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THE LIFE OF JESUS, THE CHRIST

REV. CANON H. J. EDMONDS

Archdeacon of Madras.

WHEN the eternal Son of God willed to become man that He might live and die on earth for our sake, He chose a virgin, named, Mary, to be His mother. Without having any earthly father, He became by a miracle of God the child of Mary, and was born in a village called Bethlehem, not far from Jerusalem.

Thus He is God and Man in one person.

Just before He was born His mother was married to a good man named Joseph, and Joseph took care of the holy Infant, and brought Him up as if He had been his own son.

When He was a week old He was circumcised, and the name Jesus was given Him.

Many hundred years before this God had told the Jews that such

a Saviour should come. And the Jews called the promised one the Christ, i.e., the Anointed King. God's promise was fulfilled in Jesus, so He is Jesus the Christ, or shortly, Jesus Christ.

When Jesus was twelve years old Joseph and Mary took him up to the Temple at Jerusalem; and the learned men there catechised Him, and were surprised at His understanding and answers.

Joseph was a carpenter; and Jesus was brought up to the same trade, and He worked as a carpenter till He was thirty years old, although He was the Son of God.

At this time a man named John was preaching near the river Jordan. Before he was born an angel told his parents that God was going to send him to prepare the people for the coming of Christ. He was brought up in

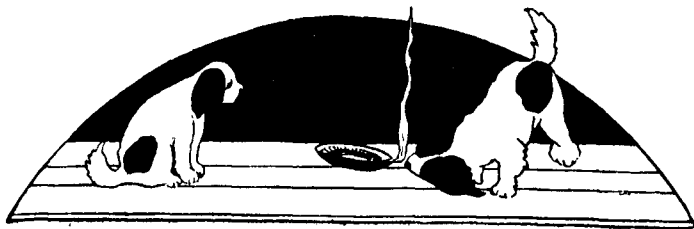
rhythm of marching we feel
the quietness of long thoughts:
They shall not grow old as we that are
left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years
condemn;
At the going down of the sun, and in the
morning
We will remember them.

And in remembering them,
we will remember the games we
used to play with them, and our
daily intercourse together. It is
bitter and sweet to look back to
the old days, but that is not
enough to save us from unhap-
piness. Can we look forward? If
you read the poem and learn it by
heart, you will be filled with
something of the splendid hope
of the poet, who looks up to the
splendour of the stars, and sees

them marching in myriad ranks
across the sky, lighting the
darkness of the night. Do we
mourn without hope, for those
who have been cut off from this
life by the horror of war? Not
without hope, for

As the stars are starry in the time of our
darkness,
To the end, to the end, they remain,

You will find this poem in
your library if you look in the
volume called "Poems of To-
day." Read it again and again,
till you hear its music, till you
feel its splendid thrill; till you
understand the meaning of
Armistice Day, and know that
in spite of the bitter horror and
waste of war, life can be adven-
turous and great.



Our Serial Story.

THE AVERTED CORONATION
OR
THE INSTALLATION OF THE SANDALS.

T. S. VEERARAGHAVACHARIAR, M.A., L.T.,
Headmaster, Rajah's High School, Ramnad.

CHAPTER I.

The Council of Dasaratha.

OF the four sons of Dasaratha, king of Ayodhya, Rama, the eldest, was the most dearly beloved of his sire. Rama combined in himself all the great virtues that go to make the perfect man. He had endeared himself to all men by his excellent qualities of head and heart. He was well versed in all the Vedas, and well acquainted with all the arts and sciences. His prowess was immeasurable. He was the foremost archer of the day.

Seeing that Rama was crowned with so many sterling virtues, rare among other princes, Dasaratha thought within himself; "Rama loves all creatures, and always wishes for the prosperity of the people. He is dearer to the people than I am and he will surely make a better king than I have been. I shall therefore install Rama in the Kingdom and retire to the woods."

One bright morning, escorted by his chief minister, Dasaratha repaired to his Council-Chamber. The sage Vasishta, the royal preceptor, also went with the king. When all had taken their seats, Dasaratha, addressed them, saying, "Venerable sage and trusty ministers, with your wise counsel and loyal co-operation, I have ruled the earth for well nigh sixty-thousand years. Now old age has come upon me, and I am growing feeble. My end cannot be far off. It is a time-honoured custom of the Raghus to spend the evening of their lives in the forest, preparing their souls for endless life in the world to come. You have helped me to win deathless glory on earth. It behoves you also to help me to obtain deathless life in the better world. I wish to place the burden of government on Rama's shoulders and retire to the woods. Please let me know your mind."

Vasishta spoke first. "Great king," he said, "your proposal is

just and proper. Rama is dear to all. He is best fitted to assume the reins of government. It is high time for you to engage yourself in penance, and seek the welfare of your soul."

Then Sumantra, speaking for the ministers, said, "Your Majesty, we are glad, and yet sad; — glad because Rama will be installed in the Kingdom; and sad because we shall have to part from you. It is however our duty to offer you wholesome advice. Sentiment has no place where duty has to be discharged. Your proposal is consistent with righteousness. It has Vasishta's sanction. Your ministers unanimously approve of it."

"Sumantra," said Dasaratha, "speedily call a meeting of the chiefs and nobles of my court, and the prominent citizens of my Capital. Also summon the vassal kings who pay me tribute. Let them meet in the assembly hall at an early date."

Picked messengers mounted on fleet steeds carried Dasaratha's command to the kings of the earth. On the appointed day the large hall was packed to the full with prominent citizens and tributary kings. Amidst rousing cheers Dasaratha stood up to address the gathering:—

"Brother kings, and my beloved subjects, my great ancestors loved the people as their own children. They strove continuously to promote the prosperity of their subjects. I, too, in my own humble way have tried to do my duty by my subjects. If I have not come up to your expectations, the fault is due not to any want of effort on my part but to my many limitations.

"Now old age has come upon me. I feel weary, and wish for rest. Rest from toil I may have, if I entrust the task of government to Rama, my son. I therefore wish to install Rama on the throne. If my proposal commends itself to you, oblige me by according your approval to it."

From the assembled kings, nobles and citizens there arose a deafening cheer which marked their unqualified approval. One by one the spokesmen of the people stood up and voiced forth the popular opinion. They said, "It is true, O king, you are old. You cannot do better than install Rama on the throne. We gladly approve of your wise proposal!"

Then said Dasaratha, "You are very eager to have Rama for your king. Have I not governed the kingdom righteously? What

are the defects of my rule? Wherein have I displeased you? Speak out your minds my people!"

They replied, "Great king, we do not see any defects in your rule. It is our earnest wish that you enjoy your well-earned rest, seeing that you have held the reins of government for over sixty-thousand years. It is in the fitness of things that the mantle should fall on Rama's shoulders. Rama is the embodiment of all manly virtues, and is capable of ruling over the three worlds, let alone this earth. We are sure he will make an ideal king. He is invincible in battle and surpasses Indra in prowess. We pray you, therefore, to invest Rama with sovereignty!"

Dasaratha replied, "I am proud of possessing your love and devotion. I am indeed grateful to you for desiring to behold Rama installed in the kingdom. I'll now cause preparations to be made for the coronation of Rama. I thank you all for having attended this meeting in response to my call. The assembly is now dismissed."

With a din of loud shouts and ringing applause, the assembly broke. The royal visitors went back to the lodgings provided for them in the city. The people joyfully returned to their abodes, speaking to one another of the goodness of Dasaratha and the virtues of Rama.

(To be continued.)

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HISTORY

THE INDO-EUROPEANS.

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WE have seen that civilisation had already become wide-spread and well-advanced in the valley of the Nile and in the valley of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Remarkable centres of culture had also developed in other parts of the world, for instance, China, to which we shall turn our eyes later.

Now came a new set of peoples into the stage of world-history. These peoples are called, for the purpose of convenience, as Indo-Europeans, a name contrived to designate the extension of these peoples from India on the East to Europe on the West. It was formerly thought that all these peoples living even now in this area belong to a separate race. But we know, now, that there is no "separate race" in the world. Originally, perhaps, tribes living together in a definite region might have been a closely connected racial unit. But, in course of time, tribes have wandered from

place to place. New tribes arrived from other places. There should have been a lot of inter-marriages and fusion between different races. So, at present, it is safe to say that there is no "pure race" in the world. Like every other race, the "Indo-European race" is also a thoroughly mixed-up group. Then, why do we retain the names—Indo-European, Semitic or Mongolian? It is because the peoples we call by these various names, whatever their descent, speak languages evolved from original languages spoken by the original racial groups. To make this clearer, we mean by the term "Indo-European" the peoples who speak an Indo-European language. All languages of the Indo-European group have certain similarities which clearly prove that they were descended from a common parent speech. To give an instance, let us take the English word "Father"

THE INDO-EUROPEANS

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Sanskrit.	Old Persian.	Greek.	Latin.	German.	English.	French.
Pitar.	Pitar.	Pater.	Pater.	Vater.	Father.	Pere.

To give another illustration.

Sanskrit.	Old Persian.	Latin.	Gothic.	Slav.	Irish.	English.
Bhratar.	Brata.	Frater.	Bropar.	Brat.	Brathair.	Brother.

To summarise what has been said, the important thing to note is that all living men belong to the single species of Man. Originally, this species might have consisted of groups called "Races," of which the "Indo-European race" might have been one. In course of time, all races got mixed up, so that, at present, no "race" is pure. There is no ground for believing that any existing nation is an exceptionally pure descendant of an original "parent race." The term "Indo-European" is therefore to be applied only to the peoples who speak languages called "Indo-European," that is, the languages spoken in most of the countries of Europe, Persia, Afghanistan and India. The persons speaking these languages may not belong to one physical type or breed, but they speak an Indo-European language.

Formerly, the name applied to this Indo-European group, was "Aryan." But, nowadays, this term is restricted to the linguistic groups of Persia, Afghanistan and India. So, the "Aryan" languages form a part of the "Indo-European" family of languages. In the same way, there is a "Keltic" group of languages to which the languages spoken by the peoples of Spain, Portugal, France, and Italy belong. There is one "Slav" group spoken by the peoples of Russia, Poland, and most of the Balkan countries. There is the "Teutonic" group to which English, German, Dutch and the Scandinavian languages belong. Originally, there were varieties of racial groups—Kelts, Slavs and Teutons—but, nowadays, all of these are mixed up. It is important to note this, as there is an erroneous belief that the Teutonic branch of the Indo-

European peoples forms the most brilliant. Even a special name was given to this branch—"Nordic people"—and it was (and is even, now, asserted in Germany) that the present population in Northern Europe is "Nordic." We have already seen that all these beliefs are unscientific.

Scholars differ as to the original home from which the Indo-European variety spread, and, at present, we cannot say which particular part of the world was the cradle of this race. Whatever their original home, these people must have led simple, primitive life. Even in their old home, these were, perhaps, not all of one blood, but of various mixed stocks. We do not know why they left their original home, or when they did. But, even before 3000 B. C. they had begun to wander in other areas. Some of them moved into Greece where they mixed with the original peoples, forming the Greeks. Some others went into Italy and mixed with the peoples there into various groups, the most famous of which were the Romans. Others spread on into various other parts of Europe as tribes

we conveniently style as "Kelts," "Slavs" and "Teutons", and mixed everywhere with the older peoples. Some of the Indo-Europeans settled in Persia (called in olden days, as "Iran"—a name recently revived by the present Government of Persia), India, and the lands between Persia and India. Here, also, they mixed with the older stocks.

Everywhere, the Indo-Europeans came as simple barbarians. In Greece, Italy, and India, they came into contact with a superior civilisation developed by the older peoples; and, we can readily believe that, in most cases, the new invaders, while amalgamating more or less with the older peoples, absorbed also a good deal of the culture they found. But, the invaders kept the main basis of their languages, even though there was vast deal of mixture of words. They kept the essential basis of their religion, even though it was transmuted in several respects. They brought in their old customs, the most important of which is that of cremating the dead body, instead of burying it which was the rule amongst the older peoples.

—:O:—

Junior Red Cross.

LAPP CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

MRS. NISSEN.

EVERY summer, from the middle of May until the middle of September, the Lapps of northern Sweden are allowed to come to Norway with their reindeer, because they find here good pastures. The Lapps travel with their entire family and put up their tents near the reindeer. In some places they stay for many weeks in other places for short periods only—it all depends on the pastures. During this time the children of course have to attend school. One or several teachers therefore travel with the Lapps, bringing all the school paraphernalia with them.

The school tent is generally put up where most families are gathered together. Many of the

children live in their parents' tents. But there are other children whose family-tents are so far from the school that they cannot walk the distance every day. These children live in a big tent with a "housekeeper" to take care of them. I took a

peep into this tent one evening after the occupants had gone to bed. The boys lay on one side and the girls on the other all on their reindeer skins. The Lapps generally sleep with their clothes on. In the morning they go outside the tent to

wash, the basin and soap being passed around for the necessary ablutions. Afterwards they have breakfast in the tent. A small fire is made in the middle of the tent and they all sit around,



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Lapp-wise, on their legs. The "housekeeper" toasts bread for them in a frying pan over the open fire. It is quite an amusing sight.

In bad weather they have lessons in the tent—where there is ample fresh air—but, when the weather is fine, they study in the open air. They learn about the same things as other school children. They have, however, some special text-books, dealing with the things they will meet in daily life, illustrated by pictures of the animals with which the Lapps come most in contact—dogs, reindeer and wolves.

Their play resembles that of other children, but some of their games have characteristics belonging specially to the life of the Lapp; the little ones play with stones, making enclosures for the reindeer; the bigger ones practise

with the lasso to learn to catch reindeer.

The little girls have to help with the housework. The bigger ones milk the goats that are kept to obtain milk for their breakfast, while the smaller ones help to get hold of the goat. It was great fun watching this milking; while the biggest girl milked the goat, one little girl held its head, another the front legs, and a third the hind legs. The boys collect the firewood. They are allowed to gather fallen trees and dry branches and sticks. In this way the summer passes in work and play. That the open-air life of these children is healthy life is obvious. There is very little illness amongst these nomadic Lapps. It is only when they settle in houses that tuberculosis begins its ravages amongst them.

—:O:—

WHY STARS TWINKLE

Stars are really suns which are continually emitting light. The light passes through different layers of air and vapour before it reaches our eyes.

Being of various degrees of density, the layers make the light of the star appear to flicker or twin-

kle in manner similar to a motion-picture film run too slowly. The light is reduced in intensity by one layer of air and increased by the next, with the result that it appears to shiver—a condition which we have described by the word "twinkle".

SCIENCE.

RADIO!

L. K. CHETTI, M.A.

DO you like to enjoy a programme of music through the radio? Hope you do have a radio set in your house tapping all the music of the world. Many of you might have heard the local music transmitted from the Madras Corporation Broadcasting Station to the receiving station at your house or any public place like the Marina. Many of you may wonder at the way in which music is heard from various parts of the country without any possible means of communication. How does that seem possible? Did you ever ask anybody about it? If not I shall tell you in a way quite pleasing without any technical jargon.

If you take a pan full of water and throw a stone, what happens? You find ripples travelling from the source of disturbance in beautiful rings stretching farther on the surface. The ripples of course depend on the size of the object thrown. In the same way we have a layer of medium surrounding the entire universe at each nook and corner. In fact there is no place in the expanse of the universe where you do not have the medium. It is called the

mysterious ether. Its nature is not definitely known. Imagine this as a lake full of water with a level surface. It can be disturbed and waves started in it by means of electrical disturbance. The electric waves set up in the ether are responsible for the development of the radio.

At the broadcasting station the music to be transmitted, i.e., sound waves is converted into electric waves which travel in the ether at an enormous speed of 186,000 miles per second. Just as the ripples set up in the surface of water can be detected by the disturbance caused in a small paper boat floating on the surface, the radio receiver, by proper tuning, receives the electric waves transmitted at the station, in whatever part of the world it may be, converts them into sound waves and all hear the music through the loud speaker. You may ask me as to how it is possible for various stations transmitting music simultaneously without any possible interference. It is simple. As the ripples in the water depend on the size of the stone thrown and as they can be detected only by a propor-

tionate size of paper boat, even so we have to "tune" our receiver so that it will receive the particular wavelength through which music is broadcasted at a particular transmitting station, not minding the others in which you are not interested. The waves in the ether do not interfere with each other like the ripples set up by throwing two different stones on the surface of water. They are very friendly with each other and one kind of waves allows the other to pass through without any trouble!

You might have heard in the course of an entertainment in the

radio, peculiar sounds as if they come from the inmates of a menagerie. I told you that every electrical disturbance causes a trouble in the otherwise tranquil state of the ether. Between the transmitting and receiving stations, somewhere the weather may be rainy when you have thunder and lightning, these are due to electrical disturbances between highly charged clouds and they set up unusual electric waves which are promptly received by the receiver and we hear such queer and sometimes unpleasant sounds spoiling the entertainment of the evening.

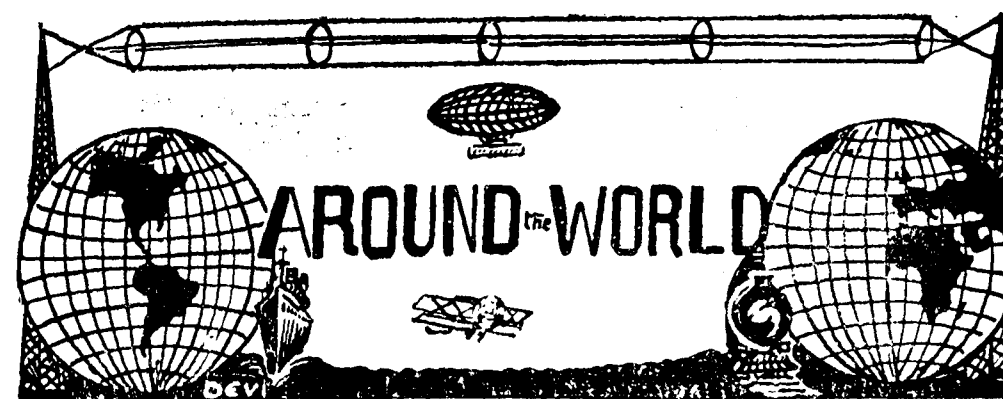
AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, has posthumously awarded the Bronze Cross, the highest award for Gallantry, to Patrol Leader D. S. Watson, age 17, who sacrificed his own life to save that of his brother Scout, Allen Arnold, age 13, when their kayak (canoe) upset in the Thames, off Chelsea Embankment, recently.

Lord Baden-Powell has also awarded Scout Frederick Cook, age 16½, the Gilt Cross, and has sent letters of commendation to Group Scoutmaster F. F. Nicholson, age 30, and Assistant Scoutmaster E. Monk, age 20, all belonging to the 33rd Fulham (Sea Scout) Group, all who took a very great part in this Thames drama in attempting to save the lives of their brother Scouts.

Patrol Leader Watson and Scout Arnold were out on the river in a kayak which Watson had built, and had paddled from the Troop Headquarters to a barge, "The Hawk" moored just off Chelsea Embankment. On their return journey Watson told Arnold to hold on to him, and they started for the bank. There seemed little cause for anxiety as the two boys were making good progress in the water. Scout Cook swam out and brought Arnold to the shore, and Watson was still swimming. Suddenly when near the shore Watson disappeared. Scoutmaster Nicholson and Assistant Scoutmaster Cook dived into the water to find Watson, but without avail.

Watson had been told by his Scoutmaster to "Look after Arnold."



"SCHOOL PATROLS" FOR INDIA

WILL HELP TO REDUCE
ROAD ACCIDENTS

"The school patrol" system which has proved such a success in America, has been tried in a few cities of India by the Safety First Association and it has proved a great success and helped to reduce road tolls. The Safety First Association has now received correspondence from all over the country asking for explanation of the scheme.

The purpose and origin of the "school patrol" is the education of children in leaving and approaching their homes and school in a proper manner and in crossing streets in conformity with personal safety and consideration for others. It seeks to diminish the toll of human life, especially juvenile life, on the roads.

The first "school patrol" was started in Chicago in 1921. As a result of its utility the patrols are operating in 1,800 towns and cities in the United States where approximately 200,000 boys and girls are enlisted to protect the lives of 5,000,000 annually. In every town without exception where the system has been operating, a reduction in child fatalities has been reported.

Because of its proved utility, it was a foregone conclusion that the movement would spread all over the world and it came to India in December, 1935, when the first patrol was organised at the Antonio D'Silva High School, Dader, Bombay. From that time the patrol has been in effective daily operation, directing and controlling children as they go to and from school and seeing that they cross the streets correctly at the proper points instead of rushing haphazardly across them.

PLANE WITH FOLDING WINGS

LATEST IN DESIGN

A plane, almost without wings, is the latest in aircraft design.

It is called the flying bullet and has undergone severe tests in Paris.

This plane is not however altogether without wings, for the wings are essential for the machine when taking off and landing. But in this design the wings are fixed in such a way that they can be rolled up by a mere pull of the lever. It is claimed this plane can achieve phenomenal speeds with the minimum of power.

WORLD'S GREATEST LIBRARIES

RUSSIA TOPS WITH TWO

Where is the greatest library in the world?

Russia gets the honours with its Lenin State Library at Moscow, which contains 6 million books, and the Public Library at Leningrad with its 5 million books.

Next comes the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris having 4 million printed books on its shelves. The British Museum contains about an equal number and two or three American Libraries contain about two to three million volumes.

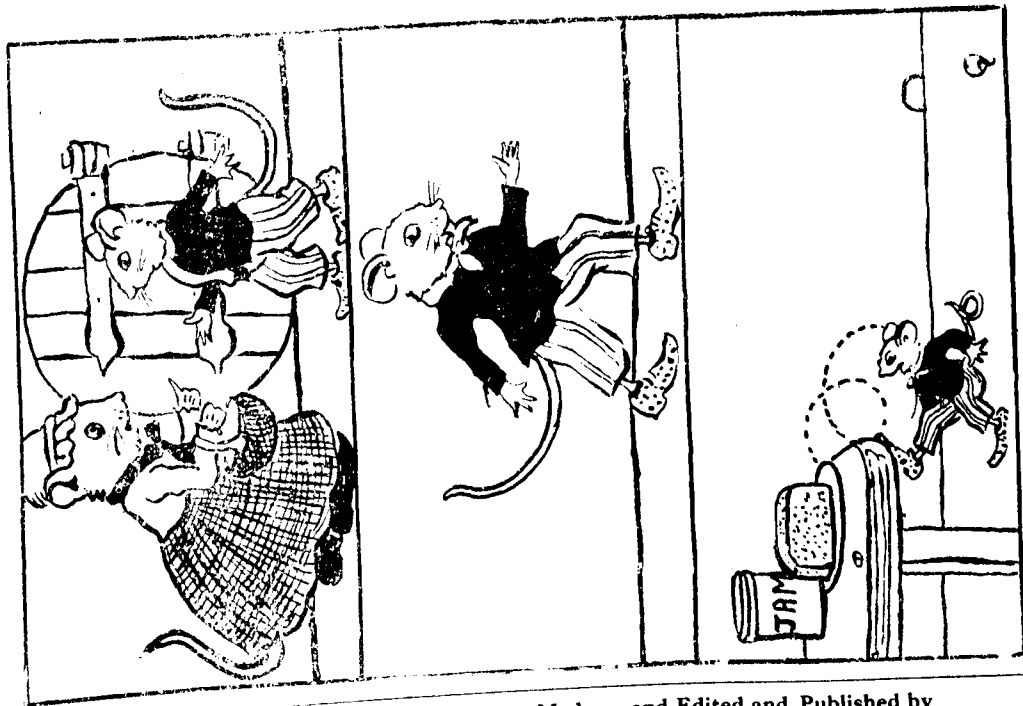
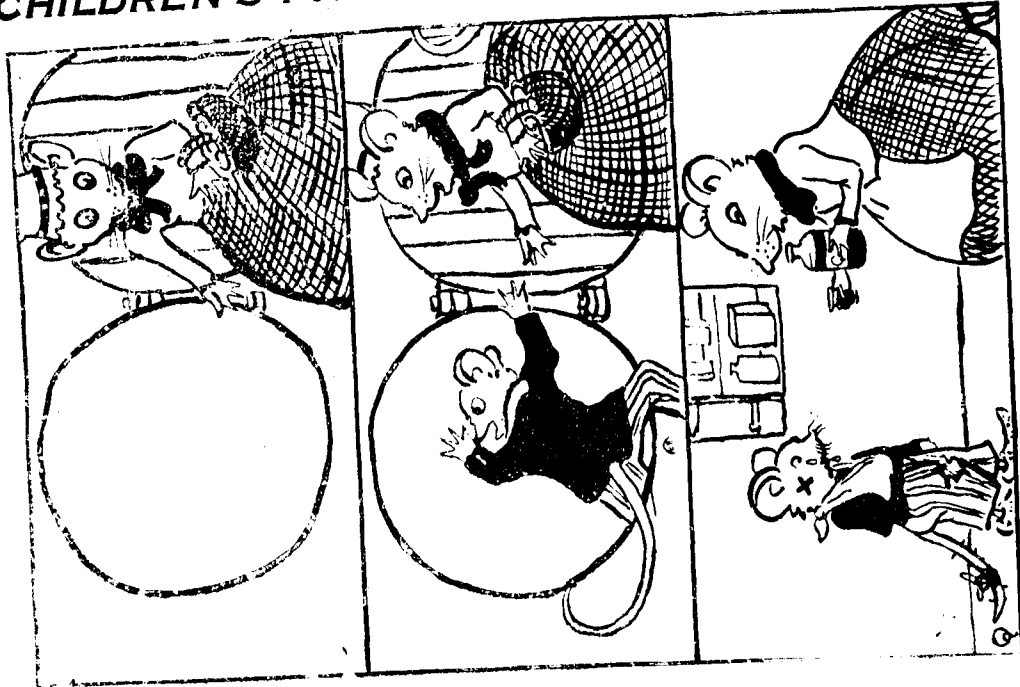
WORLD'S BIGGEST

What is claimed to be the world's greatest beehive has been discovered by Dr. Guilmett of Australia.

Perched on a giant eucalyptus tree the hive was twenty-one feet across and more than thirty-six feet in height.

The tree was felled and the doctor obtained seven thousand pounds of honey. The hive weighed nearly a ton.

CHILDREN'S PAGE



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