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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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CONTENTS.

	Pages.		Pages
Outlook (<i>Dr. G. S. Arundale</i>)	... 22	What Scouts do in other countries	... 31
Leadership (" <i>Gilcraft</i> ")	... 22	A Film Record of the Scout Movement	... 32
The Chief Scout chats on the Scout Uniform	23	How to make Small Wooden Animals	...
Madras Provincial Rover Scout Moot (<i>Inset</i>)	23	(<i>A. B. Ellis</i>)	... 33
Inflammable material	... 24	Scout Correspondents wanted	... 34
The Rover Instructor Badge	... 25	A Scout Competition (<i>K. C. Masterman</i>)	34
A Scout Game	... 26	Two Reasons	... 34
We need more	... 26	Divisional Plan of Troop Management	...
Cubbing (<i>J. F. Colquhoun</i>)	... 27	(<i>Ray. W. Sweazey</i>)	... 35
Special Value	... 28	Scouting and University Men	...
The Chief Scout Sails	... 29	(<i>Mr. Iqbal Ahmad</i>)	... 36
A Parent speaks out	... 29	Our Scout Camp	... 37
Scouting and Education	...	District News	... 38
(<i>Capt. T. W. Barnard</i>)	... 30	Madras Provincial Rover Scout Moot	... 40
		An Australian Corroboree	... 40

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THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

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of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

Vol. XVI. Nos. 2 & 3. MADRAS. NOV. & DEC. 1935.

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Outlook.

WITH the world in its present condition of unrest, the great value of our Movement becomes increasingly evident. The world is in urgent need of brotherhood. We, among other international Movements, have it, and, I am sure, practise it. But the Brotherhood we have is mainly current among the young, and the young have yet to grow old. If every representative of every nation in the League of Nations belonged to the Brotherhood of Scouts, and took his scouting seriously, the League would be far more powerful than it is, more effective to prevent war, to promote peace, and to ensure prosperity.

But the young are not yet old, and the old have lost their youth and much of the spirit of youth. Hence the distrust, the suspicion, the fear, which so soon develop into active war. Our prayer must be that when those who today are young leave behind them their physical youth they will retain the spirit of youth, the spirit of comradeship, the spirit of understanding, the spirit of generosity, the spirit of peace. Then will the world at last be safe for peace and for prosperity.

At such a time as this we must take care not to allow our individual opinions to break our universal brotherhood. Italian scouts are our brothers. Ethiopian scouts are our brothers. For brotherhood reigns above all our quarrellings and exhibitions of ignorance. Each scout must do his duty to his Motherland, but no true duty ever involves hatred towards person, nation or faith.

I am very glad that there will be held at the Besant Scout Camping Centre, Adyar, a Rover Moot, from December 27th to December 30th. Its work will be to consider a programme of Rover activities and to arrive at a standard of

Rovering suited to the Province of Madras. The first duty of a Rover is to be a centre of radiating goodwill and understanding wherever he is and wherever he goes. Scout forms matter less. The scout life matters infinitely more. If we had no camp fires, no badges or tests for badges, no special features, but were famous for brotherliness, we should indeed be good scouts. It is not what Lord Baden Powell does that gives him his pre-eminence, but what he is. Transplant him into some other setting altogether, with an entirely different environment and with entirely different machinery, and the spirit which has made him our Chief Scout would make him no less prominent in such a new world.

What can Madras Rovers do to help to make sincere friendliness more real as between citizen and citizen? This is the most important question to be answered, for good citizenship is the supreme purpose of scouting and rovering. Every game a scout plays, every detail of the training a scout receives, is for good citizenship, for good fellowship. And every badge he wears, every decoration he achieves, should be an outward and visible sign of his good citizenship and of his good fellowship.

At the forthcoming Moot Rovers should plan to ensure greater efficiency, but to the end of better citizenship and of more generous comradeship with all. We must not forget the wood in attending to the trees. We must not forget the life in attending to the forms.

Georges. Arundale

Leadership. (By "GILCRAFT")

If a leader influences his men at all (which he is almost bound to do) it is in the direction of becoming like himself. Hence the French proverb "*Tel chief, telle troupe*" and hence the importance of the young officer shaping his own acts and moulding his own character along lines that he would wish his men to follow. For example; to make them smart at drill he must be smart in his word of command; to make them smart in turnout he must be particular about his own dress; to ensure a respectful tone and loyal attitude towards himself he must be meticulously correct in his own attitude towards his superiors. It should be a flattering, almost

an embarrassing, reflection to him that he has this unconscious and unsought-for influence over those under him, and bearing it in mind with due humility it will have its due effect.

The central part of this might be put in Scout terms as follows:

"To make the scouts smart in response to orders, the Scouter must be smart in his instructions; to make them smart in turn-out he must be particular about his own dress; to ensure a respectful tone and loyal attitude towards himself, he must be loyal in his attitude to Scouters and Commissioners under whom he works."

The Chief Scout chats on the Scout Uniform.

YEARS ago when the Boy Scout movement first started in America, a certain class of politician opposed it, asserting that it was a militarist organisation and that if any proof were needed you only had to look at the fact that the boys wore uniform and that their badge was an Arrow-head—an old time military weapon.

I was appealed to on the subject of this last to say whether this crest was really an arrow-head. To this I replied No. It is the sign given to the North Point on compass and, therefore is the appropriate badge for a "Scout who points the way". It is the Fleur-de-lis, the lily flower, the emblem of purity and peace.

That settles that, but still there are some who decry the uniform. Well, shall I tell you why we have a uniform? In the first place I knew from experience with boys of all sorts in our first experiments in Scouting that one fellow got his trousers all torn and wet going through a scrub, another wearing a small cap, got his face—very near his eyes, badly scratched by thorns in going

through the bush at night, and the rain ran down his neck, others got too hot their coats and waistcoats, another, going bareheaded got sunstroke, and so on. So it became necessary to suggest some kind of dress in that would suit all phases of Scouting and yet be healthy and inexpensive and comfortable. Then everybody would come to be dressed much the same as his neighbour—in fact, in uniform. So I thought out what would be the best pattern to adopt. Now and here is a useful tip for you—whenever I went on an expedition of any kind I kept a diary and that diary included a list of the clothing and equipment I took with me, with a note of what I

need not have taken and also of what I had omitted to take. All this information came in useful when one was going on another expedition. Also I drew a sketch of myself showing what dress I found to be most convenient for the job I happened to be doing. At one time it was in India, another in South Africa, also Scotland, Canada, West Africa, Himalayas, etc., etc.

From these data I compiled what I thought would be a dress applicable to most countries. I had used it to some extent in dressing the South African constabulary when I formed that Corps, and so a good deal of the idea came into the Boy Scout uniform when I devised that. But there was nothing military about it. It was designed to be the most practical cheap and comfortable dress for camping and hiking, and in no way copied from soldier's kit.

Besides this, however, it had other values:

(1) Boys love to have a uniform to wear with badges on it to show that they have won rewards.

(2) A boy in a smart uniform naturally thinks something of himself, especially if in his ordinary life he has to slink about in dirty ill-fitting slops. The uniform gives him pride in his appearance and is a big step to self-respect.

(3) If all boys, rich and poor, were dressed alike, nobody could tell to order from which—and that is what we want in the Scout Movement where we make no difference of class or creed.

(4) There is also the feeling of brotherhood about it. The Scout Movement is a vast brotherhood, distinguished by its uniform. So

Madras Provincial Rover Scout Moot.

The Honorary Provincial Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Madras writes:

His Excellency Lord Erskine, Provincial Chief Scout has kindly consented to visit the Rover Moot to be held at the Besant Scout Camping Centre, Adyar, during the Christmas week this year, at 10 a.m. on the 30th December 1935. As has been already announced the Moot will be held from the morning of the 27th to the evening of the 30th December 1935. A number of tents have already been secured for the accommodation of the Rovers who will attend the Moot from all over the Province. Other Provinces also have been invited to send Rover contingents if the time of the Moot suits their convenience. Capt. T. W. Barnard, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, will be the Chief Officer in charge of the Moot.

In addition to the various interesting Rover items that will form a part of the programme, arrangements have also been made for some social functions in connection with the Moot. Dr. G. S. Arundale has already invited the Rovers for a Tea Party and has also kindly arranged to invite them for a variety entertainment. Other similar functions are being arranged to give the visiting Rovers a really interesting time.

Further particulars as regards the Rover Moot can be held from Mr. V. S. Ramasabhapathy, Provincial Organising Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, P. O. Box, 424 Triplicane, Madras.

that wherever you may go in America—or in any country in the world for that matter—if you wear Scout uniform you will find comrades ready to fraternise with you. And that universal friendship means a big step towards universal peace in the world.

(5) The uniform gives the boy at once a standing in the eyes of the public, which he could not get as an ordinary street or farm boy. The fact that they are a uniformed body gives Boy Scouts many a change of rendering public service.

(6) The civic authorities naturally like to employ them, when on an emergency they want disciplined and responsible fellows to take charge in such duties as traffic direction, holding back a crowd, acting as messengers, and so on. Being in uniform the Scouts are easily recognisable by the public with whom they are dealing as having official authority, and are obeyed accordingly. How many of the public would obey an ordinary boy in a fustian jacket and dungaree trousers?

Then as to the personal advantage or disadvantage of wearing the Scout uniform.

To any one inspecting Boy Scouts the uniform tells at once character of the boy. If the kit is well-fitted and carefully cleaned it speaks volumes for the smartness and keenness of the wearer. If it is soiled and untidy it tells of a sloppy sluggish sort of boy. If the boy is only partly in uniform and partly in Scout dress, or with no Scout touch at all, it shows generally that he has neither keenness nor energy. No, I don't believe in the cry that he will at once put forward namely, that he is too poor to buy the kit. That excuse does not go down with me. If he has the keenness he will not be ashamed to appear improperly dressed where the other Scouts are doing their best to make a good name for their Troop by turning out smart and clean. If he is keen he will leave no stone unturned, however poor he may be, to find some way in which he can earn the necessary money for buying his outfit. That's where his energy will come in. If he is keen and energetic he will hustle around till he gets a job,

it may be such as weeding a garden, washing an automobile, acting as messenger, sweeping out a shop, cleaning windows, etc., but whatever job he gets he will do it with such an amount of pep that his employer will want to make further use of him or pay him higher. He will get his uniform alright in the end. I have known hundreds—I might almost say thousands, of the poorest boys who have done this. And how proud they are of their uniform when they have succeeded in getting it by their own effort in overcoming the snags of poverty. My! how they strut around and throw a chest like old turkey cocks.

These are the fellows I like and respect as true genuine manly Scouts.

Another point that a Scout has to remember about uniform is that it is not only himself who is judged by his uniform but his Scoutmaster. If boys turn out in slovenly fashion, onlookers may say to themselves, "Well, the Scoutmaster of that Troop must be a slacker to let his boys appear like that. He can't have put the Scout spirit of smartness into them." So a slovenly Scout lets down his Scoutmaster and his Troop. Similarly if the Troop turns out, as I am bound to say most Troops do, spick and span in correct uniform, the Scouts in it are doing a "Good Turn" to their Scoutmaster for he will get the credit for it. Show me a smart Troop and I can show you a good Scoutmaster; show me a well turned out boy, and I can show you a good scout. So much depends on example from the top.

Another point about uniform which is seldom taken into consideration is its effect on the public. Where the Scout Association has complained of want of public support, I have often found that the Scouts were not fully dressed in uniform, with the consequence that though the public may have heard evidence, and consequently can take little interest in them. Naturally, also, the smarter the uniform the greater the inflow of recruits to the Movement.

Smartness in uniform comes from the top. The example set by the Commissioner is followed by the Scoutmasters and the Scoutmasters are followed by the boys.

Inflammable material.

Many of us believe our Movement's greatest work in India can be accomplished not with Cubs or Scouts, but with Rovers. The Indian youth of eighteen to twenty years is inflammable material: any flint can release a spark that will set light to the tinder of his enthusiasm. He is easily led easily swayed and if his enthusiasm

be for the wrong things then he can work a world of harm. If Rovering could be the spark however it is possible to envisage a youth of India that would ultimately prove of inestimable benefit to the country. (Alan C. McKay, Commissioner for Unemployment.)

The Rover Instructor Badge.

THERE are two proficiency badges which Rovers may gain and wear: Rover Instructor's and Rambler's. The conditions governing these badges are set out in Rules 507 and 508 and I do not wish to waste space by setting them out in full. Both these badges mark a continuation of and specialisation in, the general lines on which the training of the individual Rover should be carried out.

For the moment I want to discuss the Rover Instructor Badge. This develops from, and is specially mentioned in connection with, the Rover's appreciation of the principles, aims and methods of Scouting in all its three main sections. The badge may be earned either for work with Cubs or work with Scouts, a definite minimum instructional period of three months, and a high standard of instructional ability being required in each case.

In order to qualify for the badge by work with Cubs ability to instruct in all First and Second Star work and in two Cub Proficiency badges is required. In order to get down to the "whys and wherefores" of star work Rovers will find a perusal of *Letters to a Wolf Cub* of real value. Although that book was first written as a series of letters addressed to a real, live Wolf Cub, Rovers need not think that it is below their notice. One of the essentials to good instruction is an understanding of the mind of the instructed. Anything therefore, that is designed or worded so as to appeal to the Cub himself is of the greatest use to Scouter or Rover who feels himself attracted to Cub work.

When Star work has been mastered practically as well as theoretically—for Cubs have little use for a Rover who can tell them the theory of turning head over heels but cannot perform the evolution (or is it revolution?) himself—the Rover has twelve badges, from which to select his two subjects. He has scope for the athletically-minded, the service minded, the hobby-minded, or the naturalist. The choice is not however, entirely that of the Rover himself, for he must be guided by the needs of the Pack and the abilities of its Scouters. If the Cubmaster is a supernaturalist, there is little need for a Rover Instructor along that line. If the Cubmaster is a lady, there is scope for the athletically minded Rover.

When the Rover has selected his two or more subjects he should read up what is written about that badge in Part II of the Wolf Cub's Handbook. This will ground him in the theory of

the subject, but again he must set out to acquire for himself a real practical knowledge, or else it may be a case of the blind leading the blind and it is not right to lead innocent Cubs into a ditch.

To some it may seem that the Rover who takes up Cub work for his Instructor's Badge is choosing the easier task, but, believe me, that is not really the case, as those who deal with the youngsters know full well. Just try taking a bond of Cubs out of doors to study the observer badge and see how acute your own observation has to be in order to keep track of them. At Arrow Park in 1929 I took off my hat to the young lady Cubmaster who roped her cubs together like chain gong and so lost none of them in the mud.

Apart from this, there is a general desire to interest more Rovers in Cub work, and it has been found that many of them have a little expected aptitude for it. I would urge Rovers and Crews to pay more attention to the Cub section of Scouting as an outlet for their energies and their instincts for service.

Turning to the Scout side of the Rover Instructor Badge, we find that numerically less is demanded. The alternative qualifications are (a) the subjects of the First Class Badge, (b) One of the King's Scout or Bushman's thong badges, (c) any TWO other scout proficiency badges. Any one of these alternatives however demands a comparatively higher standard of knowledge and ability. The order of these alternative states the preference so far as the development and welfare of Scouting are concerned but the rub is that it is implicitly on a good instructor that he has himself been able to pass the tests in the subjects in which he is instructing. In passing, one might well ask: What properties of our Rover Scouts are themselves First Class Scouts?

Special classes or courses for First Class Scouts are not desirable but the Rover taking up First Class work for his Instructor's Badge will be required to coach and encourage one or more Scouts and to supplement the instruction that they are receiving normally in the Troop. Any suggestion to separate even for a short period, these boys from their Patrol or Troop should be turned down at once, for that is altogether against the spirit of the training of a First Class Scout. On the other hand a Rover expert in First Class subjects may be able to take a complete Patrol in hand and HELP the

Patrol Leader to bring his Patrol to a higher standard in Scouting.

The King's Scout Badges are worth listing, for they spell service, and through a more intensive study of them a Rover can further his training in service. They are Airman, Ambulance Man, Climber, Coast Watchman, Cyclist, Fireman, Horseman, Public Health Man, Rescuer, Signaller, of which Ambulance Man and either Pathfinder or Coast Watchman are obligatory. There is scope here for either the intellectual or the physically minded Rover as well as a varied List from which to make an individual choice.

The Camper Badge is an essential qualification for the Bushman's Thong, with two other badges, one selected from Naturalist, Stalker, or Tracker, and the other from Forester, Starman or Weatherman. Incidentally Explorer and Pioneer could with advantage be added to the latter list. The Bushman's Thong is an advanced Scout craft badge and to be regarded as such, in the same way as the King's Scout is an advanced service badge. A Rover seeking to further his knowledge of Scoutcraft could hardly do better than go for his Instructor's Badge along these lines.

The two other Scout proficiency badges that can qualify a Rover as an Instructor will normally develop the handcraft and hobby side of his training and apart from that there is no need for me to say anything about this alternative condition.

A Scout Game. From "Kim"

There are several variations of Kim's Game. A table or tray is prepared with a large assortment of articles on it—train-tickets, thimbles, spoons, boxes, matches, pepper-pot, pencil, chain and so forth. Each player is allowed to examine the articles for a given time, without touching anything, then all must write down names and particulars of as many as possible from memory. The manner is the one who produces the longest list. One point is scored for each article correctly listed and one point deducted for every imaginary article included.

A real Noise.

A variation is to form teams, the leader of each making the list. When teams are formed, one is permitted to make as much uproar as it likes while the other is examining the articles.

There are, however, two other points in connection with the Rover Instructor Badge that I should like to mention. First, the possession of that badge does not necessarily qualify a Rover for the rank of instructor under Rule 159. I speak without any real authority, but I would like to see that appointment reserved for others than Rovers and normally for lay members of an older age. Even though not appointed under Rule 159 there is no necessity for a Rover Instructor to confine his service to the members of his own Group. Many Rovers and Crews actually serve their whole Local Association or District area.

Second, encouragement to Rovers to qualify for the Rover Instructor badge serves to dot the i's and cross the t's of this extract from *Rover Scouts* :—

"The solution found to the general question (fixed Patrols or no fixed Patrols) is to divide the Crew according to the numbers who are present at any crew function and according to the necessities of the particular work or play in hand. If this is coupled with encouragement to each individual Rover to specialise in and master, some Scout or other activity which leads to his recognition by the Crew as their expert in that line then possibly the best organisation has been achieved. Each Rover who has made good in his line then has a chance of showing what he can do as a Leader and has an opportunity of accepting responsibility and developing his powers of command."

A further variation is to let the players make a mental picture of a room, then go outside while the positions of pictures, chairs, books and ornaments are changed, windows opened or closed, and so on. When the competitors return they have to make lists of the alterations.

Still another variation is to ask the players to note how two or three people are sitting on their chairs, go out of the room while the positions are changed, then return and note the differences. Even changed positions of hands and feet must be noted.

We need More.

We need more Scouts—the better for the record shows that, taking it by and large, boys trained as scouts make good citizens. (*President Roosevelt.*)

Cubbing: Past, Present and Future.

By J. F. COLQUHOUN, *Headquarters Commissioner for Wolf Cubs.*

FROM time to time our elders chew their beards and bemoan the passing of the "good old days" of Scouting. I am not one of them. I am only middle-aged in Scouting and I declare emphatically that the state of the movement is better now than it has ever been. Does this apply also to Cubbing? Certainly. Consider—

The Past

In the "good old days" Cubbing was junior Scouting, packs were known to compete with troops in knotting and signalling. There were Cub Patrol Leaders. Cubs learnt six knots and sixteen points of the compass, and carried broomsticks. It is rumoured that there was bayonet drill, but that was probably war fever and in any case exceptional.

All honour to the pioneers of 1914—they had nothing but their native sense to guide them, no precedence, no books, no local organization. What wonder if they used Scouting for Boys in the absence of anything else? The wonder is that by the time the Wolf Cub's Handbook appeared in 1916, so much should have been done to put Cubbing on the right lines. Two names stand out among many, the Chief himself and Miss Barclay. A host of others deserve mention, but records are scarce and they must remain anonymous. They invented, they experimented and they were not afraid to scrap.

They found out their mistakes and gradually invented a separate Cub Technique.

The Staff at I. H. Q. was small and (I suspect) not very keen on the new branch. In consequence regards are almost entirely lasting. It is an ambition of mine to gather material. If any of the pioneers read this article, I should be most grateful if they would recall and send me stories of the early days and if they have any early programmes or papers of any kind I should be delighted if I might copy and return them. Many Scout people (Commissioners and others) would have nothing to do with the upstart branch, and separation was for some time a distinct possibility. There were actually a few Wolf Cub Local Associations. But those were the good old days, mercifully past.

Gradually it became recognised that the beginnings of education as happy healthy helpful citizens should not be deferred until the age of 11 and over and with that recognition came increasing co-operation, between Scouting and Cubbing, with happy results to both sections.

Numbers increased very rapidly, despite a thinning out of the very large packs of early days. Packs of 70 upwards were not uncommon. At the first conference, one Cubmaster spoke modestly of his nice little pack of 90 Cubs, while another announced that his pack had over 300 badges, and that the totem would carry no more ribbons. When the war finished there were 38,000 Cubs in the United Kingdom. By 1929, there were 134,000; 1932, 161,000. Our largest number, so far. I would remind those who are depressed at the most recent census figure of 151,000 that we have still 17,000 more Cubs than we had in 1929, although the number of boys of Cub age is less now than then.

The Present

It may perhaps be helpful, if I tabulate very briefly some of the points which have needed attention in the past and still need attention in some places to-day. There have been successes in plenty, and the Branch has very much to be proud of; but we shall do better to strengthen the weak points than dwell on the strong ones. Here then is a tabloid list for your consideration:

(1) Balance of work and play. Do we play too much with the result that the eager youngster who wants to learn interesting things goes away unsatisfied? In particular do we use the badge system intelligently?

(2) Is Cubbing sometimes too childish? For example are our stories pretty—pretty rather than manly.

(3) Are our activities too gentle? Remember the story of the Patrol Leader who interrupted the explanation of a tame relay game by enquiring "What do we do next,—kiss him?" and apply the moral to Cub games and activities.

(4) Is the good turn to somebody, everyday honoured in the breach rather than in the observance?

(5) Is Discipline firm but happy—all it might be? Do Scouters complain that Cubs going up are ill-disciplined?

(6) Are ceremonies slipshod or ill-prepared?

(7) Do we use the Going-up Ceremonies?

(8) What are we doing about the health of our Cubs? Have we digested the "Gilcraft" article on the subject in the *Scouter*, January, 1935, and what are we doing about it? Is nearly all our Cubbing in-doors?

(9) Have we solved the problems of going up in our groups?

(10) Might our standard of displays and entertainments be still further improved?

(11) Are we doing all we should to weed out the inefficient (but well meaning), adult in our midst? In other words are our Cubs made to suffer, because we do not like hurting other peoples' feelings?

(12) Do we make the best use of Cub parent?

A dozen other questions will occur to you, but space forbids a further recital.

The Future

What of the next twenty-one years? I am no prophet, but ask you to consider what follows. Where views are expressed, they are mine and not those of the Cub Branch generally, still less of Indian Headquarters.

We must keep our eyes open for the changing needs of the boy, and this requires much closer co-operation with the educational authorities, and in particular with the local school teachers, than we have secured in the past; school is becoming more interesting year by year, but I believe there will always be a better quality in interests and adventures, which you enter into voluntarily. Adventure, then, must continue to be our watchword, but adventure different in kind from that the boy gets elsewhere. I feel certain that the enthusiasm, which is so general among old wolves will continue to find the right solutions. But we must have increased co-operation among ourselves and particularly between Indian Headquarters and the people who are doing the work. Once again I appeal to my readers to share their discoveries and their experiments with us, and with each other.

It must still be our aim to attract an increasing proportion of the boys of Cub age. We have a largely increased staff of old wolves and should be capable of tackling more boys without sacrificing efficiency. But there is crying need for more old wolves. There is still only one Assistant Cubmaster to every two Packs. I am lost in wonder at the Cubmaster who manages to run a pack single handed, but it is not fair either to the Cubmaster or the Pack. Let us go a-fishing for more helpers, and use

Special Value.

It cannot too often be repeated that the Scout Movement possess a special value for us, in India, by reason of its production healthy and open air outlook towards men and things and

the Cubs as bait. When your fish is on the hook play him gently. Do not jerk the line and be too sudden, else the fish will escape. When the new helper is caught, do we not still require a much greater supply of skilled advice, especially for new Cubmasters? No one ought to be given a pack to run without opportunities for speedy and reliable training.

Much requires to be done in equalising the effectiveness of the pack and the troop in groups. Whether it is the pack that is weak and the troop good or *vice versa*, the effect on the Cub's career is equally unfortunate. There is still insufficient co-operation in some districts between Scout and Cub Authorities in this matter. An A. D. C. (Cubs) told me the other day, he did not dare to try to improve further the programmes of some of his packs, for the Cubs would never stay in Scouting if he did so.

If it is true, as some say, that boy intelligence is developing earlier, will there soon be a case for raising Scout Tenderfoot and Second Class standards with consequent increase of Cub standards? Similarly, may there not be some revision of age limits as the years go on?

Social conditions tend to improve, families are smaller and parents have more leisure to attend to less children. These factors have to be taken into account. Shall we one day develop along the lines of Cubbing in the United States, with more emphasis on the Six and the home side of Cubbing, and less upon the full pack meeting? Shall we ever cease to serve a useful purpose?

There is no need to feel depressed at that last question. If we succeeded along with other agencies in so spreading Cub and Scout Standards and activities that they become part of the ordinary life of the nation, we should feel proud rather than sad, for our work would have been well done indeed. But that prospect is, I think very far distant. If we continue to keep abreast of the times, and to use our brains as well as our hearts in the service of Scouting, I have no doubt but that we shall continue to serve that highly useful purpose of helping to train character through the organisation of the boy's out-of-school adventures.

also in generating a fellow feeling among all races and communities which is so vital to citizenship. (H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore and Chief Scout of the State.)

The Chief Scout Sails.

The Chief Scout with Lady Baden-Powell and their two daughters, left London in the SS. *Mantala* on Saturday for their extensive tour of South Africa.

They are travelling via Suez Canal, and the ship will call at Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden, and will arrive at Mombasa on Saturday November 16.

After the East London Jamboree there is no set programme.

The Chief Scout will travel in various parts of the Union of South Africa and Northern and Southern Rhodesia sightseeing, fishing and studying the progress of Scouting in that part of the world. He will also take the opportunity of paying a special visit to his son Peter, who is



A Girl Guide Company in Camp.

The Chief Scout will spend the following month in Nairobi and Kenya, leaving Mombasa on December 19th and making calls at Zanzibar, Dar. es-Salaam, Beira, and Lourenço Marques, before arriving in East London on January 2nd, in time for the Big South Africa Jamboree which is to take place there from January 3rd to 15th.

serving with the Rhodesian Police.

The party will sail from Cape Town on June 9th and will travel home by the West Coast route, calling at Lebite, Luanda, Duala, Lages, Cotonou, Accra, Takoradi, Port Bouet, Free-town and Las Palmas, arriving back at Southampton on July 10th.

A Parent speaks out.

It is true of course that my boy does not belong to the prize boys section at school and is not exactly studious. On the other hand I think he would have been far worse if he had not been in the scout group.

Scouting has steadied the distracting uncreative wasting way of the evening time and has certainly made him better than what he would have been.

Answers to Scout competition on p. 34.

- (1) Knot (2) B. P. or Plume. (3) Rover.
- (4) Law. (5) Damper. (6) Twist. (7) Flag.
- (8) Pat-rol. (9) Flies (of a tent). (10) Second.
- (11) Pandage. (12) Gil (l)-well. (13) Lead-er
- (r). (14) Tent. (15) T-rek. (16) Scar-f
- (17) Com (e)-pass. (18) Hike.

Scouting and Education.

Capt. T. W. Barnard's Address.

Education week Celebration.

"The School and World Fellowship" was the theme of the fifth day of the Education Week which was celebrated on 17th October 1935 at 5.30 P.M. at Wenlock Park, South Beach Road, Triplicane. Mr. Justice Venkataramana Rao presided and Mr. T. W. Barnard, Assistant Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts gave a speech on "Scouting and Education."

Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath welcomed the teachers to the Association.

The Chairman in the course of his remarks said that the problem of education was engaging the best minds of India and other countries, but as yet they had not agreed upon any definite programme of reform. Scientific discoveries of modern times had brought about to the forefront the vital defects that existed in the present system of education. He remembered one scientist pointing out that an understanding of the psychology of the boy must be the basis upon which the system of education must be based. In actual practice it was known that students who passed their examinations had proved miserable failures.

Proceeding, he observed that the importance which the Scout movement played as an adjunct to school life was now well recognised on all hands. The teacher, like the gardener, must secure for the child the best soil and the best exposure. The Scout movement furnished both, at any rate the best exposure. Ideas of self-reliance and self-discipline and the spirit of adventure and comradeship were the main features of the Scout Movement. After all the end and aim of education was to develop ones character and it might be said that in a large measure the Scout Movement had within the last decade developed this quality in students. A teacher in a school could not be expected to do all that was required for a boy outside the school and this the Scout movement supplied in a large measure. The Movement filled a large gap in the school life of a boy.

Concluding, he observed that the future of India depended upon the right training of youth and equipping them with attainments that would enable them to discharge their obligations to themselves and to their country.

Scouting and Education.

Captain T. W. Barnard, in his address, on "Scouting and Education," traced the history

of the Movement from 1907 when Lord Baden Powell started it.

He added: "Scouting is a corrective to the bookishness of modern schooling; the demands for book learning are so insistent in these days for all kinds of work that schools must train their boys to pass the qualifying examinations required. Here, Scouting can do valuable work. Our training is a practical one; the Tenderfoot has his knots to tie; the Second Class Scout has ambulance and cooking to do; the First Class Scout had to use an axe or show efficiency in carpentry. The whole Badge system is a constant encouragement to the Scout to do something for a definite purpose. In camp all this is multiplied several times. There are tents to erect, fires to make, cooking to do, and other innumerable things to be done for the happiness of all. Such training tends to increase a boy's sense of self-reliance and respect."

"The Scout method in this matter is a great advance on old methods of teaching good conduct. It is the sound one of assuming that each Scout is doing his best to live up to the Scout Law. This atmosphere of expectation, and the creating of opportunities for practising the Scout standard of conduct, have proved far more successful than all the preaching and sermons that boys have endured in previous generations."

In conclusion, the speaker said: "The motto of the Scout is 'Be Prepared,' that is, prepared for Service where it is needed. It is of little use to say that you will be of service if you have no practical knowledge of how to help in time of difficulty. This is part of our training as Scouts. We believe that when a teacher takes up Scouting, he will help not only his boys but himself—he cannot do otherwise for with the formation of a Scout Unit in his school an entirely new and sympathetic atmosphere is created. We know and appreciate that many teachers are Scouters. We want more men for that work and we hope that you who have not already considered scouting as a means to a great end will join us and that those who are Scouters will return to their duties encouraged to persevere in their work which is going to be of such immense assistance to the rising generation of India."

There was a Scout demonstration indoors.

Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle proposed the vote of thanks, and the meeting terminated.

What Scouts do in other countries.

Professor L. P. Jacks speaks on Physical Education at Manchester.

High Tribute to Scouting.

Professor L. P. Jacks, M.A., D.D., LL.D., B. Litt., in an address to the Scout Workers' Conference assembled at Manchester on Physical Education, paid high tribute to the Boy Scout Movement. He said, "I look upon the Scout Movement as the most promising educational movement of our time."

In Scout training, he remarked, knowledge and skill go hand in hand. So many movements and organisations place lofty ideals before their members, but never explain how those ideals can be attained. In Scouting, the boys are never in the dark: they are not just told what to do, but are shown how to do it. The whole boy, soul, mind, body and character, is considered; not just part of him. That, said Dr. Jacks, should be the principle of all education.

In defining Physical Education, Dr. Jacks said that so many people confused the term Physical Education with physical exercises.

Physical education is not mere exercise and big muscles: it has a much higher aim and the speaker felt that if the schools devoted more attention to physical education the Scout Movement would find their work much easier and more fruitful.

The balance of the body was the keynote of physical education, and it stands to reason that an unbalanced body stands a poor chance of achieving a balanced mind.

If there were better physical education in the schools, all work would be better done, all games would be better played, there would be more competence, more skill, self-reliance and self-respect, more health and more sanity.

Dr. Jacks remarked that there were more insane people outside the lunatic asylums than there are in, that is, people morally insane.

The speaker told a story of his visit to a Scout camp with a friend who was making an exhaustive study of the Movement.

Dr. Jacks remarked, "What a joy it is to see so many healthy faces." His friend replied, "What impresses me is the sanity of the whole thing," and, said Dr. Jacks, Scouting was never paid a higher compliment.

Dr. Jacks then proceeded to explain what Physical Education would do for the boy.

It would give him balance in standing and walking.

He would learn to throw the weight, strain and pressure of the body in the way Nature intended.

He would learn how to breathe correctly, and the speaker mentioned that a headmaster of a large elementary school once told him that not 5 per cent. of his boys knew how to breathe.

The boy would also learn the rhythmical movements of his arms and legs, and also the use of his hands, that they were not made for him to put in his pockets, but to use with skill in his pockets, but to use with skill in a number of ways.

Surely, said Dr. Jacks, the boy trained in this way would respond better to Scout training and the many Scout practices for the encouragement of self-reliance and the building of character would be given a full chance of success.

Dr. Jacks' address was greeted with tremendous applause, and the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, voiced his own personal appreciation.

Lord Mayor of Manchester Boy Scout.

Over 1,200 Scout workers attended the open conference of the Boy Scout Movement at Manchester last week-end.

The delegates were accorded a civic reception at the Town Hall on their arrival.

Before the reception the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, invested the Lord Mayor of Manchester as a Scout, and later in the evening referred to him as "his Tenderfoot" and hoped that when he (the Chief Scout) visited Manchester again he would find the Lord Mayor in Scout uniform.

Ulster Scouts Bazaar.

An old English village, including castle, lych-gate and maypole, will be the scene of the Ulster Boy Scouts Bazaar at the King's Hall, Belfast, on 1st and 2nd November. Lord Derby, while on his first visit to Ireland, will perform the opening ceremony.

Her Grace the Duchess of Abercorn, wife of the Governor-General of Northern Ireland, and Chief Commissioner of the Ulster Girl Guides, will be the Chairman.

Also taking part in the ceremony will be the Prime Minister (Lord Craigavon, M. P.), the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, President of the Methodist Church in Ireland the Dean of Belfast, and the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.

The opening ceremony takes place at 2.45 p.m. on Friday, 1st November, and every possible effort is being made by the Ulster Scouts to make it a success.

A Film Record of the Scout Movement.

THE Boy Scouts Association are to keep a film record of their growth and development, and preparations are well in hand for the first instalment of this historical film.

The first instalment will consist of episodes in Scouting up to the Australian Jamboree of this year and further instalments will be produced from time to time.

The film will be prefaced with an introductory talk by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and where silent films are included a commentary will most likely be given by Sir Percy Everett, Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association, and the Chief Scout's assistant at the experimental camp held at Brownsea Island in 1907.

When Scouting started, the cinematograph film was in its infancy, so the film story of the Movement cannot commence until the year 1920, the occasion of the first National Jamboree held at Olympia.

Other episodes in the first instalment will include scenes at Gilwell Park, the Scouts Training Centre at Chingford Essex; the Alexandra Park Rally, 1922, attended by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; a Rally held at Madras, when a special presentation was made to Dr. Annie Besant; the Imperial Jamboree held at Wembley in 1924; and the British representative Troop to the Second International Jamboree at Copenhagen in the same year.

There are some excellent shots of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales receiving a bronze bison from the Boy Scouts of America as a tribute to the good turn of an unknown London Boy Scout which caused the Boy Scout Movement to be established in the United States.

There are many excellent scenes of the great 21st Birthday Jamboree held at Arrow Park, Birkenhead, the first World Rover Moot held at Kandersteg in Switzerland in 1931, the Fourth International Jamboree at Godollo in Hungary in 1933, and the Australian Jamboree of 1935.

From now on every big event in the growth and development of Scouting will be recorded by cine camera.

Some of the best films of scout events are those taken by the Chief Scout himself, who is an excellent cinematographer.

At the recent Open Conference held at Manchester the Chief Scout gave a display of

his films and the audience were loud in their praise of the really excellent photography represented.

Another expert cinematographer in the Movement is Mr. P. B. Nevill, H. Q. Commissioner for Kindred Societies. Mr. Nevill was the official Hsadquarters film representative at the World Rover Moot held in Sweden this year. This film had a private showing at I. H. Q. on Friday last: it is an excellent piece of work and will shortly be available to Scout audiences throughout the country.

Woodlarks Camp Site.

A recent statement in the WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN concerning Special Tests Scouting may have given the impression that the Woodlarks Camp Site at Farnham, Surrey, is a ground specially maintained by the Boy Scouts Association. This is not so.

Woodlarks is a camp site for cripples, and is entirely a private venture by three people and concerns no particular organisation. The camp site is available for any boy, girl, woman or man who is a cripple, and it is not essential that they should be Guides or Scouts.

As it happens the staff are practically all volunteers from the Scout and Guide Movements, and a considerable number of the campers have been from those two Movements.

Woodlarks has no financial support except from donations and subscriptions from those who appreciate its value.

Gilt Cross for Gallantry

The Boy Scouts Association has awarded the Gilt Cross to Rover Scout Vernon C. Hite, age 25, of the 2nd Finchley Group, in recognition of his gallantry in rescuing a boy, George H. Healy, of Edgware, from drowning in Stoneyfield Pond, Mill Hill.

Rover Scout Hite and his friend, Albert Flood, were walking near the pond during lunch hour when a little girl ran up to them and said that a boy had fallen in the pond. They immediately crossed the field to the pond and found there a group of children who were apparently spending the day in the fields. Some of the more adventurous had made a raft; this had collapsed and Healy had fallen into the water.

Healy was already under the water when Hite reached the pond, and before he could

(Continued on page 40)

How to make Small Wooden Animals.

(By A. B. ELLIS).

THE following notes on the making of small wooden toy animals may be of interest to Troops that have no facilities for the more usual or larger kinds of woodwork. The tools required are few and inexpensive, and the amount of material used is very small. The work can be done in any place where there is a small firm table.

What to Use.

The simplest and most satisfactory kind of toy animal to make consists of different pieces, usually three, cut out with a fretsaw and put together. For these the following tools, etc., are sufficient: coping saw; cutting table; light hammer; square or bird-cage awl; sandpaper, No. 1; glue; fine nails; tracing and carbon paper; a firm table; wood; painting materials; and a half round file, 6" long, 2nd cut.

For this small work I strongly recommend a coping saw in preference to the ordinary hand fretsaw, which is a cumbersome and ill-balanced contrivance. The coping saw is much cheaper, lighter and handier to use, and takes stronger and more efficient saw blades. In passing, I might add that the coping saw will also take metal-cutting blades, and is useful for cutting thin sheet metal and tube such as mild steel, brass, copper, etc., as well as vulcanite, celluloid and similar materials. The nails should be veneer pins about $\frac{3}{8}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times$ 20.

Three ply wood should be used for most of the parts. An easy thickness to cut is $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres (about $\frac{1}{8}$ "), but 3 mm. (about $\frac{1}{16}$ ") and 6 mm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") also come in for different-sized animals. If there is any kind of workshop or factory in the neighbourhood using plywood, the owners will probably have any amount of scrap pieces quite large enough to make small toys, which they will be thankful to sell for a few pence, or even give away. If it is possible to get hold of any really good white deal or pine $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, it is excellent for making the middles of larger animals, but the ordinary rough deal full of grain and resin is useless.

The Actual Making.

First of all a pattern is needed. There is probably at least one member of the Troop who can draw fairly well. An outline drawing must be made, as good and as simple as possible. It must then be divided into parts suitable for cutting out. As a rule the head and body without the legs should be in one piece to make the

middle of the animal, and the body (sloped off at the shoulders) with the legs should form the sides. Drawings should be from about 2" to 4" high. Birds are best made in one piece of fairly thick wood, say $\frac{3}{4}$ " with thin wood wings nailed on the sides. The actual shape of the wing must be conventionalised to a certain extent so as to fit in with the shape and colour of the body.

The next step is to trace the drawing on to the wood with carbon paper. The middles should usually be on thicker wood than the sides. Sides with thin legs should always be made of play and care must be taken to arrange the pattern so that the grain of the wood runs down the legs and the across it. Otherwise breakages will be frequent.

If several copies of the same animal are required, it will be best to cut out a very thin wood pattern, and draw round it closely and carefully with a finely pointed pencil. If the pencil is allowed to become at all blunt the animal will grow in size and will lose its shape. Some small animals and birds can be cut in a single piece of thick wood, and will stand quite firmly.

During the actual cutting, see that the saw is held quite upright any leaning to the sides will not only give a sloping edge to the pieces but will break the saw blades more quickly than anything else. A good cutter has to put in a new blade, because the teeth are worn out, more often than for a broken one.

When the parts are all cut out, the rough hairy edges must be cleaned off. This is most easily done by wrapping pieces of sandpaper round narrow strips of wood, fastening them at the top with a small tack, and using them like files.

The parts are then glued and nailed together. Before the glue sets on the second side, the animal should be set up on a piece of glass, or something perfectly smooth, to make certain that the legs on both sides are touching the ground.

When the parts are nailed firmly together, it will be necessary to go over the backs and wherever the three parts meet, and trim them with a file to the same shape and level. This trimming up of the outline should be done with the original drawing at hand for constant reference, or the final result may differ considerably from the first design. Tails can be made from string, and ears cut from old gloves. These are glued into holes made with the awl.



Painting the animals may be done with student's oil colours, which can be bought in small tubes quite cheaply. These should be mixed with a little of the best turpentine and a few drops of extra pale Japan goldsize. The goldsize makes the paint dry quickly. Terebene should never be used, because it turns the colours dull and muddy in a very short time. Goldsize is a very quick-drying tough varnish, and is the most suitable for the final coat on this small work. One or more coats may be given according to the amount of gloss preferred.

The following list of paints will give practically all the shades and colours required, except purples. If these should be needed for any foreign birds, crimson lake can be added to your supply, which should contain: chrome yellow; raw sienna; burnt sienna; raw umber; flake white; ivory black; vermilion; and ultramarine. The last two are the most expensive, but they are both strong colours, and only small quantities are needed. About three sizes of short flat hogshair brushes will be required, about $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. An old white saucer or plate makes an excellent palette.

Scout Correspondents wanted

Scout Herbert McLuhan, Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada aged 16 would like to correspond with an Indian Scout.

Patrol Leader M. V. Achuthan, Shoranur, S. Malabar, S. India, aged 17, would like to correspond with a Patrol Leader from other countries.

Scoutmaster K. A. Vaidyanathan, Shoranur, S. Malabar, S. India, would like to correspond with a scoutmaster from other countries.

Promotion?

It is not uncommon to find among Scouters the idea that Rover and Scout officers are of higher rank than Cub officers. This is wrong. The Cubmaster ranks equally with the Scoutmaster and Rover Leader and similarly the Assistant Cubmaster with the Assistant Scoutmaster and Assistant Rover Leader. I mention this because many promising young Cub officers are lost to cubbing because they think a move to the Troop or Crew is a step upward.

A Scout Competition.

(By K. C. MASTERMAN, G. S. M., 1st Corie, Australia.)

I tried this competition successfully on a Wood Badge Training Course in Tasmania, and some Scouters might like to make use of it. Give the competitors verbally, or on paper, the following words, etc. Each answer has some connection with Scouting; for example "The personnel of a business" represents "Staff."

1. A negative.
2. A brand of motor spirit.
3. A British make of car.
4. Necessity knows none.
5. Not so dry.
6. Games after Oliver.
7. A flower which may be purple or yellow.
8. Half butter and half bread.
9. None of us.
10. A small division of time.
11. A group of musicians and the time you have lived.
12. How fish breaths and a water-hole.

13. A heavy metal and to make a mistake.
 14. A number and its first letter.
 15. A beverage and the last of a ship.
 16. Left by a wound and then a letter.
 17. Approach and go by.
 18. An aspirate and a short name for a Jew.
- The answers will be found on page 29.

Two Reasons

Scouting must be encouraged for two reasons, namely, Self-improvement through Self-Reliance and Character building, and improvement of others by personal example of Service and usefulness. (Sir R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar, Dewan of Cochin and the State Scout Commissioner.)

Schoolmaster: "If Shakespeare were alive to-day, would he still be regarded as a remarkable man?" Pupil: "I'd just think so. Why, he'd be 370 years old!"

Divisional Plan of Troop Management.

(By RAY. W. SWEAZEY.)

Very often a Scoutmaster finds that he has so many jobs to perform that he doesn't know which way to turn. He may assign various individuals in his Troop to be responsible for various tasks and then find that after a lapse of time that the task has not been done and he doesn't recall who was responsible for the job.

We have had in effect during the past six months a plan which we have termed "The Divisional Plan" which to date has been very effective both in fixing definite responsibility upon each Troop officer and in assuring the proper performance of each of the many

duties necessary for the successful operation of a Scout Troop.

At a meeting of our staff all of the duties were outlined and then distributed into six separate divisions each division being assigned to one of the Troop officers who is responsible for each of the duties in his division. (This of course in no way affects the activity programme planning, etc., of the Patrol Leaders' Council.) After some lengthy discussion and exchange of opinions as to what the necessary jobs in the Troop were our list looked something like this.

Advancements.
Transfers.
Promotions.
Suspensions.
Personnel.
Membership Applications.

Division of Administration.
(The Scoutmaster.)

Meeting Programmes.
Hike programmes.
Contests.
Leadership Training.
Ceremonies.
Summer camp.
Scoutcraft Instruction.

Division of Programme.
(An Assistant Scoutmaster.)

Outdoor camping.
Hikes.
Recreation.
Basketball Team.
Publicity.
Rallies and Camp-o-Rols.

Division of Activity.
(An Assistant Scoutmaster.)

Patrol Advancement.
Patrol Records.
Patrol Leadership.
Patrol Line-up.
Patrol Projections.
Patrol Meetings.

Division of Patrol Organisation.
(The Senior Patrol Leader)

Dues Records.
Advancement Records.
Financial Records.
Delinquents.

Division of Records.
(The Troop Scribe.)

Troop Equipment.
Purchasing.

Division of Property.
(The Quartermaster.)

Members of the Troop Committee act as "adult advisers" to the latter two divisions. While the distribution of duties as outlined above may not apply to all sizes of Troops, it can very easily be adopted to meet conditions and

I guarantee it will avoid any future question as to "Who'll do the Job? The Job comes up and the officer in charge of the division that covers that particular job is the one to do it. We've found it has worked wonders. 'Scouting'

Failure is a bend in the road—not the end of the journey.—Elsie Taylor.

Armistice Day.

On 11th November, being the Armistice Day the Scouts of Madras about 300 in number assembled at the War Memorial, on the Beach, under the Leadership of Capt. T. W. Barnard, Assistant Provincial Commissioner and presented a Guard of Honour to His Excellency, the Provincial Chief Scout. After His Excellency had

placed a wreath on the War Memorial, a wreath on behalf of the Boy Scouts Association was placed on the War Memorial by Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, District Scout Commissioner helped by two Scouts.

The function was an impressive one.

Scouting and University Men.

THE following speech by the Hon. Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scout Association, U. P., delivered at the Aligarh University, is of great interest.

"No Indian can fail to be moved and inspired by the sight of this great University. It is the fruit of the far sighted and patriotic labours of a great Indian and all Indians should rejoice that in the last century India produced a distinguished son like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan; You, my friends, are fortunate in being the students of learning. It is a privilege to be a student of this Muslim University. But I should ask you to remember that this privilege brings with it heavy responsibilities. India has a right to expect you to rise to the height of the occasion and of your responsibilities. You will be judged by your academic distinctions, it is true, but you will be judged more by the lives you lead and the examples you set after you leave this University. Remember, please, that a great deal will depend on your preparation and discipline while you are at the University.

It is therefore that I desire to speak to you for a few brief moments about the Scout Movement which, in my judgment, is calculated to bring about the best in you. You need hardly be told that sectional, communal, or racial jealousies and hostilities, are bringing into the mire the fair name of our beloved motherland. There is no thoughtful Indian who will not hold his head down in shame and anguish at the spectacle which unhappily is being witnessed in India today. I firmly believe that the Movement, which I have the honour to represent in in these Provinces, will destroy the germ of separateness which produces most of our troubles. You are, I hope, aware that our organisation has branches not only in India but also in other civilised countries of the world. If you join us in the true spirit of a Scout, you become a member of a great brotherhood which knows no distinction of race, religion of race, religion or country. An Indian Scout will forget that his brother Scout is Indian or English, Hindu or

muslim, Christian or Parsi, Canadian or Australian. A true scout in our Movement regards himself as a member of a great international brotherhood and feels pride his connection with a world-wide fraternity. The spirit that our Movement is out to spread in this country will in a very large measure combat all narrowness and pettiness and encourage and develop a broader outlook and larger sympathies.

Those of you who are interested in these problems, I am sure, realize how India is groaning to-day under the cruel weight of communalism. Differences of religion, it must be painfully confessed, have been converted into a curse which threatens to blast the future of our country. Our hope lies in **nationalism**, provided its object is **service** and not racial hatred and antagonism. But nationalism alone is not enough. It is a handmaid to internationalism that it should be welcome because the salvation of the world lies in internationalism. I maintain that our Movement is international in its aim and character and therefore I appeal to you, on whom the future very largely depends, to give us the joy of welcoming you as comrades and co-workers.

You are University men and you are expected to think of the lot of your less fortunate brethren in the villages. As Scouts it should be your pride and privilege to go amongst the villagers and to take your legitimate share in the **rural reconstruction** work that has been set on foot. The strength of a chain is measured by the strength of its weakest link. How can India give the best in her to the service of humanity if you allow millions of your sisters and brothers to remain in their present unsatisfactory condition villages? As Scouts it will be your duty to carry the message of hope into the remotest corners of our Province and cheerfully to work for village uplift at personal loss and discomfort. Difficulties there are bound to be, but a true scout whistles in face of difficulties. He does not allow himself to be downhearted and his happiness consists in disinterested service.

These are the two main ideas which I wish to put before you to-day. I am anxious to have your real sympathy and genuine co-operation. I want every one of you to join our Movement and thus give evidence of your keenness to participate in the great work that is sought to be done by our organisation. You are University men and your example will be followed by

other young men. With all earnestness I appeal to you to rise to the height of the true scout atmosphere and live in it. You will then find unselfish labour a joy, and sacrifice a privilege. I appeal to you to join our organisation which is pledged to the service of God, King and Country. I am extending to you the hand of fellowship and I sincerely hope you will grasp it.

Our Scout Camp.

A scout camp affords splendid opportunities for various Scouting activities and self improvement for boys. The camp is the climax of all Scouting activities.

The Christian High School, Udipi, Boy Scout Troop had an enjoyable Camp at Karkala from

crafts by arranging an interesting programme of activities such as tracking game, Patrol tent building, Signalling and first aid work. Competitions were held in Scout pace, carrying the despatch, Uniform relay, Scout lore, Elocution, Judging heights and distances, Games, etc.



The Little Flower School Troop, Salem, Winners of the Steele Memorial Cup.

Friday 25th to Tuesday 29th October, 1935. The camp was attended by 34 scouts.

Religion in Camp.—A special feature of our camp programme was the attention paid to Religion. Every Scout has encouraged to put into daily practice the precepts of the religion to which he belonged, reverently respecting the faiths of others. The troop assembled for Prayer (non-sectarian) both in the morning and in the evening at the end of the camp fire.

Scout craft.—Splendid opportunities were given to Scouts in practising various Scout

Some of the Scouts passed their First Class Test in cooking.

Exploring the neighbourhood.—A very useful part of our work in camp was exploring the neighbourhood of our camp site, Scouts were sent to collect various informations such as the names of the nearest doctors, number of schools and temples, population, etc. They were also asked to draw a rough sketch map. The information collected and recorded is a useful guide for other troops which may camp there.

Vist to places of interest.—Karkal is a place full of interesting monuments and temples of great Historical importance and as such the scouts found this camp specially useful. The Jain Gumata—a wonderful rock cut Jain Statue, the Chathurmuka Basadi, Ramasamudram—a lovely lake, were some of the things seen at Karkal. One afternoon we had a cycle trip from our camp to Moodabidri (about 10 miles away from Karkal) to see the magnificent carvings on thousand pillars of a wellknown Jain Basadi.

Recreation and Amusement.—A scout camp is a time of great merry making for boys especially when they meet round the camp fire after the day's hard work. Our camp fires were very entertaining with a variety of items,

games, Scout yells, songs and choruses. In addition to the camp fires opportunities were given to boys to use their talents in play acting by having 'Scout displays' one afternoon. Each patrol acted a short scene in which some useful scout activity or scout good turn was displayed.

Gaining friends.—Scouts gain friends wherever they go, and more so when they go out together for a camp. Our boys were happy to be able to form some new friends at Karkal especially from among their fellow pupils from the Karkal School with whom they played a friendly cricket match. We were also happy to have in our midst an old scout of our troop.

T. SALINS,
Scoutmaster.

District News.

Vellore Rover Scout Moot.

At the request of the Vellore Scouters, Mr. V. S. Ratnasabapathy, Provincial Organising Secretary, who arrived here on Friday attended the crew's demonstration of scout activities and camp fire and spoke about the impending Provincial Rover Moot and urged every rover to attend it.

He visited a number of local Scout groups in the town, and gave valuable suggestion to scouts.

In the afternoon, the All-Vellore Rover Moot, which was the first of its kind in this district, was held in the premises of the local Voorhees College. It was very well attended. Mr. James D. Isaac, the Assistant District Scout Commissioner, occupied the chair. Rev. S. Ponnurangam, Secretary of the District Scout Council, welcomed the Provincial Organising Secretary.

Mr. V. S. Ratnasabapathy, made a short speech and declared open the moot, after which Mr. T. S. Ratnam spoke on "Rover Citizenship" which was followed by Mr. James D. Isaac's address on Rover Scouts and their service to the packs and troops. Mr. M. Natesan Mudaliar, M.A., L.T., Headmaster of Sri Mahant's Devasthanam Hindu High School, Vellore, spoke pointing out to the scouts as to what was expected of them.

Mr. M. Alexander, District Rover Scout Leader, then presented some Rover problems. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. K. Vaidyanathan, Joint Secretary of the Council, and the singing of the National Anthem, the Moot came to a close.

Immediately after the conclusion of the moot, the Silver Jubilee Scout Pack entertained the visitors by a scout display, after which the Rover Mates' Conference was held.

After tea, the Scouters' Fellowship met at 6 p.m., Rao Sahib C. Doraiswamiiah, B.A., B.L., District Commissioner presiding. Mr. C. A. Joseph opened a discussion on "Creative use of leisure." The question of organising a scouters camp in January or February next was considered and was approved.

Anantapur Dt.

A Dt. Rally and Competition was held at Gooty on the 8th and 9th November at the London Mission High School grounds for the Secondary school troops in the district. I Urva-konda Troop was awarded the shield as first prize and the Dharmavaram Scouts a Cup as 2nd prize and Gooty Troop a cup as 3rd prize. In the Cub competitions, Gooty and Penukonda Packs were awarded the first and 2nd prizes respectively. There were about 150 Scouts and Cubs present in the function. In the evening a camp fire entertainment was given by the Scout and a public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Apparasundaram, Dt. Educational Officer and Mrs. Apparasundaram, distributed the prizes. Mr. V. S. Ratnasabapathy Provincial Organising Secretary, addressed the gathering on Scouting. Mr. F. M. Smith and Dr. Skinner were elected as Secretaries for the District Scout Council. Mr. P. Venkatesan, Dt. Commissioner assisted by Messrs. Raghavendra Rao and M. Kurien in charge of the Rally arrangements.

Salem.

Annual Scout and Cub competitions for Salem District was held on 21st October at the London Mission High School compound. Very interesting items of Scout craft were competed for by the Scouts. First prize among the Packs was obtained by the 5th Salem Pack of the London Mission Boarding House.

5th Salem Troop of the Little Flower High School, a photo of which is published in the centre of p. 37 was awarded the Steele Memorial Cup being the first group in the competitions. All the groups took part in the camp fire which was held on the same evening.

Messrs. A. V. Sundaram and Bernard Thomas were in charge of the Rally arrangements.

Tinnevely.

Tinnevely District Council arranged a Rally and camp of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers in the district on the 9th November 1935. Besides competitions in the camp a handicraft exhibition was also held. The arrangements of the camp and the Rally was under the command of a camp staff in charge of different departments under the direction of the Dt. Commissioner Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai.

Special Good Turn A batch of Scouts and Rovers of the Borstal School Group, Palamcottah, were going on a 4 mile hike on Friday the 25th October. They found near Mel-palayam Road two dogs thrown into a well and being pelted with stones by some mischievous boys. The Scouts ran to the spot and rescued the lives of these two dogs and persuaded the boys not to do so in future.

SCOUT'S GALLANTRY.

(BOY RESCUED FROM DROWNING).

A boy of about 12 years went to the tank on the road to Shenkottah for bath. He accidentally fell into it, but was rescued in time by a Scout.

A few passers-by on the road adjoining the tank seeing the boy struggling in the water, raised a hue and cry and a student of the Dt. Board High School who happened to pass along the way just then, by name P. L. Mahomed Mukdum, one of the Scouts of Tenkasi Sri Gomati Troop, ran to the spot, plunged into the tank and brought the boy struggling in the water to the shore. He also rendered first-aid and applied artificial respiration and after an hour or so the boy recovered completely and the scout escorted him home.

Cuddapah.

A meeting of the District Council was held in the Municipal High School, Cuddapah, on 6th October under the presidency of Mr. Rama Subba Reddi, President, District Board. Among the subjects considered at the meeting were the approval of the draft bye-laws and re-organisation of the District Council, election of members of the Executive.

Mr. S. Lakshminarasayya, Secretary, submitted a report of work done in the Muffasil during his tour along with Mr. V. S. Ratnasabhapathy, Provincial Organising Secretary. About 29 groups in as many as 12 places were visited on different places and local Associations were organised. The Council recorded its appreciation of the work done.

2nd Royacheti Group. The Rovers of the Second Royachoti Group, Govt. Training School, Royachoti, about 40 in number held a two days' successful camp near Matli in Royachoti Taluk on the 2nd and 3rd November.

Chingelput.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the District Scout Council was held on the 29th October under the presidency of Mr. C. V. Komon, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge. Mr. G. V. Job, Secretary of the Council presented the Annual Report. Messrs. A. W. Southern I.C.S., V. S. Rathnasabhapathy and Mr. M. Srinivasa Iyengar, District Commissioner, addressed the gathering and appealed for greater support to the Movement.

Godavary District.

The Fourth Annual Scout Day of all the Scout Groups in Rajahmundry was celebrated on Saturday the 16th November. Mr. R. Galletti, I.C.S., presided. Mr. A. Ramarao, the District Commissioner addressed the scouts. Mrs. I. Cannaday, Girl Guide Commissioner also addressed the scouts.

Madras.

Burma-Shell Rover' Crew held their Annual camp at the Besant Scout Camping Centre, Adyar, on the 9th and 10th November. Mr. Balagopal, Rover Leader, and District Rover Leader, North Madras Local Association presented the Annual Report. Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, Dt. Commissioner presented. Messrs. V. S. Ratnasabhapathy and Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath and Mr. C. Krishnaswami Chetty addressed the Rovers.

Gokhale Group celebrated its Anniversary under the presidency of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty on the 9th November. A report of activities for the year was presented by the Group Scoutmaster, Mr. Ramamohun. Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan addressed the Rovers on the life and teachings of late Mr. Gopalakrishna Gokhale whose name the Group bears.

Old Wolves Camp. Old Wolves of North Madras spent a happy week-end at the Besant Camping Centre on the 12th and 13th November. Mr. C. Krishnaswami was in charge of the camp assisted by Mr. M. S. Seetharamiah.

Herr Oskar Speck, a German Scout on a world tour in a Canoe gave a talk on Scouting in Germany and his experience round the world to the Scouts and Scouters of North Madras. Mr. K. Kuruvilla Jacob, M.A., presided.

A Scout Rally and camp fire for the area was held in the Pachaiyappa's Grounds under the presidency of the Principal of the Pachaiyappas College. Mr. Sabhesan gave a yarn on Scouting and Education.

10 Scouts from the XII G. T. Gokhale Boy Scouts Group spent a day at the Besant Camping Centre, at Adyar from 10th to 11th of November.

West Madras.

A Scoutmasters' Training camp for the area will be held at "Gorelston" Chetput, from the 25th December 1935 to 1st January 1936.

Mr. G. B. Ambrose is in charge of the camp arrangements.

A Games Rally of West Madras Scouts was held on Saturday 12th October in Doveton College Grounds. Eleven units consisting of 145 Scouts took part. Mr. G. D. Fewkes assisted by Messrs. G. B. Ambrose and K. Govindachari conducted the Rally.

Bulletins.

We have received the bulletins from the 33rd M. C. Shivaji Group, Srikrishna Group, Triplicane, Dhanwantri Troop, Triplicane. Young India Group, Mylapore.

Also two district bulletins from the Commissioners one from Tinnevely and the other from North Arcot which contain the programme of useful activities for the month.

Madras Provincial Rover Scout Moot.

At the request of some of the Scouters from the various districts, it has been decided to admit a limited number of Scouters to the Moot. They will pay the same camp fee and conform to the discipline of the Moot. All applications from Scouters who wish to attend should reach the Provincial Scout Headquarters, P. O. Box

424, Triplicane, Madras, with the camp fee of Rs. 3 on or before the 5th December 1935.

K. Sanjiva Ramiah.

Hon. Provincial Secretary.

An Australian Correboree.

South Australia is to organise a huge Correboree (another name for Jamboree) in connection with the celebrations for the South Australian centenary.

This Correboree will be held from December 26th, 1936 until January 4th, 1937.

A wonderful piece of country at National Park in the Mount Lofty ranges, 10 miles from Adelaide, has been allotted for the camp. The camp site will extend over some 200 acres, and it is situated amidst beautiful bush and scrub country, and the Mount Lofty ranges tower above it on nearly every side.

Water services and electric light are already being installed.

Scouters and Scouts from overseas will be invited to this Correboree, and it is hoped that a

special contingent will attend from Great Britain.

(Concluded from page 32.)

reach the spot where the raft had capsized he had to wade through thick mud. The mud made it difficult for diving and he had to feel for the boy with his feet.

He found the boy almost doubled up, and shouted to his friend to telephone for an ambulance. Flood started off, but was met by a lady who told him that help was coming. He returned to the pond and was in time to assist Hite with the boy through the last patch of mud. On the bank they applied artificial respiration until the ambulance arrived.

