

holders of the same degree in Science are scouring the streets of the City in vain search for a job of even a quarter of that amount.

Let me conclude here with the immortal words of the sweet Swan of Avon, "Look on this picture and on that,"
More, however, in my next.

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SOMETHING ABOUT BOY SCOUTS.

Lieutenant General Baden-Powel attained great popularity by his brilliant defence of Mafeking during the Boer War. After the war he organised the South African Constabulary, and was Inspector-General of Cavalry 1903-1907. He founded the Boy Scouts organisation in 1908.

The Boy-Scouts movement, founded by Lieutenant-General Sir Baden-Powel "to help the boys of whatever class to become all-round men," has been developed with great speed and success. There are 10,000 Scouts in the United Kingdom, and over 15,00,00 in other parts of the world. The movement has been extended to girls even.

Every boy who wants to become a Scout becomes first of all a Tenderfoot in some local Patrol, in command of which there is a Scout-master. He is a man who has not lost his taste for the things he loved as a boy, and is ready to give his time to training Scouts, not only for their sake, but because he likes it.

After a month's training the boy promises three things, and if he can pass the tests he becomes a Scout. First, he will do his duty to God and the King; secondly, he will help other

people at all times ; thirdly, he will obey the Scout Law. The Patrol which he joined bears the name of some animal, the wolf for example, and he learns to make an imitation of the cry of that animal, so that he can communicate with his friends, especially after nightfall.

Once a Scout, he finds that he is in a society where there are many grades and he must pass the required tests before he can hope to win his promotion. At the very beginning he must know the Scout Law, and signs and salutes ; he must be able to tie certain knots and know how to fly the Union Jack.

Every scout has to learn and obey the Scout Law, that

"A Scout's honour is to be trusted" ; "A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout". He is courteous ; a friend to animals. He whistles under all circumstances. He is clean in thought, word and deed. Every Scout knows that in wearing his uniform he is expected to keep the Law.

The Scout Law can be written in a single verse which is called the "Scout Verse":

'Trusty, loyal, helpful, brotherly, courteous, kind,
Obedient, smiling, thrifty, pure as a rustling wind".

Before he can become a second-class Scout he must know other things also. For example, he has to receive some practical training in matters of first aid, know the ways in which to cook a quarter of a pound of meat over a camp-fire ; and he must have at least six-pence in the savings bank.

Besides these, a Scout learns many other things. If a friend were in danger of drowning, he knows how to rescue him. If he is lost at night, he knows how to guide his course by the stars.

He may win proficiency and he wears a badge to show it, by working at ambulance or basket-making or in many other ways. Already, in the few years of their history, the Scouts can tell of many a rescue from danger and even from death.

But it is difficult to tell what a Scout will do, for every Patrol is allowed to shape its own activity, subject always to the Scout Law, with its motto "Be Prepared."

Some of the instructions are given indoors during the winter and rainy seasons. During winter most boys go to camp, but the Scout makes more of camp than others. He knows all about tents and cookery. He can make a fire in the right way, beginning with a small amount of very little chips or twigs of dry wood, and building upwards he has his great log alight. Camp is no place for loafers, and every Scout has his share in the work and fun.

A Scout thinks he has not done his duty if he passes a day without doing a good turn to someone.

This organisation runs throughout the whole world irrespective of caste and creed. From time immemorial there has been felt a great necessity of improving the physical, moral and intellectual growth and development amongst the young generation of mankind. Childhood is the proper time to form one's character. So men of intellect and culture have thought it wise and beneficent to mankind to find out some means to build up a regular and workable scheme for the proper guidance of the tender boys who are rightly considered to be the hopes of future generation. And after a great controversy some practical solutions have been arrived at by way of forming a systematic regiment of boys who are expected to try their best to help themselves and their brethren for the uplift of their physical, moral and intellectual awakening, and thanks to Sir Robert Baden Powell, it removed a long-felt want, earned admiration from all and has merited a success that will be recorded in letters of gold.

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