

See page 2 of the cover for Competitions.

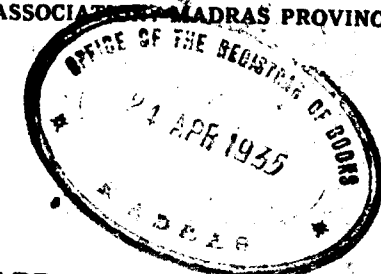
VOLUME XIV, No. 12.

SEPTEMBER 1934.

The South India Boy Scout

The Magazine for all Boys, Scout Workers and Officers.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION, MADRAS PROVINCE



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COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL SCOUTS UNDER 17.

(NOT FOR ROVER SCOUTS)

First Prize :—Rupees Five.

Second Prize :—Free Supply of one copy of the South India Boy Scout Magazine for one year.

Have you ever made any attempt at drawing pictures? Of course you have. Well here is a chance to make a drawing which will get you a ripping prize.

WANTED a Cover Design for the South India Boy Scout Magazine. The Design should be suggestive of Scouting and active Open air life. The drawing should be on white, thick drawing paper, and in black and white. Only Indian Ink should be used. Minimum size of the drawing 12 inches by 16 inches.

Any one scout may send in one or more drawings.

Closing date of the Competition : 7th October 1934.

The papers on which the drawings are made should not be folded but should be neatly rolled up and packed securely and sent to the Managing Editor, S. I. B. S., Provincial Scout Headquarters, Post Box 424, Triplicane, Madras, by registered post.

Under no circumstances the drawings received at the Headquarters, will be returned.

The Editor's decision in awarding the prizes is final.

P. S.—Enclose a card with the drawing, giving the following particulars.

Your name.....

Your age.....

Your complete Address.....

Name of Troop to which you belong.....

This card should be signed by your Scoutmaster.

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(Official Scout Suppliers to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Province, Travancore and Cochin)

175, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

The Assistant Provincial Commissioner's Message.

Brother Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Scouters,

On assuming charge of my duties as Assistant Provincial Scout Commissioner at Headquarters I give you my very cordial greetings.

Recently, I was present at a District Scout Rally, at which a large number of Cubs and Scouts had assembled and I was greatly impressed by their keenness and efficiency; I was, however, rather disappointed not to see more First and Second Class Scouts amongst them.

This paucity in First and Second Class Scouts should claim the serious attention of Scouters throughout the Presidency and a real endeavour should be made to remedy the defect.

I should also like to see greater efforts made by Scouters to maintain discipline. We all know there is no danger of real unsteadiness as any apparent lack of control is usually only due to the high spirits of our boys. But we do need to emphasize this essential quality which is most important for a real progress in our movement. So, let our watch-words be "EFFICIENCY AND DISCIPLINE."

I wish you the best of Good Luck and Good Camping throughout the year.



Capt. T. W. Barnard,
Assistant Provincial Scout
Commissioner.

T. W. Barnard

Assistant Provincial Commissioner.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

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MADRAS, SEPTEMBER, 1934.

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Fellows who Show-off!

The true Scout isn't forced into smoking and other things just to "show off."

"Be straight," says the Chief.

BY LORD BADEN-POWELL.

WHEN boys are getting big, they generally want to show off and impress other boys with their "manliness"—or at least what they think is manliness.

It generally begins with smoking. They think it fine to smoke, so they suck and puff at cigarettes, partly because they are cheap, and partly because a pipe would make them sick.

The reason why half of them do it is because they are little cowards, and are afraid of being laughed at by the other boys if they don't do it. They think themselves tremendous heroes, while in reality they are little asses.

Then they like to use swear-words, because they think this makes them appear tremendously ferocious and big. Also they think it the height of manliness to tell smutty stories and to talk dirt.

But these things don't say much for the boy who does them. He generally curls up and hides them directly a man is present. He produces them only for swanking in the presence of other boys. This shows that he is not really very proud of his accomplishments, and the boy who has a sense of honour in him knows at once that such things are against his conscience-law and he will have nothing to do with them.

This often puts him in a difficult position when among boys who are showing off, as they will be ready to jeer at him; but if he has honour and pluck—in a word, if he is a true Scout—he will brave it out, and, as a result, he will come out the only real man of the party. Then the probability will be that, though they do not show it at the moment, some of the others will see that he is right and that they are wrong, and will pluck up courage themselves and follow his example in being clean and straight.

If, by his conduct, a Scout can in this way save one fellow, he will at any rate have done something in the world.

You may think there is no harm in a little joking of a risky kind, or in the occasional secret smoking of a cigarette, although you allow it may be silly. But if you look into it, and especially when you have, later on, seen results such as I have seen come of it, you will at once understand that there is great harm—great danger in it. It is the beginning; and the beginning of anything is very often the important point.

If you talk or listen to what is wrong, you get to think about what is wrong, and very soon you get to doing what is wrong.

By doing things which you would not care to do before your father or mother, you are becoming a bit of a sneak. You do these things secretly; you are not straight.

A fellow who is not straight at starting is pretty sure to go on being crooked for the rest of his career.

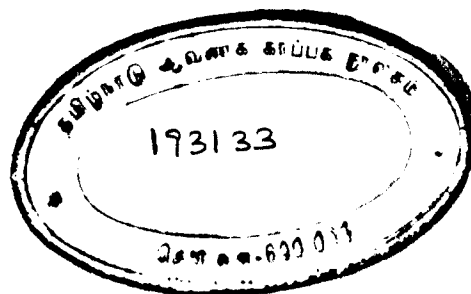
Be a man! Kep off these dangers.

Good Manners.

Many chaps seem to think that manners count for nothing, and they have an idea that it is childish to be polite. That's where they show their ignorance.

Just as oil makes an engine run more quietly and easily and efficiently, so do manners make your life and the lives of the people you come in contact with much more pleasant and comfortable.

It costs nothing to be polite. People often judge you by your manners, which will help or hinder you according to whether they are good or bad. One little point—be sure to shut the door after you when entering or leaving a room.



Smile, Boys, Smile.

BY RAO BAHADUR R. KRISHNA RAO BHONSLE, I. S. O.,
District Scout Commissioner, Madras South.

In the recent address delivered at Bangalore by the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri giving the advice "Smile, be happy and make others around you feel happy," and also in the leaderette of the "Madras Mail" of the 15th August 1934 under the caption "Smile, Boys, Smile," the fact that to "Be Smiling" is one of the first lessons in Scout Training might have also found a place. The Scout Law clearly lays down "A scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties." There was a well-known

cynic answered the question "Where is happiness to be found?" thus: "In a Dictionary," a boy scout immediately corrected him with the words, "No, in a scout always."

One another tale, scouters do not tire of repeating might be mentioned. A young fellow was detected smiling away in the class room. The master lost his temper for the boy was smiling even when he was severely birched; and the former asked him what he meant by it. The answer was: "Sir, I am a scout, a scout keeps smiling under all difficulties!"

Notes

ON

Honey Bees & Bee-Keeping"

BY P. A. NATHAN, L. AG., C.D.H. (GLAS.) F.R.H.S.,
Manager, Government Pomological Station, Coonoor.

While, as we have already seen, the life of the queen is chiefly engrossed with the duty of laying eggs, the worker has to perform all the laborious offices of the community, to construct the interior of their habitation, to explore the country in search of nourishment and other materials, to attend upon the queen and supply all her wants, to defend the hive and carry on hostilities against the various enemies of the tribe. The drones, producing neither wax nor honey and depending on the rest for their subsistence, are idle spectators of the others' labours. They appear to be produced only for the momentary but important duty of impregnating the queen since, as we have already noted, they perish when this purpose is accomplished.

Starting or Commencing Bee-Keeping: After having an idea about the hive and its occupants, let us now consider about the practical side of bee-keeping, i. e., starting bee-keeping. It is advisable for intending bee-keepers to commence bee-keeping with the indigenous bees (*Apis indica*) which can be easily procured, and with cheap hives which can be locally made for Rs. 5 or so. One method of starting bee-keeping is to purchase established colonies of bees from recognised bee-keepers. At present these can be obtained from the Y. M. C. A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, at Ramanathapuram near Coimbatore at Rs. 25

per colony of bees with the hive or from the Government Entomologist, Coimbatore.

Another method is to make a hive locally and then to secure the Indian bees by any one of the following methods:—

1. By placing decoy-hives in a quiet and sheltered place, where the bees are likely to frequent. For this purpose either ordinary frame hives with a few combs, or hollowed out logs of wood with both ends closed with deal boards and provided with holes at the bottom, may be used. After the logs have been taken possession of by the bees, they may be transferred into the frame hive.

2. By capturing swarms of bees found hanging from branches of trees either in the swarming or in the migrating seasons and hiving them.

3. By transferring wild colonies found in nature from their natural abode into the frame hive. With a certain amount of care and a caution these wild colonies can be made to establish themselves in the hive. No hard and fast rule can be given for transferring a colony of bees found in nature, for the procedure has to be modified according to circumstances and also to the nature of the place, where the bees have got their natural abode. The following suggestions, however, may be found useful:—

Take the empty hive to the place where the bees have got their natural abode. Disturb the bees gently by giving them a puff of smoke. Then remove the combs completely one after another, and tie them on to the frames with fibre or string. Afterwards place the frames with the combs tied on, into the brood box. When all the combs are removed from their original place, the bees will be found clustering together in one lump. Then place the brood box with the floor board, just below the cluster of bees if it is convenient to do so, and shove the cluster into the box and immediately cover the box with the roof. If the queen happens to fall into the box along with the other bees, then the remaining bees outside, not finding the queen in the original place, begin to search for her. Meanwhile the bees from inside the hive come out, and intimate to the bees outside that their queen is inside the hive. Guided by the information given by the bees from inside the hive, and also by the smell of the queen, the remaining bees outside automatically enter the hive through the entrance and join the queen. It is indeed a very pleasing sight to watch the outside bees enter the hive, when once the queen is in. But in case we fail to get the queen into the hive, all the bees inside the hive will come out and cluster in the place where the queen is, in which case the same operation has to be repeated till we get the queen into the box.

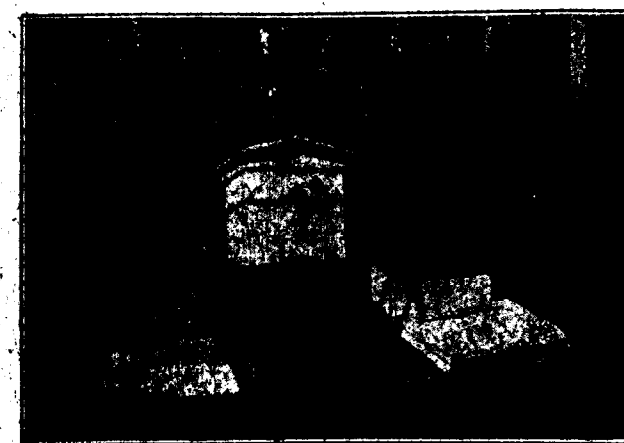
When all the bees are inside the hive, transfer the same to the place where you want it to be kept; and do not shift its position subsequently, for many of the field bees will as usual return to their original place and search for the hive and thus get lost. If the queen lays eggs after this change of abode, it is almost a sure sign that the colony is well established in the hive. If the queen does not lay eggs, it is an indication that the bees do not like the new abode and that they are contemplating to desert the hive. They may remain in the hive for about three weeks or so, i. e., till all the brood hatches out, as it takes 21 to 24 days for the hatching out of all the brood from the egg stage.

It is therefore a good policy to examine the colony a fortnight after hiving. If there are no eggs or grubs, it is advisable to supply the colony with a comb containing young brood taken out from another colony, so as to induce the bees to remain in the hive for another three weeks; for the bees as a rule do not desert young brood. By the time the new brood hatches out, which will take three weeks from the date of supply, the queen may change her mind and start laying eggs; and thus the colony is made to settle in the hive.

Management of the Bee-Colony: And now let me come to the management of the bee-colony. When once the colony is settled in the hive, the queen steadily goes on laying eggs, with the result that the population of the hive increases depending upon the season and honey flow. As the colony gets stronger, the bees draw out the combs to cover all the frames and fill the cells with their store of honey and pollen. When the colony has reached this stage, then is the time to place the super over the brood box. The bees will then similarly draw out the combs in the super also and fill them with honey in due course.

Newly stored honey is very thin and contains a considerable amount of moisture even up to 50%, which is evaporated by the heat generated by the bees clustering together. When the excess of moisture is driven out, the honey becomes ripe or mature.

Then the bees seal the cells of honey with a thin coating of wax. When the honey is thus sealed up, the frames containing such sealed honey may be removed for the extraction of honey, after either shaking off the adhering bees in front of the hive or driving



A Complete Bee Hive.

If it is not possible to place the brood box below the cluster of bees, then place the brood box with the roof on, after removing the floor board, just over the cluster and touching the bees. By gentle smoke or disturbance the bees may be induced to crawl up into the hive.

them into the hive by means of smoke. Then the cappings of the honey cells are cut off by means of a warm knife and the frame is kept in the honey extractor. A few turns of the handle of the extractor are enough to throw out the honey from the cells, on account of the centrifugal force set up in the machine. After the extraction of the honey, the comb is still in tact and it is returned to the bees to be refilled with honey. This extraction may be done whenever the frames are full of ripe and sealed honey.

Extracting honey by means of the centrifugal force has got several advantages. First of all the combs are not in any way damaged. This means that the bees need not be wasting their time and labour in the construction of the combs. Further it has been found out that, for producing one pound of wax which is a product of secretion from their body for the building of the combs, the bees have to consume about 15 pounds of honey. Therefore this large consumption of valuable honey is saved by returning the combs in tact to the bees. Thus by extracting the honey by means of the extractor, there is not only economy of time and labour, but also considerable saving of honey. Besides the honey obtained by this method is pure, clean and untouched by hand.

The quantity of honey that may be obtained from a single colony per year, depends upon the locality, season, strength of the colony and also the way in which the colony is managed by the bee-keeper. A good colony of bees under normal conditions may yield in one year 20 to 25 pounds of honey. If the honey is stored in a cool place for a few months, it will solidify or granulate. This granulated honey may again be liquified by placing the kettle of honey in hot water for about half an hour.

When there is a good honey flow, the queen goes on laying eggs and the workers go on storing honey and pollen, with the result that it will be reached, when all the cells in the hive will be filled with either brood, honey or pollen. When the bees find that there is no more room either for the rearing of brood in the bottom chamber, or for the storage of honey in the top chamber, then they think of swarming, i. e., splitting into several colonies. Swarming is nature's method for the increase and multiplication of the bee colonies. The bees construct a number of queen cells, even up to six successively one after the other with an interval of two to three days. The queen lays a fertilized egg in each of these queen cells. Then the bees send out scouts to find out a suitable place for

their future habitation. When the first queen cell is sealed over, there is a great excitement in the hive, and a portion of the population leaves the hive and clusters temporarily in a branch near by to see whether the queen is in a fit condition to travel with them; for the queen has never come out of the hive after her mating flight. If the queen is able to fly and join the cluster in the branch, the bees are quite happy and satisfied. After a while they leave the branch and follow the scout to their destination to start a new home.

Now in the original hive, there will be one sealed queen cell and a number of unsealed queen cells in various stages. Two or three days after the emergence of the first virgin queen, she also goes out to start a new colony accompanied by a portion of the remaining bees in the hive. The same thing is repeated after the emergence of every successive virgin queen, except the last one which stops in the hive and takes charge of the old colony. Thus from the same colony we may have in one year, one swarm and as many as half a dozen casts or after-swarms. These swarms and casts can be easily captured and hived. When the bees are hanging in a cluster from a branch, they may be shaken into a basket and dumped in front of the hive kept ready for the purpose; and thus the colonies can be increased.

Conclusion: Let me bring this subject to a close. So far I have been dealing with a few aspects of the practice and science of bee-keeping. I would now request those of you who have had something to do with the bees or who have been keeping bees, to offer your valuable suggestions or the result of your practical experience, so that we might put our ideas together and make this bee-keeping not only an interesting hobby but also a very profitable cottage industry. In conclusion I may add that any information regarding the bees and any help for starting bee-keeping required by intending bee-keepers, will be most willingly given by me as well as by Mrs. R. A. Nathan who had special training in bee-keeping in Scotland, as we wish to popularise this most useful cottage industry in the Nilgiris. Anybody who wants to see the actual manipulation of the bees or the extraction of honey by modern methods, is quite welcome to the Government Pomological Station, Coonoor, where a few colonies are kept for demonstration purposes and also for helping the cross pollination of the fruit trees, or to "Petersberg", Coonoor, where Mrs. Nathan is running an apiary.

MADRAS DISTRICT ROVER MOOT



[Madras Mail]

Besant Scout Camping Centre.

By Courtesy]

District Rover Scout Moot, Madras.

UNDER the auspices of the Madras District Scout Council, a district Rover Moot was held from the evening of Saturday 25th to the evening of the 26th August 1934 at the Besant Scout Camping Centre, Adyar. About 18 Crews in the City, Registered and un-registered were circularised with regard to the holding of the Moot and with regard to the work that can be undertaken in the Moot. These letters were issued by me as Dt. Rover Scout Leader and by Mr. A. C. McKay as Commissioner in charge of the Moot. In response to the invitation only 6 crews, registered and unregistered in the City were represented at the camp. They are as follows:—

Burmah-shell Crew 11; Pachaippas, 10; Druva Rovers, 3; Y. M. I. A. 1: Panagal, 1st Mambalam, 7 and Vyasa Rovers, 9; making a total of 41 in all.

Though this figure is an encouraging one, yet we feel we ought to have got at least twice the number considering the strength of the crews working in the city.

The main object of the camp was to bring the members of the various crews together to facilitate better understanding or rather to get to know each other and to consider a scheme to put Rovering in Madras on a proper basis. For this reason this camp was, as suggested by the Commissioner-in-charge "not a camp of knots or ambulance or signalling." But a "Good Camping Camp". The campers assembled at the camping grounds at 7 p. m. on Saturday evening when they were received by the Dt. Rover Scout Leader and shown their own tents pitched for them in the camping site. Each crew camped out separately. Night meal over, a camp fire was held at 8-30 p. m. when they were welcomed and given the camp orders and the programme for the next day and after a few camp fire stunts and sing-song, the lights-out signal was given at 10-30 p. m.

The day's programme consisted of Rouse at 6 a. m., physical exercise for half an hour on the beach, coffee at 7-30 a. m., parade at 9-30 after a strict camp inspection, when after prayer, unfurling of the Scout Flag and reading of the Scout Laws, a short talk on the religious significance of Rovering was given by the

Commissioner-in-charge. The campers changed into their camp dress and assembled under the Banian Tree for an hour for a discussion on camping and camp organisation. The discussion was opened by the Dt. Rover Scout Leader and was followed by the others. The main point considered was whether to have a crew camp, and whether it should be by patrols or by crews so far as food and tent arrangements are concerned. The view for individual camping by a batch of 2 or 3 Rovers was emphasised while a few others were in favour of common arrangements leaving the whole organisation to be undertaken by a few selected people. On the whole it was considered that the discussion proved very beneficial. At 12-30 food was supplied by the cooks from the Vyasa Rovers which was followed by rest for half an hour. The campers then undertook work for two hours sawing up cocoanut trees for camp seats and carrying logs of wood to the camp site from a distance of a mile while another batch was busy pitching tents of different patterns. This was followed by Tea at 4-30 p. m. and half an hour was devoted to mix up between crews to exchange views by individuals. This over, a Rover Game was played by the whole lot, dividing themselves into two parties which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. At 6 p. m. the camp was declared closed by the Commissioner-in-charge with the hope that this camp would serve as an incentive to better Rovering and a continuous one, for the future. It was agreed by all that the camp though an experimental one was a success. It might be noted that the absence of other crews was keenly felt in the camp. Though there might have been sufficient reasons we should expect in the future any undertaking by the Dt. Council should be given a full co-operation by all the crews in the city and perhaps the crews should get themselves registered so that there could be no technical objection of their joining the camp. This has been mentioned with a view to interest the various local Associations in Rovering so that the crews that are started and worked under them may be encouraged to work to a high standard.

V. S. RATNASABHAPATHY,
Dt. Rover Leader

MADRAS DISTRICT ROVER MOOT.



[Madras Moot.]

Besant Scout Camping Centre.

By Courtesy]

NEWS.

Good Turn by a Madras Corporation Scouter: A house caught fire at midnight in the village of Thattampalayam near Panruti which was promptly put out by Scouter T. Srinivasa Nayagar of 45th M. C. Group.

Health and Baby Week: 1st Aruppukottai White Troop rendered service during the Health and Baby week from 18th to 20th August, 1934.

Patrol Leaders' Camp: 1st Chittoor Group held a Patrol Leaders and Seconds camp under the direction of the Scouters attached to the group in Mahanti's gardens on the 18th and 19th of August 1934.

Investiture: The Schwartz Troop, Ramnad, held an Investiture on 23-8-1934 under the presidency of Mr. V. R. Ranganathan, District Educational Officer, Ramnad. Rev. W. E. Evans, Asst. District Scout Commissioner, Tinnevely, addressed the Scouts.

The District Scout Council of South Arcot was revived during the month and new Office-bearers were elected for the year.

The Coimbatore and Salem District Scout Councils held their Annual meetings and elected their new office-bearers for the year.

The North Arcot District Council held their Dt. Rally and Competitions and a Scouters Conference during the month. Capt. T. W. Barnard, Assistant Provincial Commissioner presided over the Conference and addressed the Public meeting.

Candeth Cup: A silver cup in the name of the late Capt. Candeth was presented to the Young India Scouts for Scout Competitions by a friend of the Group.

Public Service by Rovers: The Rovers of Madura Town rendered useful service to the public in connection with the Avani Moolam Festival at Madura. They also rendered service

during the District Inter-Secondary School Sports.

The following is the programme for the year arranged by the **Madras West Local Scouts Association.**

15th September 1934. Scouters Council at 5-30 p.m. at Sir M.C.T. High School, Vepery.

8th September 1934. Patrol Leaders Union at 5 p.m. at St. Paul's High School, Vepery.

5th, 6th and 6th October 1934. Refresher Course for G. S. Ms., S. Ms. and A. S. Ms. at Goreslon, Chetput. Scouters of other areas are welcome.

12th, 13th and 14th October 1934. Patrol Leaders Camp at "Acton" Lodge, Chetput (3 full days in camp). Patrol Leaders of other areas are welcome. (Details will follow).

17th November 1934. Scouters Council at 6-15 p.m. at E. L. M. Fabricious High School, Purasawalkam.

17th November 1934. Patrol Leaders Union at 5 p.m. at St. Mathias School, Vepery.

9th February, 1935. Scouters Council at 6-15 p.m. "Acton" Lodge, Chetput.

9th February, 1935. Patrol Leaders Union at 5 p.m. at Eversliegh Boys Club.

23rd February 1935. Sports at 3-30 p.m. (Details will follow)

9th September, 14th October, 11th November, 9th December, and 10th February: Scouts Own: will be held at Eversliegh Boys Club, Vepery, at 10-30 a.m.

A programme of visits to various units under the Corporation Local Association by the District and Asst. District Commissioners for the year ending 21st December 1934 has been arranged.

Help your Brother Scouts.

The Nanda Boy Scout Group, Aziznagar C. T. Settlement South Arcot. Specialises in Weaving, Knitting, Carpentry, and Leather work.

They are prepared to supply materials for scout and cub uniforms, including Scarves and Shoulder knots of any kind or colour, foot-wear, clothing for ordinary wear, Tennis and badminton nets etc., cheaper than elsewhere. The Goods come to you direct from us and so it will be to your advantage. Enquiries are promptly attended to and perfect satisfaction given.

Please write apace to: **THE GROUP SCOUTMASTER,**
THE NANDA BOY SCOUT GROUP,
AZIZNAGAR, C. T. SETTLEMENT,
OOMANGALAM P. O., (S. I. Ry.) SOUTH ARCOT DIST.

India

BY THE CAMP CHIEF IN THE "SCOUTER."

I HAVE no desire to emulate the ordinary traveller in India and write a book on the present condition and the future progress of that vast country after a four months' tour. Others may make the attempt to achieve the impossible. I do want, however, to give you some idea of the increase and development of Scouting in India, as I have seen it for myself after an absence of eleven years.

In 1923 there were approximately 30,000 Scouts of all ages and conditions; at the end of 1933 there were over 200,000, but this latter number is a very small proportion of the population of the country. Although the number of Scouts in India is under half the number of Scouts in Great Britain and Ireland, it is over half the number of those in the British Commonwealth of Nations outside the British Isles. This is sufficient to make us all think of the magnitude of India's contribution to Scouting, especially when we realise that that contribution really dates from the time of the Chief Scout's visit to India in 1921.

Before that year, Scouting, so far as the Boy Scouts Association was concerned, was confined to boys of European or Anglo-Indian parentage. There were other Associations in existence—thanks to the far-sightedness of people like the late Dr. Annie Besant—which, after the Chief's visit, were merged in the parent Association with but one exception. When Scouting in India to-day is being considered, honour must be paid to these pioneers of Scouting for Indian boys.

Numbers are not everything, and so it is as well to state that quality of Scouting in India has increased in proportion to its numbers. It has its ups and downs, like Scouting everywhere else, and that will always be the case because Scouting is dependent for all its success on the personal equation of its Scouters. The men who have stood the stress and strain of the pioneering in India have been in the main school-teachers, but gradually men of other walks of life are being recruited, and, without any disparagement to teachers, this is a welcome development, showing that Scouting is beginning to be accepted as part of the national life of the country.

There is a Rover Crew in a certain Indian State recruited solely from members of the legal profession, but whose motto—curiously enough,

perhaps—is "deeds not words." The Calcutta Bar in that city has strongly supported Scouting from the beginning. When I was welcomed at a large luncheon party, I was surrounded by barristers and justices. Members of the medical profession are taking a keen interest in Scouting, and its effect on the health of Indian boys. The leaders of religion have also shown their interest in practical ways. This is especially true of the leaders of the various Christian denominations. I hobnobbed with missionaries, chaplains and bishops, and had reason to be thankful to a long line of clerical ancestors.

The mercantile community is beginning to wake up as well to the value of Scouting as a steadying influence which will enable them to trade with greater chances of success. But the support, given by British merchants is not so strong or sure as it used to be. Personally, I regret this, because in the old days in Calcutta they were invaluable to both the original and the Indian Associations. I could not help thinking, "Where are the men of yester-year?"

Despite this continually expanding support, much still remains to be done to develop Scouting, so that it can be an influence on the national life of the country. I found encouraging signs here and there that it was having an influence on the people of certain localities as a whole. The brightest of these signs was the effect of Cubbing on certain villages in Madras as pictured by the article in the *March Scout*. Another of the bright signs was displayed in Lord Hampton's "Outlook" for March, where the work done by a Rover Crew in a village area was cited. Similar work is being done with Cubs in Bombay, Central Provinces, Mysore, the Punjab, and other parts. A Rover Crew in Mysore has produced wonderful results as a result of week-ends spent in the villages; the Rovers in the North-West Frontier Province are getting a move on. The Scouts of the Punjab have given a practical demonstration of Scouting, with their elders, in corporate acts of social service at *melas* and other large gatherings. In Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and in many other states and provinces, Scouting has been introduced to the children of aboriginal peoples, gipsies, and to those unfortunates who are callously designated as "criminal tribes."

Quite frankly, I found better Scouting among the boys of those classes than I did among the

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boys whose parents could afford to send them to high schools and colleges. The impression seems to have gone abroad in India that Scouting can really only be applied, and be of any use, to boys who are educated in the scholastic sense. A gradually increasing band of Scouters are doing their best to disprove this. I took a delight in proving to a certain "educated" school Troop that, while they could read and write in the ordinary sense of the words, certain village Scouts could read all the "sign" there was to see on the roads, and relate what exactly had happened. Obviously people like the Santhals and the Gonds should, and can, make excellent Scouts because they have preserved the use of their ordinary senses, and such activities as stalking and tracking are veritable child's play to them. But, on the other hand, if Scouting does not step in now to preserve them, all these natural arts will be lost.

Scouting is playing its small part in the revival of village industries, and in the ever-increasing number of schemes of village development. F. L. Brayne, one of the pioneers of village reconstruction, has made use of the Punjab Scouts in his work, and now he is trying to rope in their mothers. This may not be so difficult, because Cubs and Scouts have persuasive powers; one small Cub came to a village rally to meet me adorned with his mother's jewellery—unauthorised badges, perhaps, but what a clear and fine tribute to Scouting on the part of the small boy and his mother!

What is Scouting in India like? Well, much the same as it is in any other country. In the beginning there was a disinclination to make use of the jungle atmosphere in Cubbing, on the grounds that it was unsuitable to Indian boys, and that the Wolf was a despicable animal. That grown-up prejudice has gradually disappeared, and all the successful Cub Packs are those which are run on the Jungle idea.

An Old Scout Goes Home.

The Late Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah.

The Scout Movement in Madras has suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah, Headmaster of Pachappa's College School and Assistant Scout Commissioner for the North Madras District. It is one of the joys of Scouting that it attracts to it men of outstanding personality, wide learning and great charm. The call of Youth seems to sound most loudly in the ears and hearts of such and

As would naturally be expected, use has been made of indigenous games, and every attempt made to reduce the Cub uniform to the minimum of an abbreviated pair of shorts, and an abbreviated shirt or *Kurta*. Everything is done in the vernacular, or vernaculars, of the members of the Pack, with the growing exception of the Grand Howl, which the Cubs prefer to render in English, as making them at one with others of their brother Cubs elsewhere.

The work of a Scout Troop is much the same as that of a Scout Troop in England, except that, funds being less, the Scouts contrive better to shift for themselves. Games, yarns, and certain outdoor practices rightly take on an Indian atmosphere, but "Indianisation" has not been developed as far as it might be, partly owing to the lack of vernacular literature, and partly owing to the lack of imagination or timidity of Scouters.

It is regrettable that the lead given ten years ago by the Chief in *Scouting for Boys in India* has not been followed up as keenly as should be the case.

There are more opportunities for Rover Scouts to put their motto of Service into operation. They are making full use of these opportunities, but the tale would take too long to tell. They, like other Rovers elsewhere, have recently awakened to the fact that, if their work and their companionship is to be really effective and lasting, it must be very definitely founded on Scoutcraft.

* * *

The Scout Law and Promise have an almost peculiar appeal to the men and boys of India and, that being so, it is obvious that, given the right leadership, Scouting will become a real power in the land. To be frank, leadership is the weak link in the chain that needs strengthening, but if that strengthening takes place, as I believe is happening now, then we need have no fear for the future of Scouting in India.

they turn to Scouting with a delight and a forcefulness of purpose that at once bring added strength to the Movement, and prove beyond any question that, given the right leaders, Scouting is one of the greatest mental, moral and physical forces for good in the world to-day.

A Good Leader.

We can ill spare good leaders. We can ill spare Mr. Venkatasubbiah. He was a leader who gave direction and purpose to Scouting in

our City, a leader who early realised the whole point of Scoutcraft and did not hesitate to do all he could to forward it.

He came to us in 1919, in the first days of Scouting in Madras, and it is symptomatic of the man that, although Headmaster of his School, he volunteered as a Scoutmaster for the School Troop when no other teacher would come forward to occupy the position. He felt it his duty to take up Scouting and thus lead and help his boys in yet other educational directions. To make himself better qualified for the purpose he underwent training at the



By Courtesy]

[Madras Mail.

Late Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah, B.A., L.T.,

Asst. Scout Commissioner, North Madras Dt.

hands of Mr. J. Vincent Mendis, a Scouter of proved experience and ability, and in course of time became Scoutmaster of the 1st George Town Pachappa's Troop.

His Enthusiasm.

Evidence of his enthusiasm and efficiency was soon forthcoming when a Scout from this Troop became the first in Madras to hold the King's Scout Badge. Later on, several others by gaining this award, demonstrated the bene-

ficial result of close and happy co-operation between leader and Scouts.

During the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Venkatasubbiah led the Madras Scouts and he was also in charge of the Madras Contingent to the Bombay Jamboree. More excellent work was done by him as a member of the Executive Staff of the highly successful Madras Jamboree in 1926. He also served on the Editorial Board of the South India Scout Magazine in its early days, and for a time acted as Honorary Treasurer of the Madras District Scout Council.

He had the true Scout's liking for out-of-door activities and was fond of hiking and camping. Not content with this, he became an expert in star-lore and in signalling, and was thus one of the few really active Commissioners who are of practical as well as theoretical value to the Movement. His long and splendid services were recognised by the recent award to him of the Medal of Merit by H. E. the Viceroy, Chief Scout for India.

I will not comment here on Mr. Venkatasubbiah's services in other directions, educational and public. These were many and varied and we may well say that we shall not see his like again. He proved an example to all Scouts and Scouters. He held high the torch of Scouting and it will be the most fitting memorial that we can give him to take up this torch and carry it on in the same fine succession. In the happy words of our Scout phrase, "He has gone Home" but we are left to further the great work in which he never spread himself.

(The "Madras Mail")

[A pathetic interest attaches itself to the article "The Game of Scouting" which forms part of a paper which the late lamented Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah read some years ago at a scouters' conference at Madras. The Editor while hunting up 'copy' for the month came across these precious sheets and felt at once that these words of Mr. Venkatasubbiah should be his message and advice to his brother scouters in the province. His death is more than a personal loss to many of us. He was such "a Good man, an ideal teacher, and the perfect scout." May his soul rest in peace!

Managing Editor, S. I. B. S.]

The Game of Scouting.

BY LATE MR. V. VENKATASUBBIAH, B. A., L. T.

A review of the principles and practice of scouting from the game standpoint.

What Scouting is?

There is no doubt that it is extremely difficult for an outsider to understand what scouting is. At any rate the answer to the question 'What is scouting?' is not so simple as the query itself is. Even a man acquainted with scouting and daily engaged in it will have to pause and try to think out a careful answer for the man who requires it but would not wait long enough to obtain a comprehensive view of the pursuit. The enquirer is too impatient to receive an elaborate answer. The informant is too perplexed to put it in a nutshell. Even the originator of the movement explains that it is not an abstruse or difficult science and that rather it is a jolly game if anybody takes it in the right light.

Scouting as a game.

Scouting has been defined to be a pleasant game in which the elder brothers give the young ones not only advice but also healthy environment and train them in activities tending to develop citizenship. The success of any game depends upon those who play it, upon their grasp of the principles underlying it, upon the training they have had in it, the practice they have acquired and also the perfection to which the practice has been brought. To these must be added the materials for the play, without which no game can be played, the nature and the extent of the field required and above all there must be the game rules governing the conditions of the play prescribing bounds and drawing lines of demarcation between fair play and foul play.

The presence of similar essentials in the scout game.

An enumeration of these details connected with a game and its successful play naturally leads one to examine if there are corresponding details in the game of scouting as well.

The persons that play the game.

The persons that play this game are of two kinds, viz., (a) Scouters and (b) Scouts.

(a) Scouters.

The scouter or the scoutmaster is an elderly man above 20 years of age. He is also described to be a boy-man, that is to say he must have the boy spirit in him. As, in the teaching profession, the teacher who knows child psycho-

logy, is able to put himself on the same plane as the child, perceiving its limitations and difficulties in the grasp of a subject and does his best to present it so as to be easily assimilated, so in scouting the scouter must be able to place himself on a right plane with his boys as a first step realising the needs, outlooks and desires of the different ages of boy life. He has got to put himself on the level of the elder brother to see things from the boys' point of view, to lead, guide and enthuse them in the right direction. It will be no doubt a better thing if besides sharing the spirit of the boy in imagination the scouter descends to the plane of action and participates in the activities; for example such a thing as the lusty cheer of 'Bomechecka Bum Bum,' the scoutmaster sees is very much appreciated by his scouts; but it will be more enlivening if he himself joins the scouts in the cheer. He must deal with the individual boy rather than with the mass, the latter being the work of a teacher. Even a teacher has to pay individual attention whenever necessity requires it. It goes then without saying that a scoutmaster has to study each boy, his surroundings, his proclivities to rectify the character of each boy. He has to promote a corporate spirit among his boys to gain the best results. Like the true old brother he has to realise the traditions of the family and see they are preserved.

(b) Scouts.

Scouts are boys between ages of 12 and 18 who join the scout ranks with the aim (1) of improving their character, of becoming typical citizens, (2) of qualifying themselves by obtaining technical knowledge to render useful services when opportunities arise, (3) of enjoying healthy open air life by coming into contact with Nature's beauties and Her lessons and (4) of acquiring qualities which will enable them to start in life with a better chance of success.

(A) The principles underlying the game.

Education not instruction is the cardinal principle of scouting. The boy is induced to learn for himself through fascinating activities instead of passively receiving precepts. The scouter's work is merely to give the boy the ambition and desire to learn for himself. Occupations attractive to the boy are suggested. He may fail in his attempts to do the right sort of work but by experience he corrects himself

and that is right. As an instance, the king's patrol of the I. G. T. Troop that recently camped at Bangalore cooked on the windward side of the tent erecting all kinds of covers to prevent the fury of the wind which protracted the item of cooking for a very long time. The Patrol Leader learnt that the leeward side of the tent would have obviated all these difficulties. The scoutmaster who was with the patrol did not suggest the easier way, for scouting is education and not instruction. Even in training the character, the business of the scoutmaster is to draw out each boy, found out what is in him, to catch hold of the good and develop it to the exclusion of the bad. I have heard of a story in which a man made a vow to the guardian deity of a village that he would give her half of what he got in his errand, for the safety of the trip. He started from the village and was journeying on when he met with a bag of dates and almonds. He ate them and collected the nuts of the dates and the shells of the almonds and offered these to the deity when he returned to the village and said "I have brought half of what I got, viz., the inside of the dates and the outside of the almonds. I pray you to accept this." If such a man were a scout, the scoutmaster would appreciate the good in him viz., of fulfilling a promise but would rectify the funny and offensive portion in the fulfilment of the promise by bringing a lot of almonds days after he observed this incident and ask the Patrol Leader to divide it into six equal parts so as to give this funny scout a sixth portion consisting of merely the shells. Two others would also suffer with him but they could be given previous intimation of this special purpose. This is then how the scoutmaster would exclude the bad in the boy's nature. It is of course presumed that there must be some least amount of good even in the worst character. The scoutmaster will develop it on to an extraordinary degree.

(B) The team spirit and team work.

The patrol is the unit of scouting for work or for play, for discipline or for duty. This is the key note of the working of the scout organisation. The patrol system is the unique contribution of the movement to the science of modern education. It answers many purposes of great importance. It satisfies the gang instinct that is so perceptible at the age of 11 or 12. It also provides a training in responsibility and inculcates obedience to a higher authority. A scout finds himself one of a patrol or gang of six or seven or eight and he has to do what he is told by a Patrol Leader possibly but little

older than himself and so he begins by yielding to the most difficult of all forms of obedience (for inwardly he is resisting the natural tendency to disobey one not very much superior to him), being mindful of the Scout law. He is made to realise that the efficiency of his patrol as a scouting unit depends to a sixth, seventh or eighth part upon him and sometimes the convenience or comfort or safety of the whole patrol may depend upon him (as when a scout entrusted with money to buy firewood in an outing loses the money on the way or a careless sentry fails to espy a snake stealing into the tent where his brother scouts are sleeping) and is therefore shouldering either a partial or complete responsibility. It drives to the back ground any lingering consciousness of self importance that attaches to the individual. It educates the boy out of the groove of selfishness. It enables one to think more of others and their happiness and promotes a habit of working for a common cause. In the words of the Chief Scout 'The movement is a jolly fraternity, all the jollier because in the game of scouting, you are combating the breeding of selfishness'. There is a vast difference between the team spirit of a cricket team and the team spirit of a patrol. The responsibility is greater in the latter case than in the former. The Patrol Leader is held responsible for the discipline of the whole patrol as well as for the scout training of its individual members. Whereas the captain of a team does not accept any responsibility for improving the capacity of each player.

The training received.

Since the players in this game are of two kinds, the training given to them must naturally divide itself under two headings, i.e., training for Scoutmaster's and training for scouts or Patrol Leader's.

Training for Scouters.

The scoutmaster must be himself reasonably efficient in the elements of scouting. This does not imply an expert knowledge of all the practical matters involved, but it presumes a thorough knowledge and understanding of the principles and methods of the movement. He must have the capacity to enjoy the out of door life, to enter into boys' ambitions and to find other men who will give them instruction in the desired directions whether it be boxing, or astronomy or nature study or electroplating. Still he may feel the need of some practical training before he takes up his work. This training can be obtained in any training camp held for scouters which is one of the duties of

Local Associations. It is a very interesting and helpful experience to go through one of these courses. Besides the fun and comradeship of camp life there are several advantages to be derived from such courses. The first is the technical knowledge gained; the second the actual experience of living in camp as a scout; and last but not least in importance is the

constant exchange of opinion with the other scouters of all classes and ages. Just as training courses in pedagogies are useful to teachers after they have had some experience as raw teachers, so most benefit is gained from a training camp after the scoutmaster has had some experience of running a troop.

(To continue)

Developments in Scouting.

Scouting a "Movement"—International Bureau and Overseas Department—Deep Sea Scouts—Special Tests Department—Old Scouts—Future.

(By A SCOUTER.)

IT is but natural that a movement started in 1908 and which has gathered strength year after year, numbering to-day many millions of boys and men, should enlarge its scope of activity and vision. As the Chief Scout has pointed out, the boy scouts are members of a "movement" and not of a "stagnant organisation." A decade or more has passed since the first call of the kudu horn was heard heralding the birth of the Boy Scouts in the Brownsea Island, and to-day the Imperial Headquarters, which was then a small affair has grown so big and has to look after so many things that it occupies the whole of 25, Buckingham Place Road, London.

Of course, the first step in the development of the scout movement was the inception of Wolf cubs and Rover scouts. Later on, definite training for scouters through "Wood-Badge" courses, which has made Gilwell a name to conjure with in scouting circles, was instituted. But these are but the preliminary steps, when compared to the recent strides made in that field.

The International Bureau is a significant contribution towards world-peace and international co-operation. The interests of every country which has adopted scouting are represented here, and the jamborees and the international conferences are held once in four years under the auspices of the International Bureau. As it is, it is housed in the headquarters of the Association, but it is even now felt that it has grown to such proportions as to need a building of its own. It publishes an international scout quarterly called "The Jamboree," and it has provided many scouts with international friends and correspondents.

Allied with the International Bureau and forming part of the Imperial Headquarters is the Overseas Department, which deals with matters

concerning the British Empire. It encourages migration of scouts to foreign colonies and takes charge of their training, and looks after them till they are in a position to stand on their own legs. It also supplies scout pamphlets, publications, and news sheets to all registered scouters and associations, and the regularity of information and the interest evinced by the Commissioner for Oversea Scouts is something wonderful.

Another stride has been made in the ranks of the movement by the inauguration of "The Deep Sea Scouts," a section intended for those who spend most of their life aboard some ship. The deep sea scout branch has also an organ of its own, and in every port it has liaison officers who take charge of deep sea scouts visiting the port. The sea scouts, who take to the sea as a vocation, would like to be connected with the movement, and this branch provides such a connection possible.

Special Tests Department.

That scouting is not limited to the ordinary boy is clearly proved by the inauguration of the special tests department. The "Post Scouts" is the section through which cripples and patients, who cannot move or be active as the ordinary boys, are able to correspond by post and enjoy all the training and benefit of the movement. Scout tests have been adapted to suit them and the blind scouts. In the case of the blind, the tests have been so well adapted that blind scouts are able to carry on scout activities without any difficulty. What more proof is wanted than that the blind boy scouts were able to camp in the Arrowe Park in 1929 Jamboree and carry on their work as effectively as, if not better than, their brother scouts.

The institution of scout troops in prisons, especially in Borstal institutions, has been one of the recent innovations and experimental

troops that were run in every part of the world show the possibility that lies before them.

Another problem that confronted the scouters, viz., the difficulty in keeping in touch with the scouts after they leave the troop, was removed by the scheme that was presented by Geoffrey E. Elwes and accepted by the Association. The scheme aimed at keeping in touch with the scout even after he leaves the troop, by a separate organisation called the "Old Scouts."

For the first time in the history of the scout movement the scouts have been officially permitted to form "Air Scout Patrols" in the recent Godollo Jamboree. Even now this subject is receiving the attention of the headquarters so that we can expect that within a short time we would have also "air scouts."

What the future has in store for the movement we know not, but we are sure that the scout movement would adapt itself to every need without losing its original ideals and methods.

"Be Prepared"

Inter-Patrol Competition.

Out door programme.

The chief idea being to make use of Tender-foot and Second class Tests in a practical way. Patrol Leaders are given necessary instructions as to apparatus required beforehand.

(a) **Nature Trail.** Patrols are sent off at intervals to follow a trail which will lead to the rendezvous for the afternoon—this may very well be a small piece of waste ground. The "sign" consists of certain "shapes" being removed from leaves and other suitable vegetation, e. g., a small cross is cut from the leaf blade.

(b) **Firelighting.** Each pair of Scouts is given a small block of timber at the end of this trail, two matches, and they are told that they may use knives but no grass or paper to help build a fire. Points are awarded for success and method.

(c) Give each Patrol five potatoes and state that each of the eggs is to be cooked in a different way and that if a potato is going to be boiled it must be done in a paper bag full of water—this latter is a difficult test, but it can be done. A time limit is fixed for this test and points are awarded on results.

(d) **Ambulance.** The smallest member of each Patrol to be treated for a broken leg—splints, bandages and a stretcher to be improvised on the spot.

(e) **Knotting.** Each Patrol to arrange a practical demonstration of the uses of as many knots as possible, points to be awarded for accuracy, ingenuity and method.

(f) **Signalling.** Each scout is given a copy of the chart (see-illustration). They are told that a ship starts its voyage at A and that the T. L.

will signal further instructions. As the T. L. signals, so the Scouts must join up the appropriate letters or numbers on the chart and thus find out the point at which the voyage ends.

A	B	M	S	Y	G
H	N	T	Z	C	I
O	U	1	D	J	P
V	2	E	K	Q	W
3	X	F	4	R	L

("Scouting", Birmingham)

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE.

Scouter Bankupalli Satyanarayana of the Sri Rajah's College Troop, Parlakimedi. He was one of the early pioneers in the movement and his personal example was a great force in the life of the Scouts of Parlakimedi. Beloved of all who came in contact with him, he was a good scout. May his soul rest in peace!

Scouter K. V. Krishnaswami of the Kalyanasundaram High School Troop, Tanjore. A scouter of great efficiency and driving force. One of our keenest and most promising workers. His unexpected and untimely death has created a gap in the Tanjore Local Scout Association which would be hard to fill up. May his soul rest in peace!

How to Run a Troop.

AFTER sometime you would find that every one of your scouts is ready to pass his tenderfoot tests and it is up to you to test them. The Chief Scout advocates that these tests should not be carried out in class room methods but through games and the following programme is an effort towards the same.

Two patrols at a time is a fairly big number to be tested, but if you could mark out a few, say 6 boys to be tested it would be excellent. After fixing up the number, get hold of a few scouters, your assistants or otherwise, to help you in the work. The boys need not be told that you are going to test them, but the scouters who are helping you should be in the know of things. Supply each one of these scouters with a tenderfoot test card with columns for the two or three boys allotted to each one.

The Troop should be in complete uniform together with ropes.

Programme.

The Troop assemble on whistle.

Inspection of the uniform. (Correct-uniform)

Prayer,

Break Flag.

Game: (Whipping the rope) the Scouts are supplied with a piece of twine and at a distance of about 30 yards a rope is placed opposite each scout. On the given signal each scout should run to his rope, whip the end and then leave the same there and report to his scoutmaster or the scoutmaster deputed to look after that group by giving a full salute and the scoutmaster will congratulate him by shaking hands with him. (Salute and hand shake). Whipping done neatly and first wins for the game but all those who have done it neatly and correctly are noted as passed. Salute to be watched, whether done at alert etc. Extend your right hesitatingly for a shake and watch the result. He must automatically extend his left by practice.

Interpatrol competition: Each Scout is supplied with a piece of brown paper and coloured chalks, Blue, Red, White. At a given signal every scout should draw a scale picture of the Union Jack in colours with the mast. The first patrol to submit gets one point extra and for every correct flag one point is given. (Union Jack)

Out Door practice: One scout or Patrol Leader is sent out to lay a track using the tenderfoot signs. Each scout to follow and note

down independently all the signs observed together with any other information as to the locality in which found, etc. (signs and observing signs)

On return: A story by the Scoutmaster. Scouts are allotted certain laws and whenever their name or an act implying the law is said they must stand turn round and sit down once or twice you can change the arrangement and see if the boys have grasped the meaning of the Law. (Scout Law)

Game: Scout Meets scout. Repeat promise on meeting and shake hands. The promise should be correctly and clearly spoken. (Scout Promise)

Interpatrol: Knotting tests. Join your ropes by reef, or sheet bend, tie a clove hitch to a big tree near-by, put a bowline round your waist, shorten your rope by one yard.

Yarn by the Scoutmaster on the Bamboo and how it is grown. Give them an idea as how it is used from building houses to making paper. Lastly mention that even the staves are made out of the bamboo and question them on the uses of the staff. One scout should mention only one use and others should follow in turn. No repetition allowed. If he fails he drops out of the circle. The scout who goes out last wins. If you have only half a dozen boys for this test you will get at least about 5 uses from each scout but a magazine has given 150 uses for the staff and therefore no need to despair (uses of the staff).

Troop parade closes with a song and a chorus.

Scouters collate their information later and judge the results. The words in the brackets point out the tests given.

Boy who posed for "The Pathfinder"

Now a member of Melita, Manitoba Crew.

Most of us at one time or another have noticed and admired that beautiful and inspiring picture, Earnest Carlosoe's masterpiece, "The Pathfinder". Well, the boy who posed for the central picture is now a member of the Melita Crew. He is now a man of 35 and a real Rover Scout, with a wealth of Scout tradition in his make up.

Monsoon Scouting.

Monsoon time especially in the West Coast seems to be a very dull season for Scouting. It rains continuously and we cannot have excursions, camps or any other outdoor work.

But do you know what a lot of fun as well as useful scouting you can have during the rainy season? Here are a few suggestions:—

1. For Saturday afternoon Scouting, always prepare an alternative programme, one for the rainy day and another for a bright afternoon. Never remain indoors if the weather is fair; for it is rarely fair in the monsoon time.

2. If the day is rainy inspect dress; if the clothes are wet insist on a change. It is a day for Scouting in the Club Room, for teaching Scouting songs; keep the boys warm by jungle dances and a warm bite if you can. It is a day for indoor games, debates and unprepared plays.

3. If the day is bright you are more lucky: Take your staves and off you start, but don't forget your umbrellas—Off to the open fields which are loveliest at this season. You may have to cross a brook; build a bridge across it with ropes and staves; your boys will like the idea very much.

4. There may be waterfalls in the neighbourhood; this is the time you can see them at their best; don't forget to take your Camera with you.

5. If you do not have a river close by, but only tanks, this is the time for swimming practice.

6. Tracking: Nail the lid of a tin to the heel of your shoe and go in advance and hide

about a mile from your Club room; as the ground is wet and soft the tin lid makes nice impressions and your boys will have a lot of fun in tracking you.

7. Try to make a working model of a steam launch, and you have plenty of water to try its efficiency. If you are clever you can make models of water-wheels too.

8. If you are an advanced scout try to build a water proof roofing with any unmanufactured material. The heavy rain will act as your examiner.

9. Gardening! Scouts, this is the time for you to qualify yourselves for the proficiency badge in gardening.

10. Monsoon Good Turns:

The rain may wash away a bridge across a gutter or a dam across a small stream in the village; here is opportunity for a Troop Good Turn in assisting the villagers.

The heavy rain or wind may pull down a poor peasant's hut—it is your duty to help him.

If there be floods, have your patrol of swimmers ready on duty by the river side with their ropes and staves and first aid box.

Footpaths at various places become slippery during this season; send your patrols with spades to make the surface rough; everyone will thank you for this. (But don't try this in Cities like Madras).

Turn those empty tins or broken pots with water upside down; for they breed mosquitoes especially at this season.

T. SALINS.

(Scoutmaster.)

Burglar Tracking.

The following activity comprises Tenderfoot and Second Class tests revision, made into a simple, effective and enjoyable patrol competition. It can be modified easily and usefully to suit the needs of backward or proficient troops.

Police receive notice of a burglary in a certain house in the town.

Exhibit (1). A blank map with the house indicated and a few clues such as streets (unnamed), a church, an inn and compass directions. Patrols have to find it.

Police arrive at the house, and are shown into a room upstairs where a jewellery casket

lies open. They are told what articles are missing.

Exhibit (2). A number of articles, preferably cheap jewellery in a box. Each patrol is allowed to observe for one minute. Then about half a dozen articles are removed. Each patrol has another minute for observation, and then has to make a list of the missing articles.

Apparently startled, the thieves escaped through the window by means of sheets and short ropes joined together and secured to a curtain pole placed across the window frame.

Patrols have to demonstrate this with neckerchieves, short ropes and staves, how this was done.

Police examined the ground beneath the window, found foot prints and made casts.

Patrols have to demonstrate how to prepare a plaster cast.

The trail led due north to the river, so the police sent a party in that direction.

Patrols have to show by sketches 3 methods of finding the north without a compass.

After a long search, a parcel in a water proof covering was found; it was anchored to an overhanging bush by means of a strong cord.

Give to each Patrol paper, string, and a number of articles to make into a respectable parcel, which is then secured to a scout staff by means of a long length of cord.

The Police Inspector sent a message back to his chief at the house.

If out of doors, signal a message. If indoors, decode a message in morse or semaphore.

So the thieves' rope was shortened and they were roped in.

Shorten a rope and put a bowline at the end.

Note.—If ambulance work is desired, a good opportunity occurs at the "river" where a scout can slip and "fall in", sprain an ankle, or sustain any other possible accident. One of the burglars might get a crack on the head, necessitating a head or skull bandage; or he might sprain his wrist, calling for treatment and a sling.

Fire lighting might be introduced by introducing a message written in invisible ink, which appears, bright when heated over fire.

This is essentially an outdoor activity. Plaster casts were taken of animal tracks.

Each Patrol has to finish each part before proceeding to the next one.

The boys will enjoy it all immensely. Try it.

Adapted from the Scouter.

Games.

Zulus and Basutos.

A GAME INTRODUCING SECOND CLASS TEST WORK.

BY J. GIFFORDI WOOD, S. M. 3RD BATH.

The Zulus have raided and burnt a Basuto village while the inhabitants are away on a hunting expedition. Mwamba, an old chieftain, and his son alone were there to see the attack. These two follow along the trail of the retreating Zulus, laying a trail for their friends to follow on their return from their expedition. The Zulus return to their kraal, where they plant their totem pole in honour of their victory. In order to delay the Basutos, who they know will be shortly following, they leave out posts scattered over all the approaches to their kraal. They place men at all strategic points, and signallers in commanding positions where information regarding the development of the attack can be sent to warn others of their side.

The object of the game is to capture the totem pole (Patrol Leader's staff). Killing, I think, is best done by calling out numbers worn on hats. These must not be concealed in any way, except by the wearer hiding behind a bush or tree, etc. The "penalty" for each death is the deduction of 3 points for a defender (Zulu) and 2 points for an attacker (Basuto). In addition to losing points, the "dead" scout must retire at least 50 yards, or until he is out of sight of the one who "killed" him.

If time limit is placed on the game, the Zulus should endeavour to cause delay by attacking

isolated groups of Basutos, which thus forces them to be wary and send a scout ahead of any advancing group. It is important to stress this, since otherwise the defenders may merely surround their kraal, which results in a stalemate. If the Patrol Leaders outline their plans to the Scoutmaster beforehand, they can then be given supplementary advice, thus avoiding any movement which might spoil the game or end in a stalemate—which should be avoided at all costs.

If played in good country which provides cover, this is an excellent game full of opportunities for signalling, stalking and tracking, on which success depends. It gives full scope to the Patrol Leader's initiative in disposing and using his scouts to the best advantage. Additions and alterations can be easily made to suit local conditions, without in any way detracting from the opportunities for practising these scout activities.

The Ping-Pong Jar Relay.

One 1 lb. jam jar and one ping-pong ball per Patrol. The Patrols are at one end of the room in file, and the jars at the other end. On the word "go" No. 1 of each Patrol runs to the jar, and tries to catch the ball in the jar after one bounce. When he succeeds—which i

seldom with the first try—he runs back, taps No. 2, who repeats the process, and so on throughout the Patrol. It requires a good deal of practice to get the right bounce and the efforts to do so cause a lot of fun.

Scout Gymnastics.

Whatever the usefulness of the conventional gymnastic work, the usual exercises do not as a rule lend themselves to being carried out by every scout in the average Troop. Some boys are not big enough, strong enough, or interested enough to do the general type of muscle producing stunts. But the following idea has been well tried out and is a great favourite with every boy in the Troop, for the reason that the arrangement gives each chap a chance to "pull his weight," which with some boys is more physical, but others more mental.

P. T. Relay.

The equipment of any clubroom can be adopted, and the game adjusted accordingly. Suppose that a Troop Hall has a vaulting-horse, a

couple of old forms (or a few chairs or stools), a swinging-ladder across the width of the room, a couple of brooms or two books. The Troop is formed into two sections. At the word "go!" the first boy of each team runs to a form, runs along the form, hops off it, and then swings to a marked rung of the ladder (high or low, according to the size and age of the average Scout in the Troop). The player swings from the ladder, and has to alight on the floor with two feet over a chalk cross marked a foot beyond the ladder. He then hops to the vaulting-horse, climbs over this (any method allowed) and picks up a broom standing at the other end of the hall. Balancing the broom on two fingers only, he gets back to the starting-point. The second scout takes the broom, and runs to the other end of the hall, balancing the broom, and then comes back over the vaulting-horse, etc., or books can be balanced on the head.

This game promotes alertness of the mind, coolness and self control. It is capable of variation according to local equipment.

Uniform and Investiture.

I find that some people still think that it is not right to invest a cub until he has got all his uniform. Uniform is very good thing, and the cub is full of pride when he first turns out in it, but it is not at all a part of our policy that the boy who is unable to buy his uniform quickly

should have to wait for his investiture until he (or rather his parents) has saved enough to buy it all.

January 1934.

Headquarters Commr.
for Wolf Cubs,
Imperial Headquarters.

District Cub Competitions.

Details.

Competing Sixes may be made up of any six cubs or sixers selected by the cubmaster, but must have a sixer in charge.

Cubmasters may bring their sixes, but will not be allowed to be with them during any competition.

The total age of the cubs in any six must not exceed 58 years at the time of the competition.

All cubs must parade in full and correct uniform.

Aims.

The aims of the rally for the District Totem Pole are: (a) To provide a "Meeting of the Jungles" and a happy day's hunting for the cubs.

(b) To keep before all Old Wolves the different "events" that should be happening in their own "Jungles."

We give below details of a Cub Rally and competition which may be found suitable for a District. We hope old wolves will try these items and send the Editor their answers to the following questions:—

1. How many per cent of the total number of cubs in the District are able to attend the Rally?
2. How do these rallies and competitions help the Packs that do not attend?
3. How are localities which have only one Pack or none at all helped by these rallies?
4. How are the weaker Packs helped by these rallies?
5. Are the cubs and old wolves really "cubby" when in competition with one another?
6. Is there a better way of using District Council funds for helping cubs as a whole?

Events.

- (a) Grand Howl.
 - (b) Jungle dances as in Wolf Cub's Handbook or their variations. See "Jungle dances and their variations."
 - (c) Games—Knotting and other tests.
 - (d) Dramatic expression—A story is told and acted.
 - (e) Verbal message.
 - (f) Any cub activity prepared beforehand, employing the whole six. The following are suggestions:—
Handcrafts including all kinds of modelling, paper cutting, cane work, knitting, drawing, painting, leaf collecting, etc.
Country and folk dancing.
- Note.**—Cubs doing handcrafts should have had their activity nearly completed beforehand

by the actual cub, and will be expected to continue with same at the Rally.

(g) Camp-fire item—not more than 5 minutes allowed for this.

(h) Grand Howl.

If any Akela finds himself short of time, he may omit any event.

Refreshments are provided for all old wolves and cubs taking part in the Rally.

The Cubmaster may bring in his whole Pack to witness the competition, but only the selected six may compete.

Details as regards travelling grants, etc., are left to the District Council's discretion.

(Another sample set of activities for a cub rally and competition—next month.)

What, Who and Where?**An Inter-Six Competition.**

From recent newspapers Akela cuts out pictures of definite interest or importance. Only the picture is there; all clues to its identification are removed. Akela must make sure that he remembers what each picture represents.

The cubs form up in sixes, with Akela and the pictures at the other end of the room. One Cub runs up from each six in turn. Akela spreads out a picture, and the cub who

identifies it triumphantly returns with it to his six. This continues until each cub has had his turn. The sixer collects the pictures from his team, and the six with most wins.

Footballers, sportsmen, prominent public men, statesmen, recent striking events, historic buildings, temples, sites, etc., are suggested as suitable.

W. E. EATON,
C. M., 1st Bordon Pack.

The Dance of Shere Khan's Death.

The Wolf Cub's Handbook, pp. 60-62.

Notes

1. This is a dance of pure triumph, and is no time for being gentle and ladylike.

2. PART 1:

Lines 3-4—Use the right hand each time for stabbing. And a real stab, not a pat, otherwise you will never get through an animal's tough hide.

Lines 5-6. Elbows out at each side on a level with the face, fingers outwards. Pull the hands apart with a real physical effort so as to expand the chest and take the shoulders as far back as they will go. Some Cubs do this as if they were drawing the bedroom curtains unwillingly in the morning!

You may prefer dropping on one knee for these lines, slitting the imaginary hide and then rending it apart.

Lines 7-8: A real war-dance of joy and a shout!

3. PART 2. Allow plenty of room between each Cub and practise moving in quite a short

distance each time, so that the Pack is just in Rock Circle for Part 3.

Variation

Instead of Parts 2 and 3 as in the Handbook, the following has been found effective:

At the commencement of Part 2, Mowgli is outside the circle, with Shere Khan's skin on his head. Pack as in Handbook. Mowgli enters the circle of waiting Wolves and casts the skin on the Council Rock. Then the taunts begin and the Wolves respond, exactly as in the Handbook, but Mowgli is already within the Circle and ready for Part 3.

At the end of Part 2, Mowgli falls excitedly upon the skin. Then, while still on his knees, he raises his body and flings up his hands in triumph, crying, "Shere Khan is dead!" The Wolves throw up their heads and howl to the Moon, "Dead! Dead! Dead!" and proceed just as in the Handbook.

Rover Scouting In India.

THE weakest section of Scouting in India, as a whole, is Rover Scouting, which is still even after 14 years in its experimental stage. The reason for this is that Rovering depends so much on the personal equation and individual likes and dislikes that it is difficult to regularise it. Personally, I do not think that the regulation is very valuable; I would much rather see the period of trial continue.

The Chief Scout's Handbook, "Rovering to Success," is addressed to the individual Rover himself, and applies primarily to British conditions, outlook and traditions. It has, however, been translated and interpreted into many different languages, and been found to be of value in India as in other countries as setting out both an atmosphere which appeals to Rovers of different nationalities, and an ideal which they can strive to follow. Another recent "Gilcraft" publication, "Rover Scouts", contains suggestions in regard to the organisation and practice of Rovering which are applicable in the main to Indian conditions.

If it were possible it would be very advantageous for an Indian of note to compile a book on similar lines to "Rovering to Success" which would appeal to the outlook and aspirations of Indian young men, and encourage them to carry out the Rover motto of the Open Air and Service.

A large number of Rover Crews have been started without any real and proper Scout foundation. This Scout foundation is essential to the proper practice of Rovering. If Crews are started for young men who have previously been Scouts there is still need for a continuance of their Scout Training. If Crews are started for young men who have not been Scouts before, it is essential that the first few months of their training should be devoted to ordinary Scout work, so that they are grounded in the main principles, aims and methods of Scouting as a whole. If this is not done there is a tendency for the Crew and its Rovers to regard themselves as something apart from the rest of Scouting—even as somewhat superior beings, above such childish things as Scout activities. The inevitable result of this attitude is that these so-called Rovers are of no use to Scouting because they cannot do any kind of an example in Scout activities to Cubs and Scouts, or to other people who want to know what Scouting means.

This preliminary and continued Scout training is necessary in order that a Rover may carry out his motto of Service. If he is going

to do any kind of a job, he must be trained to fit himself for it, and Rovering is still a period of training on Scout lines, but on a wider basis. The aim and purpose of this continued training is set out in allegorical form in the last chapter of Gilcraft's "Wolf Cubs".

"Once the need for a proper Scout foundation has been grasped and a start has been made in putting the idea into effect, it will be found that a more definite purpose is attained."

I have met several Crews who when asked what they do reply vaguely, "Oh! Service". I have met other Crews who are simply hockey teams or athletic clubs. On the other hand I have met a few Crews who are keen on Scouting and are doing real good work in many and various directions.

Perhaps it would be well to state plainly the attitude of the Boy Scouts Association towards social service as such. The Scout Movement is not a social service organisation. It does not profess, or desire, to associate all its members in any form of social service that may appear popular, or even necessary, at any time. From its start it has laid stress on the duty that a man owes his neighbour and has asked its members to do what good lies in their power to others round about them. The emphasis on the Good Turn won for Scouting much of its popularity in the eyes of the general public in the early days. Scouting does not aim, therefore, to render social service in the present—although it does frequently organise such service on special occasions. It does aim, however, at encouraging and training all its members from the latest joined Tenderpad to render service where they have sufficient strength, knowledge and experience to be able to render such service efficiently, and are of an age to make their own selection. Scouting deals mainly with minors and it must not employ these minors on any work that may render them liable to risk or danger, physically or morally. The obligation to parents and guardians is somewhat overlooked by those who criticise Scouting for not taking part as an organisation in some temporarily popular social service campaign.

Rovers are of an age to be able to choose for themselves and so it is that the service side of their activities is emphasised, but that service would come from the heart, and be an illustration of their general attitude of mind. It should be effective as a result of the previous and present training they have received and are receiving

It should be continued and not of a temporary nature born of the excitement of the moment.

"I have noticed considerable keenness in the Crews I have met, but their efforts are frequently weakened by reason of the indefiniteness of their programme, and by somewhat hazy ideas as to what is meant by service and what they themselves can do in this respect. College Crews, for instance, suffer more than others; but they can do a great deal of useful work as individuals in their vacations, and, as Patrols or even Crews, by hiking with a purpose, e. g., of advertising Scouting, through certain parts of the country-side. Too frequently their Rovering is confined to term time, when they do various odd jobs in connection with the College-theatricals, etc., which other students can as easily do without Scout training.

"Again, speaking generally, the service work of many Rovers is confined to shows, displays and rallies, when undoubtedly they do good work, but it is only work of a temporary character. It is questionable, too, whether the greater part of that work cannot be done by Scout without and fuss or bother.

Rover Programme Suggestions.

THE Chief Scout says, "Rovers are a band of brotherhood of open air and service". So, as Rover Scouts we must endeavour to put the "out" in Scouting. The advantages of hiking, camping and exploring can best be realised by practical experience of the Rovers themselves. The thrill and adventure of getting into an unknown place, the joy of pitching or improvising one's own shelter, the building up of the fires are all things which ones tasted will make us long for very many such outings. Further, several members of the Rover Crews desire some change from the monotony of their daily routine and here it is offered to them with very little cost. As again the Chief says 'Stout heart and a stick will carry you through,' determine to put your kit on your back and with the Rover Thumb stick in your hand start off and let us know your experience.

Hiking and Exploring.

Do as much of this as you can now. When you get older your responsibilities increase, your opportunities for outdoor scouting might grow less. Suit your own convenience as to whether you take foot hikes, bike hikes and whether you take evenings, Saturday afternoon or week-ends. What matters more is that you continue to be

"In addition one very important outlet for Rover Service must not be overlooked. Scouting itself needs help. Rovers can train themselves to become Scouters, Instructors, Badge Examiners, members of Committees, and a hundred and one other things that will help Scouting generally. They can band themselves into demonstration teams, and into gangs which can be used to help out and strengthen weak Scout Groups or to replace Scouters temporarily absent or incapacitated by illness."

At the same time Rovers must not neglect the open-air side of their activities, nor the need to continue to train themselves physically and mentally.

Above all, Rovers should remember that they are expected to be guided by their Scout Promise and Scout Law at all times. One of the best and most effective services that they can do is to demonstrate by their lives the value of their Scout training, and to set an example of good living for others to follow. The ethical and spiritual side of their training should not be neglected, but close and continued attention paid to it.

scouts and that you keep your woodcraft training.

1. **Nature Study hikes:** Each to have the study of some particular phase of nature as its object, such as trees one time, flowers another, insects, birds, etc. Any branch of biology or etymology would furnish a wealth of material for outdoor study. A little preparation in your den with a good book on the subject will make the hike more profitable.

2. **Tracking hike:** To study tracks of various kinds from the tread of ants and bike tyres to the eccentric foot prints of a "Weary willow." Can you tell what type it is from the impression left on the road by a car that has passed by?

3. **Bird hike:** To study birds not seen around town learn to identify; learn feeding and nesting habits; when each kind migrates when it returns, keep a diary of bird affairs. Study means of attraction and protection.

4. **Stalking hikes:** With a camera to get good snap shots of wild life.

5. **City hike:** Your friends in the city crews can reciprocate in many ways; can invite you in for a factory hike, to show you through (by pre-arrangement with the owners) a manufacturing plant of a kind not in your town; or

a natural history museum or university. Billet each other after these reciprocal hikes and save expense.

Explore for camp site: Register the results (with maps and helpful data) at District Headquarters or Local Association (Service to the Cubs and Scouts of your Local Association)

Explore for springs or other sources of good water: Bring back samples for testing.

Half way hikes: Meeting Crews of near-by towns (by pre-arrangement) about half way between dens, camping there one night.

I Class Journey hiking: Take one or two scouts on practice hikes in preparation for I Class Journey.

There are many other possibilities that will occur to you.

Books suggested for reference.

Hiking by Francis Morgan.

Hiking for all by F. Morgan.

Camping for all by E. E. Reynolds.

Camping standards by I. H. Q.

Boy Scouts Camp Book by Philip Carrington.

How to run a Scout Camp by J. Lewis.

Scouting out of Doors by Gilcraft.

The Commissioner's Helping Hand.

BY GUNNAR H. BERG.

Personal for Commissioners. As a Commissioner you have many possibilities for personal contacts with Scouters and their problems. In your service to Troops you have great opportunities for solving these difficulties and making the experiences of leaders and Scouts more pleasant. To render the maximum amount of this service there are several suggestions, ideas, and methods that you should consider and develop. Among the most important of these is your personal note-book in which you write down such materials as Games, Songs, Stunts, New methods of instruction, special Contests and events, Scouter Problems and their solutions, Council Standards and Regulations, and on through a long and varied list. The more complete this "Gold Mine" becomes, the easier and more effective will be your solutions, aids and suggestions.

Make yourself an expert on the problems that confront scoutmasters. Strive to master such fundamentals as the Patrol System, the use of the assistants the Scout Requirements, Advancement Procedure, programme content, Instruction Methods, Out-door Programmes, Camping Technique, New Programme Materials, Promotion of the Council events and the Council Camps, suggestions for "Good turns" and Civic Service, Special ideas for celebrating Boy Scout Week, and Troop ceremonies, Troop Re-registration, the Ten Year Programme, Older scout Activities, Council Standards and Regulations, etc. To accomplish all this will take much work and study but you will be well repaid for it by the grateful thanks that you receive from the Scouters that you serve.

Make your visit to Troops worth their while. Too often they are made with only one purpose in mind and that is to look them over "Snoopervision" as it has aptly been called. This may have great disciplinary values but what does it do to help the Scouter run his programme? Let us suppose that you discover that 19 of the scouts have uniforms and 7 have not that there are 4 First Class Scouts, 7 Second Class and 15 Tenderfoot Scouts. He knows this as well as you. He is interested in knowing what to do about it and this is what you should help accomplish. Hence, let us concentrate on the Service Idea in your work rather than on the mere inspection feature.

Through it all keep a friendly attitude, one that sincerely shows your desire to be of help in anything that is causing trouble. Be the kind of Commissioner that Scouters come to rather run away from!—a man among men and not a boss among his labourers—and of course you are!

You can help with problems concerning Registration. These difficulties may be of many kinds. Perhaps the Scouter does not understand the forms and blanks used or how they should be filled in. The difficulty may be that the troops have failed to pay in their registration fees, or that a large number of scouts have dropped out for one reason or another. Or the trouble, if any, may arise out of the fact that the members of the Troop Committee have not been sufficiently on the job.

You should become familiar with the whole procedure of registration and with the forms that are used. Study them and ask your Local Executive what some of the most common errors are in filling them in. Armed with this infor-

mation you can answer any questions raised with reference to their use.

If the Troop is about "down and out" then it may be necessary for you to have a meeting of the Troop Committee and Scoutmaster to stir up some interest. If there is no Scoutmaster then the committee will have to select another one. You may all have to work on the problems of bringing back the present and recently dropped scouts. Formulate a programme of home visiting for the members of the Troop Committee. The purpose of these visits is to see the parents of the dropped Scouts in order to see if the boys can be brought back. If new members are wanted suggest to the Scoutmaster that he tries some of the following:—

- Have the boys themselves get one or more new candidates for each patrol.
- Go before the members of the Institution and explain that there are vacancies.
- Get in touch with Cub Packs and meet them when the Cubs "go up".

In case there are several older Scouts who are losing interest then you might suggest that the Troop consider establishing a Sea Scout Patrol and explain how this is done.

Should there be difficulty in securing registration fees (or the funds needed for Uniform and Equipment) from the scouts there are several plans that have been worked successfully by other Troops. Have the adult leaders of the Group seek opportunity for the boys to work at some job or jobs until the money shall have been earned. Loans could be made on the understanding that they shall be worked off as a means of repayment. The best plan would be to establish a Troop Budget System and explain how this is set up. You can get a pamphlet that gives you all the information on this. You can be pretty sure that future registrations will be taken care of automatically under this excellent plan.

Scouting.

The Book World.

The Group Scoutmaster by Alec R. Ellis.

Publishers: Brown, Son and Ferguson. 1sh. 6d.

The real significance of the various little difficulties in co-ordinating the three sections—Cub, Scout and Rover of a group could be understood by only those who have encountered them in the actual running of a group. It is very hard to find out the root of these difficulties but with a little knowledge of the fundamentals of Group Scoutmastership one ought to be able to avoid the pitfalls quite easily.

It is to fulfil such a want that Alec R. Ellis has compiled the book "The Group Scoutmaster." It is the outcome of his personal experience and not a theoretical treatise, and as such every Groupmaster new or old would find various hints to smoothen down the pathway.

Incidentally it would be useful to the Commissioners while visiting the troops, for they would be able to find out whether the scouters are getting on well as they ought to. This book will help him to stimulate scouting in his area by offering the right kind of advice.

Practical Psychology in character development: Allers abridged and rearranged by V. C. Barclay, Sheed and Ward. 4sh. 6d net.

A book that ought to be in the hands of every parent and every educationist. It deals in a clear and direct manner "with the forces that form character, motives underlying actions; abnormal development and fear; errors in upbringing; ideals and day dreams; faults of character; and relation to the community." A careful perusal of the book will give many a valuable tip to a

scouter who is out to train his boys in the scout way of character development.

Scout Discipline by V. C. Barclay, Brown Son & Ferguson, Ltd., Glasgow.

Chapters occurring in "Good Scouting" and "The Scout Way" have been reprinted in book form and we have now before the book "Scout Discipline."

The most valuable portions of the book are the chapter on Discipline which has been highly commended by the Camp Chief and the chapter called "Incentives" which discusses and approaches many problems from "rather a different angle."

A good book giving us real ideas on that most valuable asset of a good scout—Discipline, leading on to character formation.

The "Univex Camera": We have had the chance to try one of the smallest Cameras obtainable. The "UNIVEX"—an American Product. Built in a compact and workmanlike manner, it is capable of yielding excellent results even in the hands of a novice. Being a snap-shot Camera, it is eminently suited to take action pictures and outdoor scenes in camp and excursions and every Boy Scout and Rover might very well get one and use it in his hikes and rambles. The prints, though small in size, are yet big enough to give clear pictures, and can be enlarged to ten times their size and yet the details are faithfully reproduced. The price is only Rs. 3/- for Scouts and a Six-Exposure-Film-Spool costs only 4 annas. We commend this "Wonder Camera" to the notice of every one of our brother Scouts.

Supplement to the South India Boy Scout Sep. '34.

Provincial Headquarters Notices No. 57.

Dated 15th September 1934.

Warrants of Commissioners and other District Scouters.

Though the last date for the return of the warrants expired on 31st August 1934, many of the warrants have not yet been returned to the Provincial Headquarters. All Scouters concerned are requested to return the warrants immediately so as to enable the Headquarters to number, re register, and re-issue the warrants in October next.

Re-registration of groups.

Groups that have lost their registration due to failure in sending their Census returns or registration fees or both within the stipulated time will be registered next month, i. e., October 1934. (Instructions as regards the procedure to be followed are published in the Headquarters Notices No. 56 dated 13th August 1934).

T. W. Barnard-Jones

Assistant Provincial Commissioner.

Groups Registered.

Chingleput.			Kanara South.		
Reg. No.	Names of Groups.	Sections.	Reg. No.	Names of Groups.	Sections.
73. 1st Madarapakkam, c/o Mr. K. T. Kandasamy.	...	R	6. 2nd Mangalore, Ganapat High School	...	S
74. 1st Tiruvottiyur, Board Elementary School	...	S	16. 1st Mangalpadi, Board Higher Ely. School.	...	S
75. 2nd Madarapakkam, c/o Mr. D. N. Chengalvaroyan	...	R	18. 5th Mangalore, Milagres Secondary School.	...	S
76. 3rd Madarapakkam, c/o Mr. D. G. Wesley	...	R	30. 1st Byndoor, Board Secondary School	...	S
			32. 1st Katpadi, Board Higher Ely. School	...	S
Chittoor.			Malabar North.		
36. 1st Tiruchanur, c/o Mr. K. Subbarayadu	...	R	24. 1st Cherakunnu, Board High School	...	S
Coimbatore.			Ramnad.		
21. 1st Udampalpet, Board High School.	...	S	34. 3rd Ramnad, Schwartz High School	...	S
38. 1st Satyamangalam, Board High School	...	S	Tinnevely.		
			14. 4th Tinnevely, Manthiramurthy High School.	...	C S
Godaveri East			Madras Corporation, S. A.		
29. 1st Uppada, Board Higher Elementary School Via Pithapuram	...	S	49. 49th M. C. B. S., Kanchithope, George Town	...	S
30. 1st Bhadrachalam, Board High School	...	S	50. 50th M. C. B. S., Vedavinayagar Road, Choolai	...	S

[SEP.

Warrants Issued and Renewed.

Arcot North.

Group Scoutmasters.

10. R. Chinnatambi Nainar, 1st Jalarpet.
11. S. V. Sundaraman, 1st Kandili.
12. R. Parthasarathi Iyengar, 1st Ambur.

Scoutmasters.

56. M. N. Ramalingam, 1st Ambur.
57. M. Devarajan, 1st Nattarampalli.
58. P. Ratnaswamy, 1st Chandrapuram.
59. P. Kanniyappa, 1st Pudupet.
60. M. R. V. Raghavan, 1st Madavalam.

Assistant Scoutmaster.

20. A. V. Natesan, 1st Ambur.

Cubmaster.

9. R. K. Purushottama Reddiar, 1st Ambur.

Chingleput.

Assistant Rover Scout Leaders.

1. K. T. Kandasamy, 1st Madarpakkam.
2. D. N. Chengalvarayan, 2nd Madarpakkam.

Assistant Scoutmaster.

16. S. Charles, 1st Tiruvottiyur.

Chittoor.

Group Scoutmaster.

6. M. R. Gopalachari, 1st Tirupathi.

Scoutmasters.

60. M. Rangaswamy, 1st Chittoor.
61. T. Narasaramsastry, 1st Thambalapalli.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

20. C. G. Venkatesalu, 1st Chittoor.
21. A. Ramachandriah, 1st Kalikiri.

Rover Scout Leader.

11. V. Krishnamachari, 1st Tirupathi.

Cubmaster.

8. M. Ranoji Row, 1st Kalikiri.

Ganjam.

Scoutmaster.

7. B. Patnaik, 1st Chatrapur.

Godaveri West.

Rover Scout Leader.

4. S. Gopalacharyulu, 8th Ellore.

Kanara South.

Scoutmasters.

21. Mark Pais, 5th Mangalore.
26. K. Ramachandra Bhat, 1st Katpadi.
31. Abdul Kahdir Saheb, 1st Byndoor.
32. B. G. Thimmappa Rai, 1st Mangalpadi.
37. B. M. Baliga, 2nd Puttur.

Kistna.

Scoutmaster.

36. V. Srimannarayana, 6th Masulipatam.

Madras North Local Association.

Group Scoutmaster.

11. C. Loorthusamy, 8th George Town.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

56. R. S. Govindarajan, 13th George Town.

Cubmaster.

26. K. S. Natesan, 17th George Town.

Assistant Cubmasters.

10. S. Krishna Iyengar, 17th George Town.
11. P. Emberumal Naidu, 17th George Town.

Madras South Local Association.

Cubmaster.

34. K. Sitharaman, 6th Mylapore.

Madras South Centre Local Association.

Scoutmasters.

79. Md. Amjadali, 17th Royapettah.
80. M. K. Natarajan, 2nd Mambalam.

Assistant Scoutmasters.

75. Charles Arthur Langford, 17th Royapettah.
76. P. I. Ittiara, 4th Chintadripet.
77. Mir Ali Raza, 4th Royapettah.

Assistant Cubmaster.

20. Meerkhaleel Ahamed, 4th Royapettah.

Tanjore.

Assistant Scoutmaster.

45. V. Seshadri, 5th Tanjore.

Tinnevely.

Group Scoutmaster.

5. I. S. Fernandez, 9th Palamcottah.



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N.B.—All indents for badges from within the province should be forwarded to the Provincial Headquarters through the district officers only. Indents from other Associations outside Madras Province should be sent through the respective Provincial Officers.

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Patrol Leaders	"	0 4 0	Instructors	"	2 0 0
Cub Sixers	"	0 4 0	Supporters	"	1 4 0
Commissioners	"	1 8 0	Secretaries	"	1 8 0
Scoutmasters	"	1 0 0	Scout Proficiency Badges	"	0 4 0
Assistant Scoutmasters	"	1 0 0	Cub Proficiency Badges	"	0 4 0
Cubmasters	"	1 0 0	Rambler—(for Rover Scouts)	"	0 12 0
Assistant Cubmasters	"	1 0 0	Stars.		
Group Scoutmasters	"	1 4 0	Scout One year Service Stars		
Rover Scout Leaders	"	1 4 0	Metal	"	0 3 0
Assistant Rover Scout Leaders	"	1 4 0	Scout Five year Service Stars		
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Old Scouts	"	0 9 0	Scout Five and Ten year		
Secretary	"	1 0 0	Service Stars Enamel	"	0 12 0
Supporter	"	1 0 0	Cub One year Service Stars		
			Metal	"	0 3 0
Brooches.			Cub Five year Service Stars		
Tenderfoot Brooches	"	0 3 0	Metal	"	0 9 0
Tenderpad Brooches	"	0 3 0	Rovers One year Service Stars		
			Metal	"	0 3 0
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Scoutmasters	"	3 0 0	Enamel	"	0 12 0
Assistant Scoutmasters	"	3 0 0	Cub Gift Proficiency Stars	"	0 3 0
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Assistant Cubmasters	"	2 12 0	Hon. Assistant Cubmaster	"	4 8 0
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District Scoutmasters	"	3 8 0	Sea Assistant Rover Scout		
District Cubmasters	"	3 0 0	Leaders	"	3 8 0
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