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The
South India Boy
Scout

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"BE PREPARED"

Reg. No. M 1580.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

The Official Organ of the Boy Scout Association:
Madras Province

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Vol. V.

NOVEMBER, 1924.

[No. 2.]

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THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

Vol. V.]

NOVEMBER, 1924.

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THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

"CHEERFULNESS"

Keep your face with Sunshine lit,
Laugh a little bit,
Gloomy Shadows oft will flit,
If you have the wit and grit
Just to laugh a little bit.

Ourselves.

It is rather flattering to hear from some friends and well-wishers of the Magazine, that the first issue of the new volume has been very favourably received and appreciated in many quarters; but we are not disposed to attach any serious weight to this compliment. For, our dictum is—"Is the Manager of the Magazine satisfied? Have any men, more Scouters and Scouts enrolled themselves as subscribers? Has every Scout got his own copy of the Magazine?" Till these questions are satisfactorily answered, we do not propose to be satisfied with verbal compliments. It may be selfish; but we would like that every word of praise may be accompanied by a remittance of just Rs. 2 only.

We are striving our best to make the Magazine interesting to our readers,—elders as well as Scouts. A new feature of the Magazine is the setting apart of a column for 'The Elders' point of view.' The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, President of the Madras District Scout Council has led the way for others to follow. We are grateful to him for supplying us with a copy of his photograph also for publication in this issue. Another feature is the competition column. We invite the attention of our readers to the two competitions, details of which appear elsewhere. This is not all. We would like to have suggestions from our readers on how

to make the Magazine interesting. Contributions in the way of suggestions or questions are invited for the correspondence column. A few good photographs of Scout camps, activities or events will, we dare say, be very interesting and so we invite our Scout photographers (*Scouters also please*) to send us such photographs (*good prints only with the name or description written in the back, unmounted; not negatives*). Some hints on Indian Handicrafts in the Hobbies column will we are sure, be very much appreciated and we should be very pleased to receive original articles for this column. The vernacular page is a new feature in the South India Boy Scout and will, we trust, be of interest and use to many. We welcome contributors in Tamil and Telugu (for the present) for this column.

Before we close, we invite our readers' attention to the announcement in the cubs' corner of a prospective training camp for would be cubbers. There will also be some training camps for prospective Scouters. Please watch for announcement in the next issue of the Magazine.

We are glad to welcome back in our midst Mr. F. Howard Oakley our late Provincial Commissioner and Mr. A. J. Leech, District Commissioner, Madras, who have returned after a short furlough in England. They have come back with renewed health and vigour and we wish them a new lease of good Scouting.

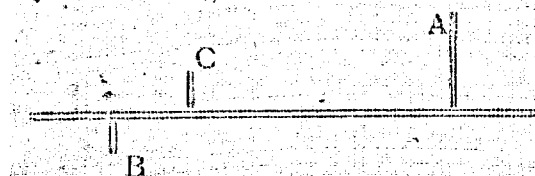
The International Jamboree.

COPENHAGEN II.

(from the 'Scouter,' the 'Jamboree and' the 'Jambo'.)

(Continued from Last Month's issue.)

Deduction—You are standing beside the house A (sketch) the farms B & C are



owned by the same man, who lives in farm C. At 4-30 in the morning he was roused and informed that a fire had broken out in farm B. He and all his people at farm C immediately left there in order to assist in the salvage work in farm B.

When he returned to his house, after the fire had been put out, he observed that the door had been broken into, whilst he was away, and that his cash box had been stolen. The police were communicated with. When they put questions, as to what strangers had been at the farm, he stated that 3 Scouts, tired after wandering a whole day in North Sjælland, had come to the farm late yesterday afternoon, and had asked to be allowed to stay the night in his barn. As however they stated that they would continue their journey the next morning at 4 o'clock in order to be in Copenhagen early enough to be again at Jørgensen and Wain's factory at 7 o'clock, he gave them sleeping accommodation, in his wooden house (A) which was unoccupied at the time, where their presence and departure would not cause any disturbance in the farm. He accompanied them to the house himself, and opened it for them. He believed them to be about 14 to 15 years old. Since then he has seen nothing of them.

The police searched the house immediately; the door was locked; within the house, the missing cash box was found broken open and empty. Suspicion fell immediately upon the Scouts referred to, and they were arrested afterwards at the factory in Copenhagen. There was nothing suspicious about them, however, when they were arrested, and they declared that they knew nothing about the fire or the burglary. The police however maintained their suspicions.

Contest: Make investigations in and about the house, and also of the photographic film, which was found in the Scouts' Camera. It was developed by the Police. Answer the following questions writing:—

(1) Does there appear to be any connection between the fire and the burglary?

(2) What signs are there that the Scouts did not commit the burglary?

(3) Can you find any proof, that the Scouts could not have committed it, by which you can entirely clear them from suspicion?

(4) Give a short account of what you believe to have happened.

Film (1) shows Fredensborg Slot in North Sjælland.

Film (2) you must make out yourself.

Film (3) is taken on Radhus pads in Copenhagen (Pictures were given printed to the participants)

The other films were unused.

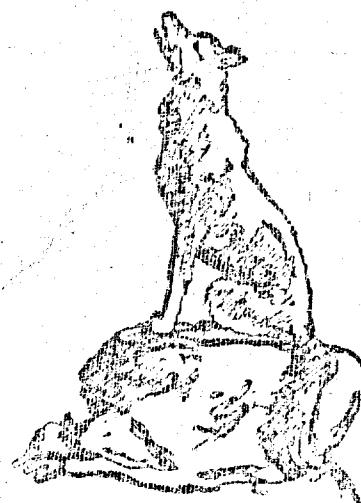
The traces consisted of two broken window panes, distinct foot prints in the dew-wetted grass, showing that several persons had passed from the farm C to the house A. In the latter a sack containing a broken beer bottle, and some grains of maize were found. The floor wetted with spilled beer, 3 empty beer bottles on the table, the money box forced open, a big nail, the stump of a cigar and a beer bottle with a piece of candle in it. On the floor was a heavy dagger, blood marks on the window pane and on the sack.

For Path-finding: A letter containing a message was to be delivered to a certain person, without letting it fall into the hands of enemy Patrols. A map was given to each participant and he had to show a very good knowledge of map reading and path finding.

For First-aid. (A) Self Bandaging: You have sprained your left foot.

(B) **Accident**: Go forward along this road. You will be called to give assistance by two boys whose comrade is injured. Slightly bleeding surface wound. He has fainted. He is returning to consciousness now. His right arm is broken, no wound. Remarks:—On a lonely path in the wood lies a 10 year old boy who has fallen with his bicycle. Blood on his forehead and one knee. On a label attached to him you will find stated a slightly bleeding surface wound. Another label states that he has fainted and broken his right arm. Treat properly.

COUNCIL ROCK.



COUNCIL ROCK,

Dear Cubbers,

November Moon.

Last moon I told you that we were going to have a Cubbers' training camp at Christmas in Madras and now I can tell you that the dates have been almost definitely fixed at from about the 25th of December till the 2nd. That is to say we go into camp at 5 p. m. on the 25th and break up at dawn on the 2nd. The site of the camp, as I told you last moon, will be the compound of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Venkata Subba Rao's house "Albany."

We want to make the camp entirely self supporting, so we are asking those who wish to attend to subscribe towards it. The cost will be very small only about Rs. 8/- per head. The arrangements are in the hands of the Provincial Head quarters.

Applications should be sent in as early as possible, so that we can get on with the arrangements, and please, Cubbers, don't say that you are coming and then not turn up at all. You have no idea what a lot of unnecessary trouble that sort of thing causes. It may quite possibly happen that, at the last minute, you are quite unable to turn up. That can't be helped, but it doesn't cost you much to send a post card which will save the Executive, not to mention the Commissariat side of the camp a deal of trouble.

We are, of course, all going to be Cubs in every thing but age. Arrangements regarding mess, etc., will be announced very soon. Please see the papers. We all ought to be

capable of cooking, if all other arrangements miscarry.

As you will all be more or less experienced campers it will be unnecessary for me to tell you what to bring, but I should like to say that mugs etc. will not be provided. If you want anything like mugs, plates, knives etc. you will have to bring them. I think it will also be necessary to bring mosquito nets, and don't forget to bring a bathing suit of sorts. There is a most excellent swimming tank. If there is anything else you want to know, the Editor will give you the required information if you enclose postage for reply. He will supply all information on application.

There is only one thing left for me to say and that is—"Roll up". As you know there is no finer way of spending a holiday than in camp. It will not be an "all work & no play" camp. We are just coming together to try to catch the real spirit of cubbing and, as you know, that is the only way of giving a real flip to cubbing which I am sure you all want to do.

I shall not have another opportunity of writing to you before the camp takes place, so I hope that you will all read this and that as many of you as possible will turn up. The more, the merrier!

Good hunting.

from

LIMMERSHIN.

THE LAIR BY THE BIG LIGHT

Dear Cubs,

November Moon.

I wonder if you read in the "Madras Mail" the other day the perfectly true story of how a Cub saved the life of his little brother? He must have been quite a new Cub too because he was only 8 years old.

This was how it happened.

His little brother, aged 3, was playing in the road and did not notice a motor car tearing along, but Cub Hickmott saw it and rushed out and pushed the little chap out of the way and so saved him.

Unfortunately, though, he did not manage to get clear himself and was caught by the running board of the car and was badly hurt in his face and leg.

When he got better the Chief gave him the Scouts' Gilt Cross for Bravery. I am sure you will all agree with me that he deserved it! Good hunting to Cub Hickmott!

(Continued page 17).



ENNORE CAMP.

Fourth Vepery, better known as Everleigh, disappeared from Madras one Friday night not long ago. Keen-eyed passengers in the Calcutta Mail that night might have noticed as their train rolled over the Ennur bridge a light shining from a spot midway between the bridge and the bar. Eversleigh scouts were there, spending the night and the whole of the next day at their favourite camping spot.

A heavy downpour made them take shelter in a big empty bungalow which they had permission to occupy in the event of rain. The late arrival which was anticipated, gave an excuse for a dinner of tinned food.

A flickering lamp on a small stool in a spacious room took the place of the usual joyful crackling camp fire in the open but this did not damp their spirits. The room was filled with song and laughter and eleven beaming faces helped the little lamp to brighten up the room.

C - a - m - p - rah!! rah!! rah!!! set the ball rolling and then followed songs and games and individual items. An exhibition of muscles by P. L. of the Wood pigeons was very impressive and had its moral effect on the patrol! Knobsalt was told to "put a sock in it" when he attempted a recitation which he had that morning learnt in school but he saved the situation with another which he had picked up from a gramophone. And so the hour passed away, Woodpigeons entertaining the Stags and they in their turn entertaining the Wood pigeons. Dawn broke and revealed a cloudless sky. Fires were lit and coffee and porridge were soon in the course of preparation. The S. M. who was generously fed by both patrols was

heard to remark that the coffee was sweet but the porridge sweeter!

At the appointed hour, patrols assembled around the flag staff, the flag was broken and camp prayers said. The programme of the day had begun. A good part of the time was spent in passing second class tests. The scouts pace was the first test attempted and six out of eight accomplished the feat; however, Archimedes and Boots were none the less cheerful for their failure, though the latter complained that a buffalo took a dislike to him and hastened his speed; that accounted for his too early arrival. After this, swimming costumes were hastily put on and in due course the lake was vigorously disturbed by the plump! plump! plump! of eleven lively bodies. The fun and frolic in the water can more easily be imagined than described. Needless to say they took an extension of time allotted for swimming and not till bodies were exhausted and burnt did they come out to cook and eat. The afternoon was spent in passing tests. Jacko smiled when he got his fire going with only two matches; Monk was a little shaky on his compass; Chille and Jacko swelled with pride when it was announced that they had passed in cooking; and few could imagine Vandy's joy when he received correctly a sentence and ten block letters signalled to him in Morse, especially as this meant the completion of his Second Class.

Tea for the Stags consisted of tea and cakes made of flour; for the Wood pigeons coffee and cakes—not fancy assorted,—but round raggie cakes if you would care to know what cakes they were.

The evening was spent in the lake and when evening shadows fell and little specks

of light appeared in the sky it was time to say "Let us return." At eight that night eleven jolly campers sitting quietly in a railway compartment and talking softly were being taken swiftly back to Madras, weary and content and thankful for the happy time they had spent at Ennur.

PATROL LEADERS' TRAINING CAMP.

Papanasam.

29th September to 3rd October 1924.

The Camp was organised in response to the wishes of the Scouts of the I Papanasam, Dhavala, and Chandra Troops of Papanasam and Ayyampet. The camp was in charge of Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Headmaster of Victoria High School of Papanasam assisted by the scouters of the above troops. The object of the camp was to train the P/Ls and to enable them to come together and exchange views and experiences. The special feature of the camp was that the Scouts themselves organised the whole thing even to collecting materials for building shelters and ran it themselves. The enthusiasm, cheerfulness and brotherliness that prevailed surmounted all obstacles and the scouts themselves took care of the scouters, providing them with the necessary accommodation, food etc. Thus, self-reliance was the characteristic feature of this camp. The number of campers amounted to about 30 & they were grouped into 4 Patrols—The Hounds, the Lambs, the Bulls and the Foxes. Work for the day commenced at 5-30 a.m. and consisted of breakfast, parade round flagstaff, prayer, practical scouting and a scout yarn from "Scouting for Boys" & swimming for the morning session. The afternoon's work was—an hour devoted to handicrafts, an hour for scouting and an hour for games and closed with camp-fire sing-song in the nights. The first two days were rainy and campfires could not be lighted and kept up. This disappointment was more than made up by the enthusiasm that prevailed on the succeeding camp fires.

P/L's responsibilities, observation and deduction, life in the open, health, chivalry and good turns, Ambulance 'Stars', demonstrations in physical exercises, jiu-jitsu demonstrations were the subjects which were dealt with by competent persons in instruction sessions.

The course in Practical work consisted of

Hut building Troop formations, signalling deaf and dumb alphabet, hand signals, Pioneering and bridge building, tracking, mapping, inter patrol competitions in sports, games etc., fire brigade work, First aid.

The Handicrafts sessions were very instructive and served to draw out the resourcefulness of the boys. Spring belts, Neck ties, Satchels, Bamboo thatties, Badminton balls were among the articles made by the boys themselves.

This much neglected programme of Scouting received very much attention in this camp and the success achieved during the 5 days of camping promises a hopeful and bright outlook for the future.

The P/Ls met together regularly and discussed many knotty points which usually arise in the actual practice of scouting. The awarding of points and inter-patrol competitions, Patrol and Troop Councils?, difficulties in the way of Scouting. The dress question, the common meal question in camps, the relation between the scout, his parent, and his schoolmaster were among the various topics fully discussed in these conferences.

Before the campers dispersed, Mr. Srinivasaiyengar who was in charge of the camp was At Home to all the scouts, scouters and the local public. Great credit is due to the scouts and scouters for the successful way in which the camp was conducted.

(From page 15)

Last moon I said I was going to have a competition for you and this is what I want you to do.

Send in a drawing of something moving. It can be anything you like so long as it is living—either man or beast—but it must be moving.

Draw it with as few lines as you possibly can. I don't want any elaborate pictures with lots of shading but just a simple outline. Don't bother about clothes—they are always difficult. You can send in as many drawings as you like provided they reach me, C/o the Editor, by the 31st of December, and there will be a prize for the best one.

Now Cubs, stir up your brains and see what you can do.

No more this moon.

Good hunting to you all.

From
ARELA

How Our Elders View Scouting

Special Article by

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice

M. VENKATASUBBA, RAO, B.A., B.L.

President, Madras District Scout Council.

It is often said that our young men lead selfish lives and do very little to promote the happiness of their fellow beings. This is a criticism that is levelled generally against educated men in this country. The criticism may appear to be harsh, but is it unjust? While young men continually aim at self-aggrandisement and put forth efforts to make themselves wealthy and powerful, they are oblivious of the interests of their fellow beings and are indifferent to their sufferings. I do not suggest that this remark applies to all educated young men. There are several who are imbued with a sense of duty and a spirit of good will and devote their lives to the bettering of the condition of the helpless, the poor and the down-trodden. It is not, however, sufficient that a few of the young men engage themselves in pursuits of this kind. The spirit of service must become widespread and general.

To bring about the desired result, various methods are suggested. In my opinion, the solution lies largely in the spread of the two great movements, those pertaining to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. It is recognised that upon mere material prosperity, the well-being of a nation does not depend. The problem, therefore, is how to bring into existence a large number of men with character. The Scout feels that a day is ill-spent unless he is able to say to himself that he has done a good act. He is taught to do his daily good turn. He continually seeks for opportunities to do good. The good turn he does may consist of a trifling act of self-sacrifice or it may be an act of great heroism. If, for instance, a Scout, say a boy of thirteen, happens to meet on the road an old decrepit woman struggling to lift her basket on to her head, he is ready to come forward and give her the needed help. If again, he sees a house which is being consumed by fire, he is equally ready with his help and does not spare himself. He may now be called upon to save a drowning child or again to rescue a man from the

jaws of a wild animal. He is always prepared and is always glad to have the opportunity to do his daily good turn. What better training can then be imagined for the building up of character than what is imparted to a Scout, during his early boyhood?

The chief merit of the scout training lies in this, that practice is not divorced from precept. With theories as such, a Scout has absolutely nothing to do. It is with action that he is concerned and not with doctrine. According to him, a man is good because he does good. The Scout movement fosters and promotes good will and good fellowship; but this good feeling is worth nothing unless it is translated into action. A Scout measures his success not by the number of formulae which he has learnt but by the number of good deeds he has done. Many men often feel a longing to do some unselfish act; the sight of misery evokes pity in them and they would gladly overcome the love of self and exert themselves for the helping of others. But very strangely they are unable to muster sufficient will power to do positive acts of goodness. With a Scout it is entirely different. His training promotes at once the spirit as well as the practice of service. A Scout derives very little satisfaction from the thought that his impulses are good and that his feelings are kindly. This feature of the Scout movement is its characteristic merit.

His training gives the Scout another very great advantage. By repeatedly doing acts of service he acquires a habit of doing good. It is a familiar phenomenon, that what is done over and over again becomes a habit. This is true of the body; it is equally true of the mind. When the mind is in its most impressionable state, high and lofty ideals are placed before it. By constantly putting them into practice, the Scout acquires the habit of doing good. After a time, he does a good or a kind act not because he deliberately thinks of doing it but because it has become a habit with him to devote his life to the service of his fellow creatures. He is kind and considerate by instinct and it does not seem to him to be going out of his way, when he relieves suffering or helps the helpless.

Not merely does the Scout show a passion for service but he trains his body in such a

manner as to be able to do service. He develops his physical body and thus acquires strength and energy. He discards a life of ease and lives in the open when necessary and is thus able to endure fatigue. He is resourceful and self-reliant as he repeatedly does things which require skill, with the result that in an emergency he can do what is needed with great facility. What in fact can a Scout not do? If to help a man in distress he is required to scale a high wall or to ford a river, he is fit to undertake the task. He possesses the necessary physical endurance; he is not lacking in strength of body and he is always possessed of the requisite skill. Thus, his training enables him to lead a strenuous life and to do many acts of service for which a strong and supple body is necessary.

A Scout possesses a large heart. He consecrates his life to the commonweal. He does acts of service irrespective of considerations of caste, creed or colour. He is actuated by love for all fellow beings. He does not withhold help from a man in distress, because he happens to belong to another race or another country. He saves life, never destroys it. He is on the look-out for opportunities to serve men and not to punish them. The sufferings of men whether of his own country or of another, equally appeal to him. He learns to respect life in all forms. He shrinks from causing hurt even to a tiny insect.

These are a few of the outstanding benefits that result from the world-wide Boy Scouts movement. It has solved the great problem of good citizenship. It is the duty of every Scout in India to spread the knowledge of this great movement among his countrymen. If the influence of the two organizations—Boy Scouts and Girl Guides—spreads and every Scout and Guide is actuated by the true spirit of self-sacrifice and service, is there any reason to doubt that we shall make great progress and that there will be less of strife and bitterness among men?

"Patrol Leaders' Corner."

"The Rams" said the Scoutmaster who stood in the midst of his boys with the Troop flag in his hand, made of beautiful white serge material, with the name of the Troop at the top, the fleur-de-lis the scout emblem in the centre and the motto of the Troop 'Serve and Smile' below it, done beautifully in golden paint and the heads of a Ram, a Hound, a Crow and an Owl at the four corners of the banner to represent the 4 Patrols of the Troop, "win the flag for the day. The Hounds are keeping a close race with the Rams who win the former by 2 points. I know the Crows have done their best and they are not very far behind the Hounds; and the Owls want but 6 points to win the Rams".

But, what is the meaning of the Scout Patrol consisting of men the wisest of all God's Creation being called after the dumb animals?

Yes! there is a great purpose behind this. The Scouts of a certain Patrol will first of all be inspired to study the nature and habits of that animal or bird after which their Patrol is named. They next begin to study the animals of the other Patrols of the same troop.

Thus they are made to take up the study of nature which has enabled great men to realise the greatness of the Creator.

The Patrol is advised to be named after an animal or bird common to the locality of the Troop in order that the Scouts may have the greatest facility to study the animal first hand.

So, the idea behind this is in accordance with the promise referring to the duty to God.

One of the conditions for any one to become a Scout is that he must belong to some religious denomination; and religion implies the idea of God, the Supreme Creator and our duty to the Creator can only be fulfilled when we understand His greatness. What better way have we for making the boys understand His greatness but by observation and study of His creation? And thus it will be clear to every Patrol Leader that his Patrol Totem and his Patrol Cry are nothing but the beginnings of the study of God's creation.

There is one other little point which might well be impressed upon the mind of every Scout in connection with this topic. Every one knows and admires the faithfulness of the hound, the brotherliness of the crow, the tenacity of purpose of the ram and the affection of the mother cat to her kittens and the cleanly habits of the lower animals etc. These will serve as object lessons to young scouts and help them to build their character in the right lines when they grow up.

From next month onwards the chief habits and characteristics of one Patrol animal will be published every month in these columns.

Our readers are requested to send in photographs and sketches of various animals and birds which they might have made during their rambles for publication.

M. V. V. R.

Hobbies.

A simple mat for camp use.

Every scout should endeavour to make his surroundings as neat and homely as possible and specially so at camp. A neat little mat that can be made easily and disposed off still more easily, is such an important addition to the camp necessities, that we are going to learn how to make one.

The mat we are going to make is really quite simple and should not cost us anything. The first thing to do is to get a leaf of the coconut palm. We must be careful to choose the right leaf. A dry or withered leaf will not suit our purpose. With the knife, we cut through the middle of the central rib and thus divide the leaf into two. The first thing to do with each of these halves is to make all the leaflets—the smaller thin leaves that grow out of the rib—flat. One very good way of doing it is to soak the leaf in water for some time and then stretch it out and flatten the leaflets. With the broader end of one of the halves towards us, we begin to weave the leaflets. Leaving out the first three and beginning with the fourth leaflet, we turn it off at a right angle, taking care to see that the turn is not too near the rib—an intervening space of about half an inch would be best. We now pass the leaflet above the third, then below the second and then again

above the first. Leaving the fifth and taking the sixth—the alternate ones and bending it at a right angle, as we did with the fourth, we submit it to the same process as the fourth. We can continue similarly—bending and weaving with the alternate leaflets but we should always take care to see that, while the leaflet is intertwined, it is always passed above the next leaflet.

The work is a little dull, but the result will amply repay the worker's efforts. When three or more such mats or thatches—which is the general name—are joined and fixed together to two staves—one on each side, they will serve as a splendid sun-shade when working in the sun. It will certainly be a welcome contribution to the general camp-fire on the last day.

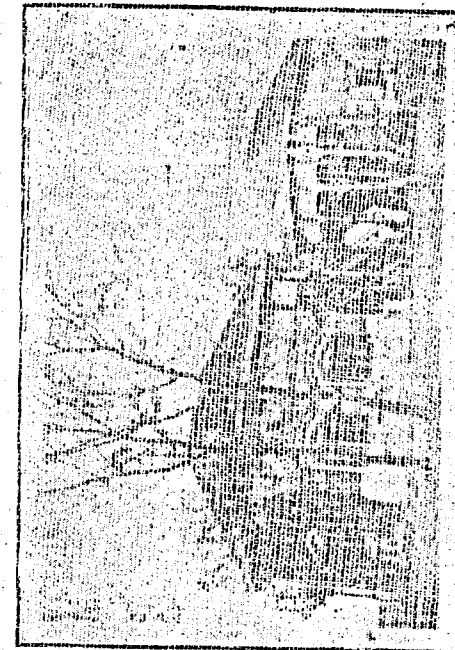
L. & L. CROWS.

(We hope to publish illustrative diagrams also in these columns very soon. Ed.)

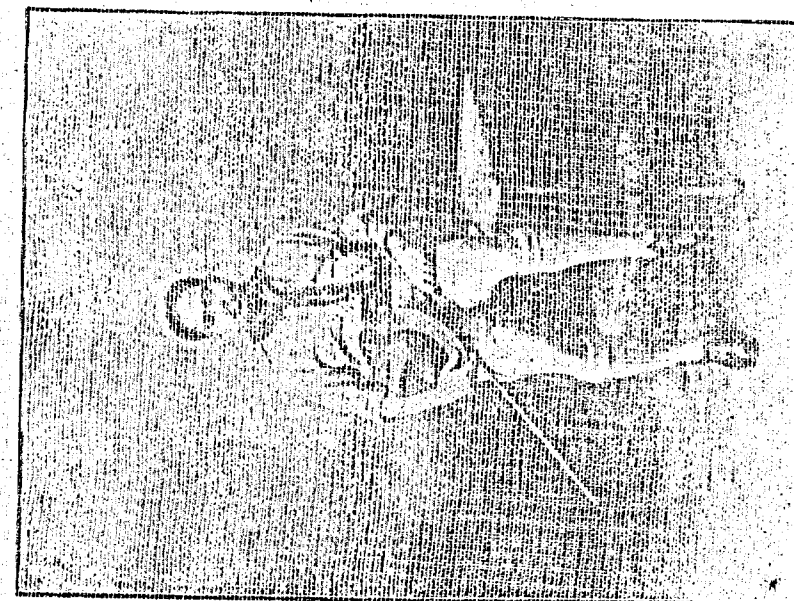
How to make a plaster cast.

The value of every outing or hike is enhanced by the Scouts preserving permanent records of such outings or hikes. Photographic records of outings, collections of leaves, plaster casts of animal tracks are all suitable ways by means of which the outings acquire a permanent interest. A troop living in places surrounded by plenty of wooded land, have ample opportunities of making plaster casts of the foot prints of the various animals of their locality. It is extremely simple to make a plaster cast. Drop fine dry plaster of paris into a little water in a cup, pour away the excess of water and mix into a paste without any lumps being formed, tapping the vessel often to drive away air bubbles. The paste should be about as thick as thick gruel. Sometimes a pinch of salt is also added, but it is not necessary. Pour this paste into the crevices of the track in layers. Cover the track completely with the paste. If after slight drying there is a depression in the middle, add more paste. After drying, mark on the outside the nature of the track, place and date, and the name of the Scout who took it. Dig up the cast with an entrenching tool or small trowel and carefully wash away all mud, dirt etc. sticking to the surface. Remember to clean your cup at once otherwise it would be very hard to get the plaster of paris out of it, after it sets.

(The Scout Sign.)



LADY WENLOCK PARK
District Scout Hd. Qrs. Madras.



The Hon'ble Mr. Justice.
M. VENKATASUBHA RAO, B.A., B.L.
President, Madras District Scout Council.

NEWS



Chittoor Scout Rally. AND Annual Competitions.

The District Scout Council of Chittoor organised a most successful Scout function on the 1st instant. Our new Provincial Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, specially motored down from Madras to preside over the function. Scout Troops from Madanapalle, Chandragiri, Pakala, Tiruthani, Poothalaput, Puthur and Chittoor, in charge of their respective Scout-masters, took part in the various events.

The contingent of 50 Scouts of the Madanapalle Theosophical College and School did not take part in the competitions, but helped to preserve order. They were smart and well turned out.

SCOUT DRILL ETC.

The morning's programme included Ambulance and First Aid competitions. Scout drill and Scout-craft Exhibition. One noticeable feature in the Drill were the Telugu Drill commands invented by Scouter P. S. Rama Sarma of the III Chittoor Troop. The Handicrafts Exhibition was very interesting and the range of exhibits was very wide. The III Chittoor Scouts had sent in a large number of exhibits, which were excellent in point of utility and workmanship.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME.

Commenced with a treat to the Scouts and Signalling, Hoisting the Union Jack, Alarm race, and Hut-building display were gone through in order. Signalling was quite good

and here again the Telugu Signalling of the III Chittoor Troop (Trained by Scouter P. S. Rama Sarma) was original and was very much appreciated. When the scouts were doing Hut building, the Provincial Commissioner came in and inspected the work of the scouts and was pleased with the thoroughness with which they were doing their work. In the next item, he was good enough to act as a judge and was very favourably impressed with the displays given by Poothalaput and I Chittoor Scouts.

The Wolf Cubs too had their own competitions and their items were signalling, knot race, and leap-frog. They enjoyed the items and were very sports-man-like. Mr. K. Sanjiv Kamath, the Provincial Scout Secretary, was present and helped a good deal in the general arrangements.

Messrs. M. V. Venkateswaran of Madanapalle, M. Schurmans of Vellore, Rathnasubapathy and Narayanaswami of Madras, acted as judges in all the items except Ambulance which was judged by the District Medical Officer and his Assistant. The work of judging was very strenuous, but the judges did their work thoroughly.

Results:— AMBULANCE.

I Chittoor Troop	42 pts.
I Chandragiri Troop	27 pts.
Madanapalle Hope Troop	22 pts.

OTHER EVENTS COMBINED.

I Chittoor Troop	340 pts.
Poothalaput Troop	328 pts.
II Chittoor Troop	293 pts.
III Chittoor Troop	290 pts.

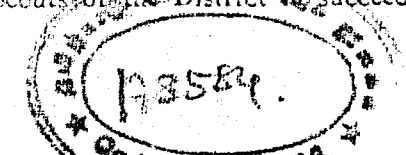
The first Chittoor Govt. High School Troop was awarded the cup for Ambulance and the District Flag. Individual prizes were given to the Cubs.

THE SCOUT RALLY.

Immediately after the sports there was a rally of about 200 scouts and cubs in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. The Cubs gave the Grand Howl in his honour and the prizes were distributed. After the distribution of the prizes, the Provincial Commissioner made a stirring speech and appealed to every one to come forward to help the movement and congratulated Mr. Devaraja Mudaliar the District Scout Commissioner for the successful show.

The Zemindar of Bangaru Paliem offered Rs. 100 for a cup to be competed for by the Scouts of the District in succeeding years.

(Owl 3.)



Sivaji Rover Troop

II VILLUPURAM.

The persistent endeavours of the students of the Govt. Secondary Training School, Villupuram have resulted in the formation of the second troop of Sivaji Rovers under S. M. K. R. Sastry on Sunday 19th October. Ever since the investiture under the presidency of our D. C., M. R. Ry., M. G. Parthasarathy Mudaliar on Sep. 14th, sufficient enthusiasm prevails among us. The two new patrols of "Squirrels" and "Cocks" contain Lower Grade and Secondary Grade teacher pupils.

Villupuram,)
20-10-24.)

RAJAMANICKAM,
Troop Scribe.

Our Serial Story.

PRATAP SINGH.

The Tiger Cub—Chapter I.

(Continued from Last Month's issue.)

Pratap and his companions had just emerged out of the thicket when they beheld a huge tigress prowling about anxiously and peeping and sniffing into every bush in the neighbourhood. They were only a few hundred yards away from it. The busy brute did not perceive them at first and this was of advantage to the youths. Pratap bade his brothers climb up the two nearest trees with their bows and arrows ready for use. Then he clapped his hands loudly with the cub still under his shoulder's grip, in spite of its violent struggles to get free. Now the tigress saw him, and stood quite still and stiff, letting an angry roar occasionally, lashing its tail to and fro. The animal saw the little cub and suddenly roared and stiffening itself began to move forward in a stealthy and cautious manner. After what seemed to be hours, the tigress came sufficiently near and crouched so that every muscle in its body was stiff like whipcords and made a savage jump on Pratap. But Pratap had formed his plan already; he dropped the cub down and agile as a monkey jumped up and catching hold of the lowest boughs of a tree, drew himself up out of danger. A moment later he would have been struggling in the jaws of the enraged tigress. But Pratap was not to be caught that way. By the time the brute could reach the base

of the tree, he was far above its reach. Meanwhile the cub joined its mother who now squatted on her haunches below the tree watching the youth with its fiery eyes and gashing its teeth at him. But the youth was not a bit frightened. He plucked out some of the fruits and leaves and hurled them at the brute and as every shower was greeted by an angry growl, it was accompanied by a loud roar of laughter from the youths. But the tigress would not move from her place. She licked her Cub for sometime and tried to suckle it but what was her rage when she found that her child could not open her mouth! After some vain attempts to get at Pratap she slowly began to move away from the scene. But she had not moved a few yards when Pratap shouted out "Feed her, brothers." An instant later the tigress made a terrific jump into the air with a furious roar and fell back heavily on the ground, clawing the air fiercely. But her convulsions were over in even less than a minute. Three arrows stuck deep down to the very feathers, into the animal's body. The one from Pratap's bow had pierced the brute's heart while those of his companions had almost touched it. Their poisoned heads had completed the rest of the work. But the little cub knew nothing of the catastrophe. It climbed over the warm mass of flesh and played with the lifeless head of its mother. When it beheld the three youngsters coming towards him it made a charge at them, but poor thing, the odds were too much for it. It was caught up by the head by young Bharat though he got his chest and arms scratched while doing so. The other two youngsters assured themselves that the brute was dead and fashioning a rude rope of twigs which they fastened round the animal's neck, began to drag it home. But the weight of the dead animal was too much for them. So they thought of going home to their father for help. They had not gone a few yards when they were greeted by the old man and an instant later they were hanging upon him. He wept for joy as he caressed the youths. But the tears were not engendered by joy alone but also by a deep feeling of sorrow at the loving remembrance of some one else who would have shared his joy probably to a greater extent, if alive then. (To be continued.)

Our Vernacular Page.

(தென் இந்தியத் காடாறு.)

கடைசியாக நான் எதிர்பார்க்கப்போகிற மந்தையின் செல்லிற்று எதாவது திரவியம் வேண்டியிருக்குமா? என்று, அப்படித்தேவையாயின் எல்லாவு பணம் வேண்டியிருக்குமென்றும், அதற்குக்காம் செய்துள்ள ஏற்பாடுகள் என்னவென்றும் யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

இவ்வெல்லாம் சரிவரவென்று கொண்டிருக்கின்ற ஆவர் தனது மந்தைக்கு வேண்டிய சிறுவரைத்திரட்டிவந்திருந்த மார்த்தையேக் கவனிப்போம்.

இனி, சிறுவரைத்திரட்டி ஒரு மந்தையை கடத்தத் துவங்கும் மார்த்தையேக் கவனிப்போம்.

தேவாலயங்களையோ (churches), காம் பாடகாலையையோ, இவ் ஆவலது பகற் பன்னிக்கடங் களையோ சேர்ந்த சிறுவரைத்திரட்டி, அந்தந்த தேவாலயத்தையோ, வேடுவரைவையோ சேர்ந்ததும், அதற்குச்சம்மந்தப்பட்டதுமான ஒரு மந்தையைத் துவக்கி கடத்த முயல்வது சிறப்பாகும். கடமையால், மந்தைக்கு சம்மந்தப்பட்டதான ஒரு மந்தையை கடத்தயத்தனித்ததும் யுக்கமே. புதிதாய்த் துவக்கப் படும ஒரு மந்தையின் இயமோ அல்லது அபயமோ அம்மந்தையில் முதன் முதலில் சேரும் சிறுவரின் உக்கந்தைப் பொருத்தாகுமென்பதை மட்டும் ஒரு ஓராய்ப்பதி முதன் முதலில் உணரவேண்டும்.

பிறகு, சிறுவரை மேல் பார்த்துக் கவனித்துவரும் ஓர் உபாத்தியாயமையோ வேறு ஒருவரையோ அல்லது, அவரிடம் இவ் வேலாய்களைப்பற்றி தன் விருப்பத்தையும், இவ் ஓராய்களையித்தின் கோக்கங்கள் கருத்துகள் முதலியவற்றையும் ஓர் ஓராய்ப்பதியானவா விளக்கிடச்சொல்ல வேண்டும். பிறகு அவர் முலையாய் அச்சிறுவர்களைக் கண்டு அவர்களுக்குமேல் சொல்லிய விதயயங்களைத் தெளிவாய் எடுத்துரைத்து "என்றோடுகூட இந்த விளையாட்டை கூட விருப்பமுள்ளவர்கள் கையைத் துக்குங்கள்." என்று சொல்லி, கைதுக்கிய சிறுவருள் தனக்கு ஏற்றவர்களைத்தேர்ந்து அவர்களின் பெயரையும் விலாசத்தையும் குறித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆரம்பத்தில் 9 ஆவது 10 வயதுள்ள சிறுவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுதல் யுத்தமாகும். 8 வயதுள்ள சிறுவர் மிகவும் இளையவராயும் 11 வயது சிறுவர் மிகவும் முதிர்ந்தவராயும் இருப்பர். புதிதாய் ஒரு மந்தையை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு 12 சிறுவர்களை வைத்துக்கொள்வது மிகவும் செளகரியமாக விருக்கும், போகப் போக நாளாவிதமான சிறுவர்களையும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

இவ்விதம் சிறுவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்த பின்னர், ஓர் ஓராய்ப்பதி அச்சிறுவரின் பெற்றோரைக் காட்டுபேசி, அவர்களிடமும் தன் அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் கோக்கத்தையும் வெளியிட்டு, இவ் ஓராய்களையிக்கும் சிறுவர்கள் உற்சாகமாகவும் உபயோகமாகவும் தங்கள் ஐயவு கேள்விகளைக் கழிக்கும்படிக் கற்பிக்கலாம், அவர்கள் தேகத்தையும் மனத்தையும் எப்படி மிகவும் ஏற்றமான முறையில் பயிற்றுவிக்கவும், பிறகுக்குக்

தம்மாலாய் உதவியைப் பரிசுத்தத்துடன் ஆவலை அவர்கள் சித்தத்தில் கொள்க்கவும், தன்னாட்கம், பணியு, ஜாக்கிரதை, தன்பல மரிதல் முதலிய சகல கருத்துகள் களையும் போதிக்கவும் கூடு மென்றும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

எப்போதும், சந்தமானதும் இவ் ஓர் காரணர்களுக்கு சென்று விதித்து ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள துணை உடையின் சிறுவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு சந்திப்பினத்தினதும் தவறாமலும் காலங்கடவாமலும் சந்திக்கும்படி பெற்றோர் உத்தியோகத்தாலல்லது மேலே சொன்ன கண்மைகளை இவ்விதங்களானது முற்றும் பயக்க போதும்.

சிறுவர் ஒரு ஓராய்த்திற்கு எத்தனை முறை, சந்திக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும் என்றும், அவர்கள் எதிர்ப்புள்ள கியமம் என்னவாகலாமென்றும், அவர்களுக்கு மாநக் கடடணம் ஏதாவது இருக்குமாயின் அதையும் அவர்களின் பெற்றோருக்கு ஓராய்ப்பதியானவர் எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

மேலும் பெற்றோருக்கு ஒரு தினத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அன்றையதினம் அச்சிறுவரைத் தாம் சந்திப்பதற்கென்று ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ள இடத்தைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லி அவ்விடத்தில் குறித்த காலத்தவராய் தம்மைவந்து சந்திக்கும்படி அவர் சிறுவரை அனுப்பிவைக்கும் படியும் ஓராய்ப்பதி அப்பெற்றோரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

பிறகு, குறித்த தினத்தன்று, குறித்த காலத்தில், குறித்தவிடத்தில் தம்மைவந்து சந்திக்க சிறுவர்களுக்கு ஓர் மந்தைப்பதியானவர், மெளகிலியின் கையையும், ஐதே சிறுவர் பெறுச் சேர்ச்சியையும், பூரவம் கம் காட்டில் இவ் ஓர் காரணர் குணங்கள் கியம்பப்பெற்று வாழ்க் சிறுவரின் சரிதைகள் முதலியவற்றையுந், சொல்லி அவ்விட குணங்களைத் தம்முள் விருத்தி செய்ய அச் சிறுவருக்கும் இவ்வு முண்டாகக் வேண்டும்.

அன்றியும், இவ்வேலாய்கள் சீழ்ப்படித்து கடக்க வேண்டிய இரண்டு விதிகளையும், கிதைவேற்ற வேண்டிய இருவாக்குறுதிகளையும், அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லி அவ்விதம், அவ்விதிகளைச் சீழ்ப்படித்தும், வாக்குறுதிகளை கிதைவேற்றத்திலும் மிகவும் சம்பவான காரியங்களல்லவென்றும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும்படி சொல்லவேண்டும் அப்போதே, சிறுவர்களுக்குச் சீழ்ப்படித்து நடத்தற்குக் கட்டயான இரண்டொரு உத்திரவுகளையிட்டு இது போன்ற யினும், இவ்வித கட்டயாவேணும் நடக்கும்படி சித்தில சபையினரில் சேரிடறுங்கூட இவ் ஓர் காரணர் காதங்கள் சட்டங்களைப் புறக்கனியாமலும் வாக்குறுதிகளைக் கைசோலிடாமலும் இருத்தல் அவசியமாகலாம், இதை முதலில் யோசித்துப் பிறகு தாங்கள் இவ்விதத்தில் சேருதல்தான் முறையென்றும் அச் சிறுவருக்குத் தெரியும்படி ஓராய்ப்பதியானவர் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

(தொடரும்.)

Books and Magazines received.

The Childrens, News: Delhi, (October); Utsaha (Anglo-Hindi) Benares, for September and October; The Scout Brother, Meerut for September; Camping, the Official Organ of the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland for October; The Jamboree October 1924; The Bombay Scout Gazette for November; the Scouter for November and the Scout sign of Calcutta for November.

The "Bombay Scout Gazette" which has newly made its appearance shows great promises. The movement in the Bombay Presidency is progressing in a truly Scout like manner and the journal gives us a good idea of the work done in that Presidency. The matter and the get up leave nothing to be desired and we extend a hearty welcome to the journal.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of Mysore is just to hand and we congratulate the Mysore Scouts on their grit and perseverance. The report is one of all round activity and is full of interesting particulars. We wish the Scout Association of Mysore all success.

"Scout Laws and Promises" in Tamil, by M. V. Venkataraghavan Troop Leader, 1 Vepery C. R. C. H. S., Troop, Madras. This is one of the first set of Vernacular books on scouting in the Presidency and we welcome it with pleasure. The book deals with the Scout Law and the Promises in the Hindu point of view and gives apt anecdotes to illustrate and explain them. The language is chaste, elegant and easy. The book is cheap and deserves to be in the hands of every Scout or Scouter who can read Tamil.

"First steps in Scouting in Tamil," published by the A. A. M. Press Saidapet. This book is probably the first book in Tamil on Scouting and is a translation of First Steps in Scouting in English. The book is written in good Tamil and is well illustrated with suitable diagrams. It fills a long felt want and many Scouts who cannot read English well, can very well use this book to learn practical Scouting. We welcome the publication heartily and wish it great success.

Smile A While.

A School inspector, testing a class of boys in Arithmetic, found one boy very dull in the subject. "Suppose," he said, after asking several other questions, "I lent your father five pounds, on the understanding that he paid me back 10 shillings a month. How much would he owe me at the end of 6 months?"

"Five pounds," was the boy's ready answer.

"But, my boy" remonstrated the Inspector, "I am afraid you do not know very much about Arithmetic."

"No" returned the boy, "and I am afraid you don't know very much about my father!"

Competitions.

The "South India Boy Scout" will be sent free for one year to the troop which secures the largest number of subscribers.

The Editor reserves the right to fix minimum number of Subscribers required to qualify for winning.

All that the Troop has to do is to secure the orders for the Magazine in the form enclosed in this number and send them through the Scout master to the Editor S. I. B. S. 4/19, Adiyappa Mudali Street, Vepery, Madras. Envelopes should be marked "Competition" on the top left hand corner.

A COVER DESIGN is required for the "South India Boy Scout." Scouts and Rovers are eligible to compete & all drawings should be neatly made on drawing paper in Indian Ink (size—14" by 18"). All designs should be sent carefully rolled and packed (not folded) to the Editor S. I. B. S. before the 31st January 1925. The designs should be certified by the Scout masters of the troops to which the Scout or Rover belongs. A competitor can send in any number of drawings, but each drawing should be accompanied with the coupon printed on p. 3 of cover, filled up in proper form. The approved drawing will be the property of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association, Madras and the winner will get a suitable prize. Unaccepted designs cannot be returned unless postage is prepaid.

The 'South India Boy Scout' Magazine

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