scouting)
Mr. T. S. Venkataramanan (Scouting)

Scoutmasters Training Camp.

(Preliminary Course.) Periyakulam, Madura District.

26th December to 4th January 1931.

List of Campers.**Owls.**

- N. Samuel, Usilampatti
P. A. Samuel, Usilampatti
G. Ramaswami Naidu, Madura
R. G. J. Chelliah, Manamadurai
A. Devaahayam, Dindigul
D. Ignatius, Dindigul
K. A. Menon, Utamapalayam
P. Daniel, Tirumangalam

Crows.

- R. Jaganatha Raghavan, Madura
S. Ramanathan, Madura
S. Balasubramanyam, Samayanallur
G. S. Nagarajaram, Dindigul
N. Subramanyam, Bodinayakanur
M. S. Krishnarao, Usilampatti
Rathnaswami, Usilampatti.

Peacocks.

M. Rathakrishnan, Dindigul
 A. Sankarakrishnan, Paramakudi
 A. Shenbaganathan, Dindigul
 K. Krishna Nayar, Paramakudi
 A. S. Arumugam, Andipatti
 K. Vyasara, Andipatti
 M. Venkataraman, Dindigul

Wood Peckers.

V. Subramanyam, Ramnad
 L. Venkataraman, "
 B. Meenakshisundaram, "

T. M. Srinivasaraghavan, "
 M. Srinivasan, "
 A. Narayanan, "
 K. Ramaswami, Kodaikanal

Officers.

T. V. Nilakantam, Scoutmaster
 B. A. Subramani Aiyer, Assistant Scoutmaster

Camp Medical Officers.

Dr. S. Gopalasami Aiyer, L. M. & S.
 Dr. Pitchumani, M. B. B. S.

Quarter master.
 M. Mani Aiyer

Cubmasters Training Camp.

(Preliminary Course.) Periyakulam, Madras District.
 From 13th to 18th December 1930 (inclusive).

List of Campers.

Name.	Jungle Name.	Address.
Reds.		
K. Ramanathan,	(Mang)	Anamalayanpatti
R. Mannarswami.	(Rikki Tikki Tavi.)	Madura
S. N. Krishnan.	(Shaw Shaw)	Bodinayakanur
P. Aiyaswami,	(Yann)	Periyakulam
S. Subramanyam.	(Wabeeno)	"
R. Krishnan.	(Onaway)	Kodaikanal
Browns.		
T. V. Saravanan.	(Chil.)	Madura
T. N. Bhuminathan.	(Sabi)	Tirushuli
A. V. Sankarasubramanyam.	(Kotick)	Usilampatti
S. Subbaraman.	(Nushka)	"
M. V. Venkataraman.	(Shada)	Melmangalam
R. Savirimuthu,	(Jacala)	Madura
Blacks.		
S. Easwaraswami	(Keego)	Udayarapalayam
P. V. Srinivasan.	(Dahinda)	Periyakulam
S. Paul Henry.	(Mor)	Madura
G. V. Narayanarao.	(Jeebi)	Usilampatti
M. S. Sundaram.	(Sugeema)	Cumbum
P. Muthu Thevan.	(Sona)	Usilampatti
Whites		
Asirvatham.	(Ko)	Madura
G. Kuppugopalan.	(Nag)	Dindigul
S. Ramachandran.	(Hathi)	Valliamalpuram
A. Sankarakrishnan.	(Til Ji Pho)	Paramakudi
S. Venkateswaran.	(Karela)	Periyakulam
M. S. Venkataraman.	(Wabeck)	Melmangalam
Officers.		
T. V. Nilakantam.	(Akela.)	
B. A. Subramanyam,	(Bagheera)	
Senior Sixer.		
B. R. Mahalingam. Senior Sixer.	(Scarlet Feather.)	Usilampatti.
Camp Medical Officers.		
Dr. S. GOPALASWAMI, L. M. & S.		
Dr. Pitchumani, M. B. B. S.		
Quartermaster.		
Mr. Mani Aiyer		

Provincial
 Scout Head-Quarters,
 P. O. Box 424, Madras,
 15-3-'31.

E. C. S. S. S.

Assistant Provincial Commissioner.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT**THE BOYS' SECTION.**

Messages.

FROM DR. J. C. DEMARQUETTE, PRESIDENT OF "THE LINK" AND
EX-COMMISSIONER OF THE FRENCH BOY SCOUTS.

Brothers !

According to the principle "once a Scout, always a Scout" I am entitled to call you so as I was one of the introducers of Scouting in France, Scoutmaster for four years and General Commissioner of one of the French Scout organisations for three years before the war. I was very glad to hear of the good work done by the Indian Boy Scouts both for themselves and for their fellow-beings and I trust Scouting is going to be a most efficient instrument in the nation building process which is taking place here.

The Link, an International Society for human culture, might be said to be a sort of continuation of Scouting for adults, since it aims also at bringing its members to cultivate all their qualities and faculties to the utmost and to use them for the benefit of their brothers as well as for themselves, preparing for a better and a happier world. So I hope that as you grow older you will take an interest in the constructive work of the Link.

In the mean time I trust you will be true to the Scout Law and carry on the great work of playing the Game of Life in the true Scout Spirit for the greatest good of your community and of your country.

Mr. Stanley E. Ince, Warden of Roland House, London, sends the following extract from a letter written to him by the Late Roland Philips from France. Mr. Ince kindly sent this as a Message to the Boy Scouts of South India:—

"Nothing very much matters save the great Spirit of Strength which supports the world and Love which guides and directs it. I mean God, our wonderful, all-prevailing Scout Friend. He is with Scouting and Scouting comes from Him. Scouts then have nothing to fear. Service, Sacrifice and Victory is theirs, and all is well with them now and for ever."

Camp Litany.

For the chance to worship Thee in thy temple green	For the calm celestial blue of the gathering night
Far from the racing minds of men. Unseen.	For the stars that flicker and tremble into light
For the gentle touch of Nature, calm and sweet,	For the moon like a silver lamp alight on high
Bidding us come through her to our Saviour's feet	Telling us ere we sleep that Thou art nigh
We render thanks, Oh ! Lord.	We render thanks, Oh ! Lord.
For the scented breath of the morning cool and sweet	For the peace that descends in the night when awake we lie
For the sight of the sparkling dew drenched grass at our feet	For the piercing shriek of a hovering night jar's cry
For the noon-day hush, and the drowsy humming of bees	For the first faint flush of the maiden dawn as she breaks
For the sun-flecked shadows under the friendly trees	In a golden glow of light and the sleeper wakes
We render thanks Oh ! Lord.	We render thanks, Oh ! Lord.
For the whirring wings of the birds in homeward flight	For all the joys of Camp we thank Thee Lord
Each one seeking its shelter in Thee for the night	For the life we find in Nature's rich reward
For the brilliant bronze of the sun as she sinks to sleep	For strength and comfort found in trusty friend.
For the crimson glow of her cheeks, when in slumber deep	For each refreshing gift You freely send
We render thanks, Oh ! Lord.	We render thanks, Oh ! Lord.

A Wire Puzzle.

BY P. S. NARAYANSWAMI,

Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

TAKE a wire of about 18" in length. Bend the wire at a point B $3\frac{1}{2}$ " from one of the ends so that the angle between the arms is equal to about 30° . Leave another $3\frac{1}{2}$ " from the point B and mark a point C on the longer arm. Bend the wire at this point C so that the angle made is about 30° . At a point D $3\frac{1}{2}$ " from C bend the wire again making the same angle as before. Once again bend the wire at E $3\frac{1}{2}$ " from D and finish it by twisting the ends of the wire at A. See that the arms of the angles D and E are both on the same side of the cross wires, that are nearest to them. This is a special feature with these two angles namely D and E. (See fig. 1) Let us call this Part 1.

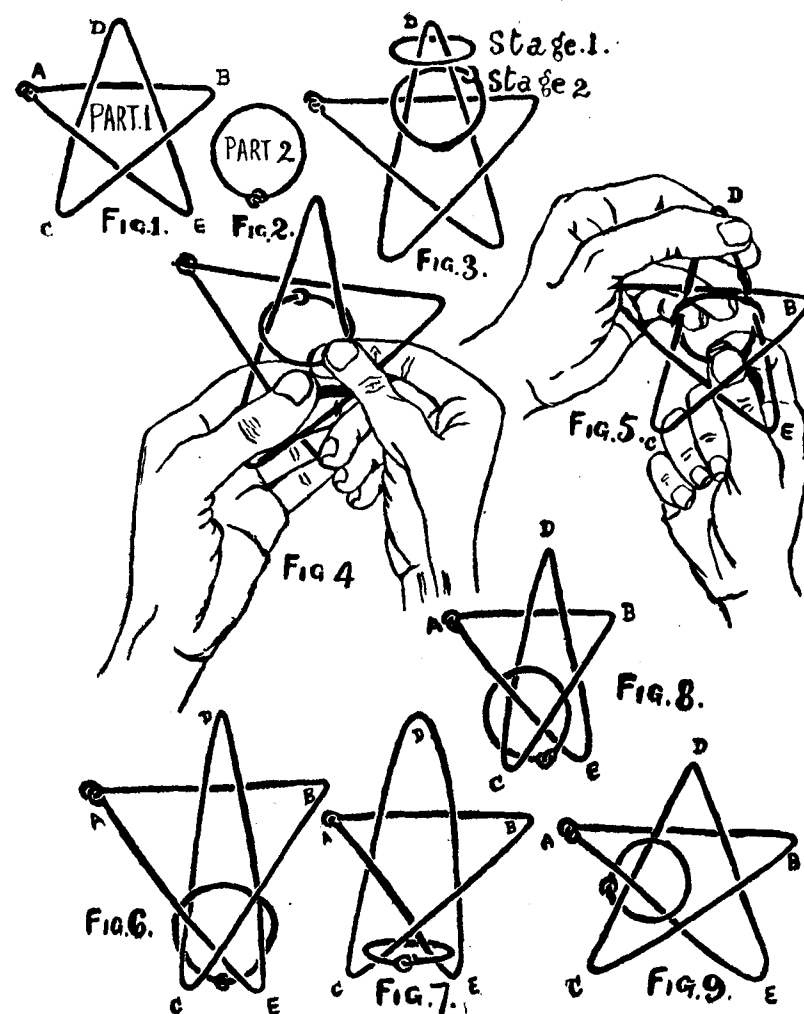
Take another wire of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and make it into a ring. Figure 2 represents the ring. Let us call this Part 2.

Linking the Parts 1 and 2.

Step 1. Pass vertex D into the ring (see fig. 3) you can pass vertex E also if you like. Only these two vertices become eligible on account of their special feature mentioned above. The finish or the twist of the ring is seen on the farther side of Part 1 in figure 3.

Step 2. Take hold of the first Part with your left hand and the second with your right hand at the nearer side of it. (See fig. 4)

Step 3. Pull the ring down forcibly till it comes in the middle of Part 1 as in fig. 4.



Step 4. Hold the first Part by the vertex D with your left hand and hold the ring at a point diametrically opposite to the one at which you held it previously. (See fig. 5)

Step 5. Pull it farther down forcibly. You see that represented by figure 6.

Step 6. Pull it farther still. Figure 7 shows how it would be like. Now the twist in the ring which originally was seen behind has come to the nearer side.

Step 7. Taking hold of the ring at the nearer side pull it to reach the vertex C and not E because its special feature has now

disqualified it for this purpose. It is now seen that the ring passes over both the arms of the angle C. Now push the ring away from the vertex so that it slips below both the arms of the angle C. (See fig. 8)

Step 8. Push the ring farther from the vertex C and the result is that the parts 1 and 2 are completely linked. (See fig. 9.)

Separating the Parts.

You have simply to retrace the steps in order, i.e., go through the steps 8 to 1 at each step undoing what has been done while linking.

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COFFEE.

THE origin of Coffee drinking is connected with various legends and superstitious ideas. The fact that the fruit of the coffee shrub can be used so as to yield a refreshing and stimulating beverage was first found out in Abyssinia and there is an interesting story connected with this.

At the end of the third century a party of Egyptian Monks fleeing from persecution took refuge in the highlands of Abyssinia and supported themselves by agriculture and farming. They had also with them a flock of sheep and goats entrusted to their care by their Prior. It happened one day that the sheep and the goats were unusually lively and exhibited extraordinary activity so much so that the impression prevailed that these animals must have been bewitched. Off and on some goats and sheep behaved like this and it roused the curiosity of the Prior and a serious attempt was made to seek an explanation for this strange conduct of the animals. When the party had exhausted all resources of finding an explanation one monk observed that the sheep which behaved in this strange fashion were led out to pasture in a particular portion of the highlands where the animals grazed on the leaves of a certain shrub which had the effect of making the goats active and sleepless during the nights. The Prior desired to further investigate into the matter and experimented on himself by chewing the fruits of the coffee shrub. The effect was such that he could not sleep, and he felt that he was capable of enormous mental activity without feeling any strain in consequence. This is the circumstance stated as having led to the discovery of that famous "Coffee Plant".

In the beginning the exact way of using coffee was not known as it was not used as a beverage but used in the form of a paste in much the same way as the Chinese used the tea leaves. In this form the coffee came to be used and the use became general in Abyssinia. From here it spread on gradually to Egypt where it came to be regarded as a necessary item of refreshment. The popularity of this beverage vastly increased when the Mohammedans were prohibited the use

of wine and took to this beverage as the best substitute.

It would not be out of place to mention that the general introduction of Coffee in Egypt and Abyssinia caused a bitter controversy among the Moslems.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century coffee drinking was publicly condemned at Mecca and Aden. Its use was declared contrary to Islam and harmful both to body and soul. It was looked upon as a seditious berry and all the warehouses where the coffee was stored were publicly burned and raised to the ground. All the Coffee-houses were closed and the Keepers were harassed and punished and it became generally understood that the drinking of Coffee was irreligious and unorthodox. The feeling was so intense that it looked that this ban would permanently put an end to the use of this beverage.

In about the first quarter of the sixteenth century the decrees against Coffee drinking were reversed and the drinking of Coffee was declared perfectly lawful. A substantial effort was made in Egypt to popularize this, and the State gave the benefit of its full support to re-establish Coffee to its former position. So much support was given, by the government to popularize the use of this beverage that it is said that two Persian Doctors who had asserted that the use of Coffee irremediably impaired the health of individuals were publicly hanged by the Sultan's orders.

From this time the use of coffee progressed and up to now is reigning supreme in Egypt and Abyssinia which may be regarded as the birthplace or cradle of the Coffee shrub.

Coffee drinking was spread from Egypt into Europe and from there into England about the middle of the seventeenth century. Every student of history has read and knows that there were no less than three thousand Coffee Clubs in London during the reign of Charles II. These coffee houses became centres of great political activity and the haunts of political intrigues so much so that they had to be suppressed. This is in brief the history of Coffee.

At various times we have come across articles and statements in the daily papers

and magazines that the constant use of Coffee is positively injurious to health. As far as I remember, no one has endeavoured to give any substantial facts in support of these statements.

From my limited experience, coffee drinkers generally enjoy good health and have lively spirits and some of the longest lived people whom I know have used Coffee continually without experiencing any inconvenience and have also said that the use of this beverage has rendered them active and healthy.

As a student I am reminded of one Professor particularly who was always urging us to give up the use of coffee drinking and in support of the advice he gave us he reiterated that

"Coffee acted like a slow poison and will make one unfit for all mental effort". In the case of students he said that it made them gradually incapable of concentrating on any mental work.

Like everything else Coffee if taken in excess is injurious. The amount of Caffeine if extracted from three pounds of coffee and taken pure is sufficient to cause sudden death. The effect of Caffeine on a number of healthy persons has been tried with various results. When subjected to this test each exhibited certain symptoms. Some were not affected at all. Others from the same dose showed symptoms of intoxication and a sort of headache and nervousness which made them incapable of attending to their daily routine work. But coffee if rightly made and used is one of the most delightful food and stimulating beverage.

President Kruger who lived to the grand old age of eighty years was addicted to the use of this beverage so much so that there was a jug of carefully well prepared coffee always on his table for his use. His mental activity was enormous.

The moral of what I have said above is this, that the moderate use of coffee is beneficial to health and the use of this if popularized may be an efficacious means of contending with alcoholism.

It is extremely unfortunate that it is so little known what a valuable substance coffee is. Its main character is that it is a food and stimulant. The Arab of the desert will

travel for miles continuously and will undergo this strain for days without showing any great signs of fatigue and in most cases it will be noted that coffee sustains him. That the use of this beverage diminishes his sense of physical or mental fatigue is admitted without doubt. A well known food specialist ranks this as a first class food and says that this food sustains the strength under prolonged and severe muscular strain in a way that no food can do.

It is frequently used by students when the period of the examination calls upon them for a supreme mental effort. It is further said to be valuable in cases of spasmodic asthma and instances are available wherein it has been used successfully in case of hysteria. Coffee which is freshly roasted and freshly ground is also claimed to have disinfecting and prophylactic properties and in support of this statement it is observed that at a time of any epidemic those engaged in the roasting of coffee are less liable to infection from any disease.

During a virulent outbreak of smallpox in a certain section of London there were absolutely no deaths in any of the small houses that bordered on a large Coffee roasting establishment. The Medical Officer in charge attributed this immunity solely to the fact that the fumes of the Roasting penetrated through the open window of these adjoining small houses, and rendered the inmates proof against smallpox.

The Husk of coffee is efficacious in the treatment of several diseases particularly in bad types of malaria. Instances are on record that in cases where Quinine has failed in the treatment of Malaria fevers and the condition of the patient was given up by the Doctors as fatal, the patients recovered completely when a decoction of husk-coffee was administered to them systematically. The infusion which gave such good results was made up of forty-five grams of crushed coffee (in the husk) and four hundred grams of water. This had to be boiled for five minutes, strained and taken in the course of a day in six equal parts or doses.

In the last century an eminent Vienna Oculist proved that the vapour from pure hot and freshly made coffee had a beneficial effect on the eyes and he further proved that

many cases of affections of the sight could be treated to the constant use of chicory which forms such an important item or constituent in the various coffee powders sold in tins.

It is therefore desirable to use this beverage

in its purest forms where the processes of roasting and grinding are done at our home under our own supervision so as to eliminate the use of ready made powders which contain harmful adulterants and substitutes.

By Ullal Deva Rao, Mangalore.

A Winding Stair.

BY P. S. NARAYANSWAMI,

Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Draw a triangle FED, the sides FE and DE measuring 2" each and the angle between them 45°.

Draw a rectangle EDBM on the side ED of the triangle the side BD being equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Draw another rectangle EFXG on the side EF of the triangle, the side FX being equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Draw perpendiculars FO and DP to DF at F and D. Let FO and DP be equal to 2" and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " respectively.

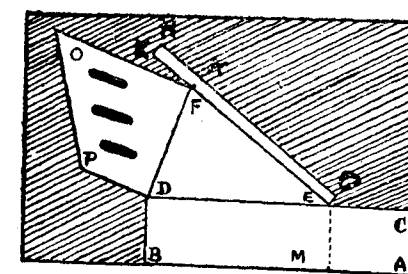
Join PO.

Produce DE to C so that EC = 1".

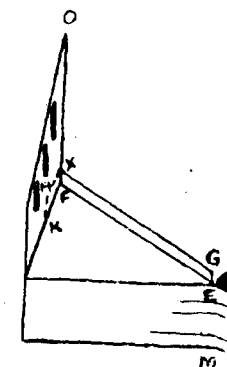
Draw a rectangle ECAM on EC.

Produce EF to K so that FK = $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

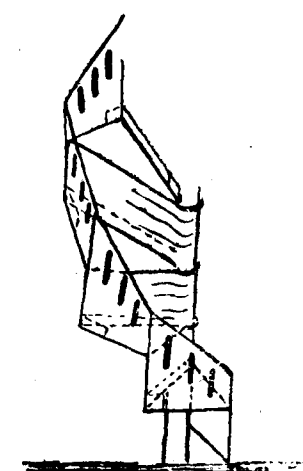
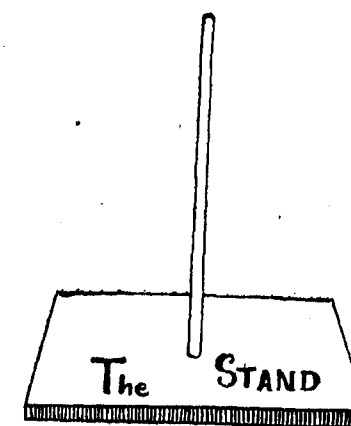
Draw a rectangle FKH on FK.



Stage 1.



Stage 2.



Stage 3.

Cut and remove three narrow slits as in the illustration in DFOP which forms the Para, et.

Now the required figure is got. Cut this figure neatly and paste it on the tin sheet that you are going to make the steps with. Cut this tin sheet carefully. (See stage 1 illustration)

Bend the rectangle EKHG at right angles to the plane of the triangle.

Bend DFOP also at right angles to the plane of the triangle and on the same side of the triangle as the rectangle. Bend the rectangle ABDC on the other side of the triangle and at right angles to the triangle.

Bend the small rectangle FXBK so that it overlaps the side DFOP. (This is shown in stage 2 illustration with dotted lines)

Bend the rectangle AMEC to assume the form of a cylinder. Let the bend be gentle and smooth. (See stage 2 illustration)

Now you get a step that is to be used for the winding stair. Make as many as you can and want like this and have them. The first part of the work being now over, we come to the second part and that is the making of a stand for the winding stair.

Take a plank 6" square and bore a hole in the middle. Drive in into it a thin wooden cylinder or most conveniently, a pencil that you may find useless. This constitutes the stand. Pass this pencil through the cylindrical portion of a step and push it down to the bottom. This will form the lowest step. Push along the pencil some more of the steps one over the other. Now you get a nice winding stair. (See stage 3 illustration)

(All rights reserved.)

One of Our Enemies.

(By R. Cadwallader.)

OF all the hosts of insect pests the worst are the germ-carriers and distributors—those like the mosquito and rat-flea which introduce the seeds of disease directly into our systems, and others, like the house-fly and its kindred which act as go-betweens, carrying germs from decaying filth to our food and drink. Even in countries where strenuous attention to hygiene has eliminated such insect borne scourges as typhus, the house fly is still tolerated.

Leaving its birth-place—a bed of decaying refuse, probably—it flies into our dwellings and settles on any food it fancies, especially sugar, milk, jam, etc., and when disturbed returns to its goal with irritating persistency. In itself it looks neat and clean enough, but the microscope has definitely convicted it of harbouring germs, harmless as well as harmful, which may be deposited on our food by any of these methods: (1) From the abundant hairs on the body and feet of the insect, admirable vehicles for bacterial colonies picked up in decaying filth. (2) In excrement, deposited on our food, or on vessels that may contain food. In its larval, or maggot stage, the

insect may become infected from the nature of its food, and it has been proved that infected maggots become infected flies.

(3) The fly's method of eating favours the dissemination of disease germs. Watch it as it amplies, say, solid grains of sugar. The proboscis, or trunk, so busily employed, as a suction pump, for the insect, in all stages of its pernicious career, lives on liquids, not solids. As the tip of the trunk spreads out on the sugar, two fan-like appendages act as files to separate infinitesimal particles, which are promptly turned into drinkable syrup by the ejection of a tiny drop of fluid. The house-fly "seems to enjoy feeding to such an extent"—as one writer says—"that even though it has just fed to repletion, it will readily start again if a new supply of food is forthcoming. In order to make room for a further feast it vomits up the contents of its crop. If, therefore, having fed upon the dung-hill, it comes into the home and discovers the milk or the butter exposed, it disgorges the contents of its crop on the side of the jug, or on the butter, and feeds again. The vomit may contain disease-

producing bacteria, so that, in drinking the milk or eating the butter we become infected." The fly may also, in cleaning itself by rubbing its legs over body and wings, deposit bacteria upon our food materials.

This unpleasant glimpse of the fly's table-manners is not lessened in effect when we remember that the female fly varies her raids on our food by visits to the nearest refuse-heap for breeding purposes. There she deposits batches of 100 to 150 eggs like small grains of polished rice—and lays four to six such batches in her life. Little wonder these pests abound! Especially when scant attention is paid to sanitation, even when the danger is known and more hygienic methods possible! A squirming mass of maggots hatches from those eggs in eight hours, or more, according to the conditions of warmth, and each one squirms into its abundant food, eating incessantly and perfecting its growth in from two to four days. They drink, rather than eat, emitting a specially prepared liquid with which Nature has favoured them, the chemical action of which turns their food into a highly digestible broth. (Our dyspeptics may well envy a horrible, wriggling maggot!) One might call this process a semi-predigestion of food, and it so quickens the powers of assimilation that large masses of organic refuse disappear as to by magic. Linnaeus observed that a dead horse disappears quicker before the onslaught of three flies than of a lion—and therein we see the *raison d'être* of the fly. It has honourable rank in Nature's scavenging corps, but in civilised communities its assist-

ance is not—or should not be—needed for the purpose!

In due time the maggots are fullgrown, and turn into little brownish barrels, their pupal form, the change generally taking place in the earth beneath the food. In a few days (sometimes lengthened to weeks in cold climes) this everyday miracle is complete, a two-winged fly has replaced the grovelling maggot, and is ready to escape from its tough envelope. It appears as if Nature had made a serious error here, for how can a fragile new-born fly be expected to liberate itself from such a prison, buried inches deep in earth!

This difficulty is, of course, foreseen and provided for. The hard shell of the pupal case is so constructed that one end of it falls off when slightly pressed from the inside. The soft and feeble body of the about to be born fly lacks the necessary force to exert such pressure, but Nature provides instead an odd sort of hammer—a small bladder on the front of the fly's head, which exerts pressure by dilating and contracting. This is a temporary aid, disappearing when its work is done—it, reminds one of the "egg-tooth" which is also a temporary help to enable the unborn chick to break through the egg-shell! Having escaped from the puparium, the fly appears shrunken and shrivelled, and in the grip of advanced old-age! But it speedily assumes its real shape and its useless wings soon fill out and expand, and carry it only too easily into our houses to begin its criminal career.

(By courtesy of the "Madras Mail".)

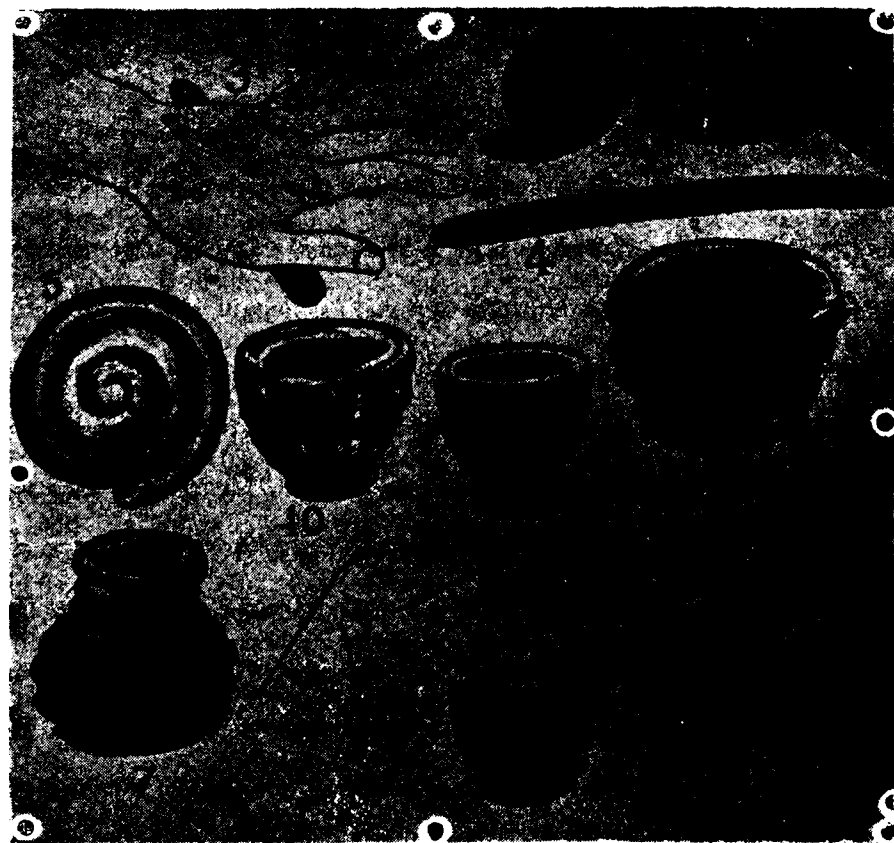
School Crafts.

Clay Modelling.

(By Mr. K. Narasimhachary, Kindergarten Asst., Teachers' College, Saidapet.)

IT is a long time since I told you about modelling in clay. You had learnt how to make a ball, the simplest of forms and from that to develop other shapes such as, an orange, an egg, a pumpkin, a cashew-nut fruit, etc. These models are all solid.

I shall now tell you how to make hollow objects such as a cup, a vase, etc. Get a good quantity of clay and knead it well. Let there be no stones sticks in it. It should be soft. Take some clay and make it into a ball fig. 1 first. Then hold it



Courtesy of]

[The "Hindu"

between the palms of your hand and roll it to and fro. The ball will then become elongated. Fig. 2. You may place the ball on a board and roll it to and fro as shown in fig. 3. Make along stick of clay as in fig. 4. The stick may be about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter or a little less. Gently bend it and lay a flat spiral of clay as in fig. 5. When the spiral reaches a diameter of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ " or 2" turn the line upwards to form the wall or side of the cup as shown in fig. 6. If you want to make a vase like that in fig. 7, you will have only to change the internal diameter of the vessel as you go on laying the spiral. Finish the vessel with the spiral line of clay. When the line is being laid each coil should be closely laid over the other by applying some pressure. The line will then be stuck closely together. When you are making a cup the coils go wider and wider towards the top. If the vessel has a wide body and a narrow neck the coils should be laid

wider for the body and narrower for the neck and again wider at the mouth. After the whole object is made of the spiral line you have the surfaces inside and outside, smooth. The clay should not be too dry. Put two or three fingers of your left hand inside the vessel against the wall as a support as in fig. 8. Then put the fingers of the right hand against the outer surface as shown in fig. 9 and then gently draw the finger downwards to make the surface smooth. By this operation the clay in the bulging portion of the coils comes down into the depressions between the coils and thus fill in the depressions. The object will then look as shown in fig. 10. Whenever you notice that the clay is becoming dry wet it and it will not crack. The process of smoothening requires moistening the clay often. When the outer surface is treated in this manner, take up the inner surface. When the inner surface is being made smooth it is convenient to draw the

fingers upwards beginning from the bottom. Good quality of clay and good practice in manipulating the movement of the fingers produce good results.

Some of the other easy objects that you can make, are biscuits, grinding stone, pestle, candle etc.

A candle is merely a long round stick of clay. Make the bottom flat and the top tapering. Add a wick at the top end, a

biscuit may be made out of the spiral shown in fig. 5. Make the surfaces of the spiral smooth and make some low dots in it to resemble a "Huntley and Palmer."

The grinding stone too is easy to make. Make two stones and add two 'ears' to one of them. The plain stone must have a peg in the centre and the top stone with "ears" must have a hole in the centre.

(The Hindu) (All Rights Reserved.)



"Little efforts often have big results."

Items of Interest.

The first glass window of which we read is found in a window sash at Pompeii, where it was fixed some time before 79 A.D. The first indisputable mention of glass windows is by Gregory of Tours in the 4th century, who speaks of "church windows of coloured glass." It appears from Bede's "Life of Benedict" that a glass window was placed in an abbey in England in 674 or 680. For a long time after that period windows remained—what their name indicates—doors against the wind. As late as 1577 the glass casemates at the Duke of Northumberland's seat, Alnwick Castle, were regularly taken down when the family were away from home.

The expression "Once in a Blue Moon" is found as far back as 1528. The moon is said on rare occasions to assume a more or less bluish hue, no doubt due to the atmospheric conditions. The rarity of the occurrence led to the expression being used as a simile of something which seldom occurs.

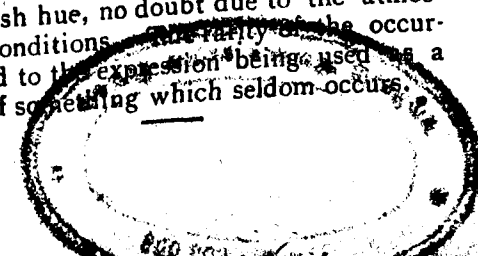
The phrase "The mills of the Gods grind slowly" is of German origin. The Mills of God. It was written by Friedrich von Logau in his "Sinngedichte," and is rendered by Longfellow in his "Poetic Aphorisms".

"Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small.
Though with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all."

Logau died in 1655. The idea of divine mills grinding man to powder is, of course, of classic antiquity.

"Public School" is an elastic term. It is usually employed to describe one of the larger endowed boarding schools, preparing pupils for the universities or public services, and often maintaining its discipline with the aid of the pupils themselves.

The first paper money was used in 1483. It was invented by a Count de Tendilla, while besieged in Aehama, Granada. He had no gold or silver with which to pay his troops, and gave them pieces of paper on



which he inscribed various sums, signing each with his hand and name. The soldiers were thus able to purchase necessities from the people of the town, and the Count ultimately redeemed the paper money.

—the Italian name for a malady caused either by malign planetary influence or atmosphere conditions which were none too well understood even by the men of medicine who gave the disease its title.

The word "influence" appeared first in mediæval Latin under the form ^{Origin of} "influentia." It was used to denote the manner in which stars and planets were supposed to exert a guiding direction over the affairs of men. Little by little the original meaning of the word was lost in a more general application of the term, until it reached its final significance of any power exerted from outside. It is from the astronomical application, however, that we secure the word "influenza."

The phrase "To the bitter end" is explained thus: If it becomes necessary for a ship to anchor in a gale, or remain stationary in a dangerous situation, the best course is often to ease the anchor cable to its extreme length, and then "bitt" the end—to tie the end in nautical fashion to a large wooden stanchion, called a bitt. The order for the operation was "ease 'er out and bitt 'er end." Hence we speak of seeing something "to the bitter end."

Scouts' Correspondence Club.

The following is a further list of boys who would like to have Scout correspondents in the Madras Presidency:—

McConnell Davis (age 14), 228 John Street, North Hamilton, Ontario Canada. Interested in stamps and butterflies.

P/L. C. Anderson, 10 Easson Road, Darlington, England.

C. Brierley, 32 Rusking Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.

Rover Scout A. Crossland, Barry, Ontario, Canada.

P/L. A. W. Ashton, 10 West Powlett Street, Darlington, England.

H. E. Stone, 28 Grosvenor Place, s., Cheltenham, England. (Scouter)

John Robinson (age 16). 1 Greaves Street, Great Harwood, Near Blackburn, Lancs. England.

W. Entwistle, 11 Westville Gardens, Kingsway, East Didsbury, Manchester.

Edward Wolski, Ul. Kolejowa 39, Poznan, Poland.

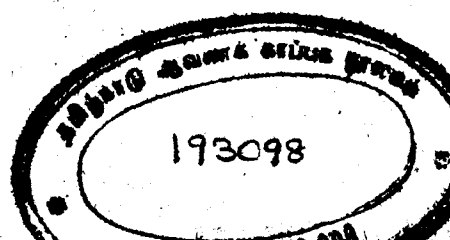
Richard Arthur, 56 Nunhead Lane, London S. E. 15 (aged 15)

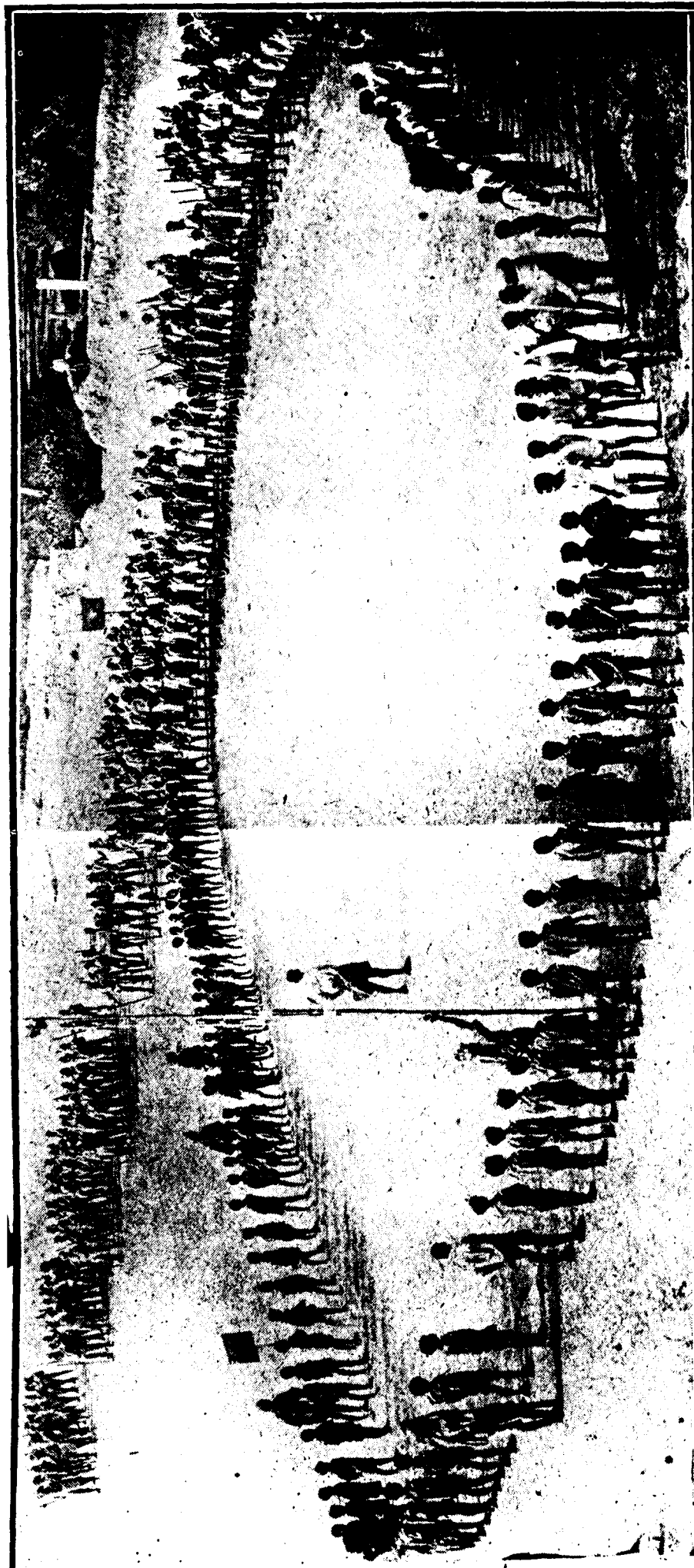
To a Chinese Boy Scout. The letter to be forwarded in the first instance to Mr. N. F. O'Gorman, c/o. The Franciscan Press, The Catholic Mission, Wuchang, Hupeh, China. (A Catholic Scout preferred).

Rover Scout B. C. Newman, c/o. Crane Limited, 93 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Marcel Gailliont, 63 Rue de l'Amiral, Roussih, Paris (French Assistant Scout-master).

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

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and Published by P. S. Narayanswami, B.A., L.T., 4/19, Adiyappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O., Madras
for the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association, Madras.