

SCOUTS
B E P R E P A R E D
FOR
THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL JAMBOREE

From December 26th 1925 to January 1st 1926

Further Particular from

The Honorary Provincial Secretary, Provincial Scout
Head Quarters,

LADY WENLOCK PARK.

South Beach Road,

Triplicane, MADRAS.

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Reg. No. M 1560.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

The Official Organ of the Boy Scout Association
Madras Province

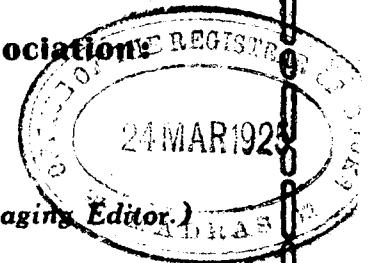
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Vol. V.]

MARCH, 1925.

[No. 6.

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regret it. "Many a mickle makes a muckle" you know; you will get full value and more for the money you are going to spend. We expect to have at least 4000 Scouts. Scouts! show to the layman what you can do. You can learn all about the Jamboree Programme from time to time in the S.I.B.S.

We are looking forward to the camps to be held in our old camping ground—"Albany". As arranged at present, the camps will be of the Refresher variety for Scouters and will be held from 10th April to 13th April inclusive. The total cost per head is expected to be Rs. 6/- (*Payable in advance*). Those intending to take part, please apply with remittance to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Provincial Scout Council, Lady Wenlock Park South Beach Road, Triplicane, Madras, on or before the 31st March.

We invite the attention of our readers, particularly members of Local and District Associations, to the article entitled "Local Associations" by the Honorary Secretary of the Madras District Scout Council. It gives very helpful suggestions and we invite opinions and suggestions in our correspondence column.

The next instalment of the Serial Story has been unavoidably held over and will appear in our April number.

The Competition for the cover design closed with the 28th of last month and of the ten entries received, only one was judged to be up to the mark. The winning competitor is P/L C. Kuppusami of the Cat Patrol, I Vepery C.R.C.H.S., Troop, Madras. The Prize of a Camera (supplied by Messrs Aniphot & Co., Mount Road Madras) goes to him. We invite the attention of our readers to another ripping competition, the details of which will be found elsewhere. Scouts! we depend on you to Do Your Best in the matter. Editor, S. I. B. S.

CAMP PRAYERS (III).

(Evening).

We thank Thee for all the mercies of the past day, for the continuance of our many and great blessings, for any good examples we may have seen, for any good words we may have heard or read; we give Thee thanks for the world and all the good things which are therein, for the sky above us and the earth beneath our feet, for the changing seasons and for our homes and our friends.

SPECIAL ARTICLE.

Local Associations.

As it is essential to have clear rules and a definite organisation to play a great game successfully, so it is with the game of Scouting for Boys. Unless and until we develop a definite scheme of organisation with the system of decentralisation from the Provincial Council and Head Quarters down to District and Local Associations and District Councils which form effective units of control, we cannot hope for the speedy progress of our movement in the Presidency.

It is very necessary to realise at the outset, that if a District should progress in Scouting at all, Local Associations of the District must function properly. The appallingly slow speed with which we move in Scouting in the Presidency is entirely due to either the want of Organized efforts in the District or to the Local Associations which never meet at all but exist only in name. They may flourish for some time and then die out. But what we want is real, substantial progress.

To ensure continuity, the one important thing to remember when forming a Local Association is to get the *right men* in. In starting a Local Association therefore, one should find out first, the people who are likely to take interest in the movement, then call for a *Public Meeting*, arranged such that the time and place suit the people. The invitations should be accompanied with a summary of the aims and methods of the Movement. It is needless to say that the chairman of the meeting should be a "Big" man. The program may begin with a prayer, a catching display of scout activities by a few picked Scouts, opening remarks by the chairman, a short but clear description of what the movement stands for, by the Commissioner of the District and a suitably worded resolution forming the Association, the proposer and seconder having been fixed beforehand.

Those present are then invited to join. Of course, one should never forget to invite and gather together the representatives from Boys' Organizations, School Masters, Clergy of different denominations, Heads of various religious organisations and other gentlemen who are interested in and working among boys.

Immediately after the Association is thus formed, the business of the first General Body meeting would be to form an Executive Committee of Office Bearers composed of non-scouters and scouters and a badge committee.

And a suitable set of bye-laws is also framed and adopted at the same meeting or very soon after. (The Madras District has printed its Bye-laws which are very good and can be used in their entirety by other District Local Associations; copies can be had on application to the Hony. Secretary, Madras District Scout Council, Lady Wenlock Park, South Beach Road, Triplicane, Madras.)

With regard to the election of office bearers, care should be taken that the President elected is a very influential person of the locality and the Secretary an energetic young man who has his heart in the work. It is most important to get people to serve on the Executive Committee, who take a real interest in the movement and who can spare the necessary time. "Figure heads" are entirely out of place, but their names are sure to be put forward at the inaugural meeting unless it has been tactfully arranged beforehand that they shall be offered the exalted positions of Vice-Presidents (at an enhanced rate of subscription of course!)

It is better to have an annual subscription as membership fee. (Madras District has two grades Rs. 100/- and no further payment: life membership; Rs. 5/- annually: Membership). This serves as a source of an assured annual income.

We shall consider what the functions of the Local Association are and what its place is in the movement, in a future article.

V. S. RATHNASABHAPATHY,

Honorary Secretary,

Madras District Scout Council.

Smart Boy!

Teacher: (Holding in his hands a large Stone). "Now, boys I want you to guess the weight of this stone. Ramu, what do you say?"

Ramu: "Fourteen pounds, Sir."

Teacher: "Ridiculous, my boy? whatever made you say that?"

Ramu: "Well Sir, you told us this morning that a Stone weighed fourteen pounds."

Hobbies.

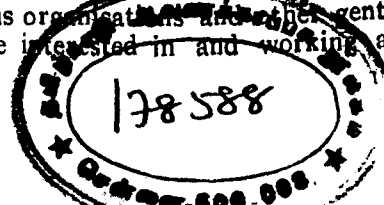
A Simple Ground Sheet and how to make it

Some time ago we had the linseed oil method of water-proofing cloth. Here is another tried method. The material to be proofed is soaked in water over night to rid it of its sizing and hung up to dry.

Get 3 tubs big enough for the whole of the material to be proofed—wooden tubs are preferable to metal ones. In one, dissolve in hot soft water Alum in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb to 1 gallon of water. In the other, in the same proportion dissolve sugar of Lead (Lead Acetate, obtainable in any chemist's shop at about Rs. 1-4 a pound. A *poison*.) Allow 2 or 3 hours to let the solution get clear and settle. Then pour the clear sugar of lead solution in the third tub and over it pour the clear alum solution and stir well. Let this mixture alone for 4 to 5 hours until all the precipitate has formed and settled down and the liquid above is quite clear. Decant this clear liquid into another clean tub and thoroughly work the material in it with the hand till it is completely soaked and leave it soaking overnight and hang it up in the shade next morning to dry. After it is dry the material is quite water proof.

Having proofed the material as above, take enough length of the material (about 6' 4") and width (29" or 30") the width of the cloth, and get the edges stitched up nicely. Spread it on a table taking care not to have any folds or creases, and thinly spread over it very finely grated Paraffin Wax. You can grate it finely by means of a cocoanut grater (தேங்காய்த் துருவி). Next take a very hot ironing box and iron the cloth moving the box very very slowly so that the wax melts and works into the fibre of the cloth. To get a nicely ironed and good ground sheet, you require at least 2½ hours of patient work. Any hurry will only spoil your work and the wax will show up in patches. This ground sheet (double proofed) is not only water proof but also proof against white ants.

(LONE WOLF).



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ROUGH MATERIAL.
(By Courtesy of 'The Young Citizen'.)

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

Vol. V.]

MARCH, 1925.

[No. 6.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH.

"The creation is of God's family, for its sustenance is from Him. Therefore the most beloved unto God is the person who doeth good to God's family.

He is not strong and powerful who throweth people down; but he is strong who withholdeth himself from anger".

Muhammad the Prophet.

Ourselves.

We are glad to find that the South India Boy Scout is making itself useful to so many Scouts and Scouters all over the Presidency and the credit goes to all the contributors. What we want is that the magazine should be in the hands of every Scouter and Scout in the Presidency. It is up to the various Local and District Associations to see that every Scouter, Scout and Troop within their area get each a copy. This month we are offering to our readers very interesting matter and we can assure them that such fare will be continued every month.

At the same time we would like to take the liberty of requesting many of our contributors to read the Editorial Notice carefully before sending in their contributions. While thanking them for their kindness, we would remind them of the fact that the space available in the magazine is very limited. Contributions giving useful tips on camping, such as equipment, accommodation, commissariat, scout games and practices etc., suited to Indian requirements are welcome.

We are glad to hear from many troops in various parts of the Province of their activities in health week. We want our Scouts to come forward and be really useful to their fellowmen. There should come a time when the word "Scout" is universally taken to mean a useful young man, ready to do selfless service. The time is fast approaching and we know that Scouts are on the right track. "Good turns are the acid test of true Scouting".

The Rally for cubs went off splendidly and it served to give a great fillip to cubbing in Madras; the Vellore Rally was an eye-opener to the Vellore and N. Arcot Districts. Many more such public functions are necessary. District Associations! Why not have your own rallies? Please send us accounts of such functions. A well conducted rally with a swinging program all through serves to popularise the movement and educate the layman more than volumes of newspaper publicity.

This leads us on naturally to the question of the Jamboree, now finally settled to be held in December next. It is going to be a very grand affair and we want every Troop and Scout to realise that *it is its or his own exclusive show* and make it the best of its kind. We are going to have roaring campfires, entertainments, pageants, sports, scout competitions, visits to public places of interest, theatricals and a grand Rally and March Past. We will all live together as a big family for 6 days in camp and we shall have a grand time of it! Shan't we? It means money, of course, money for travelling (we hope to get concessions in Railway fares), money for huts and tents, money for food, etc. The public will certainly come to our help, but don't you think that the Scouts have a magnificent opportunity of showing their resourcefulness and self-reliance and practically proving that they can keep the 9th Scout Law. It would be such rare fun to be able to pay your own way than to be depending upon others, isn't it? Begin to save now and you will never



Round the Camp Fire.

The I Koilpati Rover Troop.

13 Scouts of the above troop camped at Thalayuthu on the Kurumalai hills 5 miles from Kumarapuram Station on the S. I. Ry., from the 24th to 26th January. The spot chosen was ideal and they enjoyed themselves thoroughly. In addition to the usual scout games and practices etc., there were Patrol competitions, Nature Study and Stroll, Star Study. The Assistant District Commissioner of Boy Scouts (Tinnevely District) visited them and camped with them part of the time. He was so impressed with the beauty of the surroundings that he expressed a wish that some generous donor would get the grounds to the District Scout Association for use of Scouts of the District.

Calicut Scouts. May 1925

The Malabar Christian College Troop (I Calicut), spent the last 3 days of the past year in an outing at Mavoor 15 miles east of Calicut in ideal wooded country. 8 Scouts took part in the camp. They stayed at the local School. The Scouts engaged the School Children in some scouting games and explained to them the object of Scouting, thus doing their bit to popularise the Movement.

The IVth Royapettah boys of Madras

spent a happy day's outing in their extensive college grounds on the 25th Jan. They had competitions in games, handicrafts and scouting practices and Nature Study. They cooked their own meal and in the evening some sympathisers, including their Headmaster yarned to them on various topics and gave them sound advice. The party broke camp at 6 p. m.

1st Mannargudi (Findlay College) Troop.

Three of the Rovers and two patrols of the troop camped for two days (31st Jan. and 1st Feb.) by the side of Malnatham, a village about nine miles from the Headquarters. The construction of what the boys called a Motor Lorry, with our staves and cycles, took up a little bit of our time in the journey, but it proved very useful carrying all our kit to and from the camp. Among many other items, the camp routine included patrol competitions in 'Follow the Trail' and other Observation games, and a special class for the Rovers and the leaders present in the revision of the pioneering tests. On the very same spot where we had our merry campfire, we lighted a 3* Fire (three star) and slept around it very comfortably. The 1st February being Sunday, the Boarding School patrol attended the service at the Malnatham Church and listened to an inspiring sermon on Judge Gideon by Rev. N. G. Ponnaiya, our Vice-Principal. In the evening, just before the camp was struck, the S.M. gave a yarn to all boys on the Third Scout Law. We are very thankful to Capt. V.R. Sundaresa Iyer, the local medical officer, for the good advice he gave regarding the selection of the camp site, some of the villages around the Headquarters suffering much from the infection of cholera, and also for the supply of useful medicines to meet emergency cases at the camp.

Our next camp was held on Saturday, the 14th of February, at the Three Rivers Head near Needamangalam, just on the eastern side of the great sluice wherefrom the main Vennar branches out into the Koraiyar, Vennar and Pamani. This was specially intended for the two other patrols that had

not been taken to the previous camp. Cooking was, as before, managed on the patrol system. The usual camp games and patrol competitions in Tenderfoot Tests were practised. The Council Fire at night set our spirits aflame, and around it was centred a large variety of sweet songs, stirring yells, social games and rollicking mimicries. The special interesting feature of this camping was however what is called "eye sketching" of the Head of the rivers, and giving credit to the budding artists, most of the sketches seemed like picturing the Tail instead of the Head!

S. M.

OUR HEROES.

A hero need not necessarily be one who has braved great dangers in various circumstances. One who stands up for what is right against great odds is an equally great hero. The following is a true story:—

In one of the suburban villages adjacent to our great city a girl got drowned in a well by accident, and the body was removed by the parents and the villagers. Being ignorant, they were afraid to tell the truth to the police authorities, lest they should get into difficulties and concocted a false story to say that the girl was alive while she was removed from the water and died only after some time. All the boys and girls in the village were threatened that they would be severely punished if they gave out the truth. But amongst them all, a small lad of about 11 years determined to speak out the truth at all costs.

In course of time the police authorities came to enquire into the case. The false story was given out. All the while the boy had been away on some business. Just while the police were going away, the lad returned and asked the policemen what brought them there and what story they had heard. The policemen were surprised at this query, and told him what they had heard. The boy told them that what they had heard was not the truth, and gave them the correct version of the whole accident.

All the villagers were furious at him. But he was quite serious about his business. Luckily for him, no action was taken against the parents and the villagers who had given out the false story.

The lad happens to be a Panchama Scout and we should all be proud of him.

All honour to such a boy!

"Patrol Leaders' Corner."

Letters to Kingfisher Blue.

How to tell time by Stars.

The Dovecote by
the River of the Copper hue,
in the Land of Lovely Paddy Fields,
Hunger Moon, the 8th Sun.

Dear Kingfisher Blue,

So you want me to tell you how you might tell time by the Stars. Every good Scout should be able to do it, and it is no surprise that all you Kingfishers should wish to learn it. When you know how, telling time by the stars is really easy; you can in fact read the time off the night-sky almost as readily as off the watch-dial.

Now, listen!

You know last time I was out camping with you, your patrol learned to identify ORION the "Hunter," did they not? I suppose you Kingfishers aren't a forgetting lot and that you haven't lost sight of that picturesque group of ten stars so arranged as to remind you of a hunter with his belt and sword. It is a very important group to know, this Orion, for as you already know, it helps you fix the north and south points correctly at night, and as you will presently learn, a great bright star in its neighbourhood helps you to find the time by night.

This big Star is Sirius. They also call it Dog Star, for it is part of a constellation called Big Dog or *Canis Major*, which you know is the dog Orion the hunter is taking out with him to the hunt!

Well, there is an interesting fact about Sirius, and an easy one to remember too. Like other stars it has its course to describe in the heavens. At 12 Midnight on New Year's Day this Star is found to "South"—which signifies that it crosses the Meridian, or reaches the highest point in its course.

"12 Midnight and New Years Day" (1st of January) You can easily remember! Perhaps you can remember another fact too. Don't trouble yourself for the present about the *how* though you should do so at leisure and find out.

Well, that additional fact is this. The Southing time every day *after* New Years Day takes place 4 minutes earlier, and every day *before* that 4 minutes later than Midnight. This roughly comes to this, namely that Southing time varies by 2 hours

for every month. But remember the 4 minutes rule as it is more exact—at least as exact as you want it ordinarily. If you remember this you can calculate the "South-ing time" for Sirius for any day in the month. Having done this, you proceed to calculate the time of night, observing the position of the Star in the Sky.

What you want is the angular distance from the vertical. If this distance is 15° to the East then it is yet 1 hour to the time of "Southing". If it is 15° on the other side, it is 1 hour after "Southing". This variation works up to 4 minutes of time for every degree of the angle.

Now for a concrete instance. I see Sirius on February 7th at 35 degrees to the East of the vertical. What is the time?

First, what is the time at which the Star will "South" on 7th February, i. e. 37 days after New Years Day? Southing will take place 37×4 minutes or 148 minutes or 2 hours 28 mins before 12, which comes to 9-32 p. m.

Next we proceed to calculate the time of observation. The Star is 35 degrees to the east of vertical. It is therefore 35×4 minutes, or 2 hrs. 20 mins, to Southing time.

Time of Observation is therefore (9-32 minus 2-20 or) 12 minutes after 7.

If the Star were seen 35 degrees on the other side (in the west) the time would be 2 hours 20 min. after Southing, or (9-32 plus 2-20 or) 11-52 p. m.

But there is one difficulty as you work it out in practice. As the Star approaches the vertical you are liable to under-estimate the angular distance. A comrade of mine has made a very good "Gadget" which enables him to measure the angle correctly.

A semi-circular piece of card board is marked off like a protractor into degrees, zero being at the two ends and the middle point of the arc being 90°. From the centre there hangs a thin string with a small weight to serve as a plumb-bob. This Gadget he ties to a scout staff (here is another use for this most useful of our equipment!) and sights the star along the staff. The plumb-line gives the angular distance required. Without such a contrivance the determination of the angle would be rather difficult.

I know you will tell me, "That is all right as far as it goes; but I do not see Sirius above the horizon throughout the night!", True. But you can make friends with another suitable Star in the opposite hemisphere. Altair on the constellation Aquilia is a good one for this purpose as its Southing time on 15th July is Midnight. Find this Star out when next you are camping out.

It is easier to tell the time by the Moon when next it is visible. Remember that the Moon will South at Midnight on full Moon day. Every night *before* that day it souths 55 minutes *earlier* and every night *after* it Souths 55 minutes *later*.

But I must stop; and leave you to test these methods for yourself. That will keep you and the Kingfishers busy I imagine, for some time.

Cheerio!

Your affectionate friend
and comrade,
SPOTTED DOVE.

P. S. The gadget described here proves useful in another way also. With its aid you can calculate the time from the position of the Sun. For this purpose it is necessary that you should know the time of sunrise and sunset. The newspapers give it week after week. Look out for the information and jot it down in your diary for ready reference. Use the gadget and ascertain the altitude of the sun. As in the case of the Stars 1° rise means 4 minutes. If the sun is above the Eastern horizon then it is so many minutes *after sunrise*. If the sun is in the west, then it is so many minutes *to sunset*. Sunrise and sunset being known, the time is very easily calculated. (For use for this purpose the dial of the gadget should be marked 90° at the ends and 0° at the middle)——*Spotted Dove*.

A bit Thick.

The country youth was showing his city cousin over the farm.

"Dear me" said the town lad "how closely packed these cows are."

"Yes," was the reply, "we are obliged to pack them that way".

"Why?" asked the town cousin in astonishment.

"So that they'll give condensed milk," came the answer.

COUNCIL ROCK.



COUNCIL ROCK.

March Moon.

My Dear Cubbers,

Our genial Managing Editor has been so inundated with "copy" this moon that he has asked me to make my letter a short one, with which request I have gladly complied, as time is short and life is so full now-a-days that it usually seems no time after I have got one letter off to you before a gentle reminder for another falls softly upon my ear.

I suppose the thought that is uppermost in the minds of those of us whose cub activities lie in Madras area, at the time of writing, is of the Rally which was held at the Provincial Head Quarters on the last day of last moon. Considering that it was, I understand, the first Rally solely for cubs, that has ever been held here, I think that all who were present will agree that it was quite successful.

There is no need for me to describe it in detail as those of you who could not be there will have read about it elsewhere, but there is one point I would like to emphasize and that is that we are the leaders of Packs of *Wolf Cubs*. Some of us, too, are Scoutmasters, but though both jobs lead us towards the same goal and the underlying principles of both are the same, the methods of approach, so to speak, vary greatly. The Chief quotes as his text book in the *Wolf Cub's Hand book*, Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book* and, while the last thing the Chief would wish us to do is to follow any text book

slavishly to the exclusion of what imagination we can muster, it behoves every one of us to soak ourselves in those two books.

Our boys are not pocket editions of Scouts. They are *Wolf Cubs* pure and simple and it should always be our endeavour to create and foster in our packs the spirit of the Jungle. As a start, for all purposes of "Pow-Wow", parade etc., the council circle which is described in both the books I have mentioned, should be used. Akela goes to Council Rock and calls—"Pack—Pack—Pack—Pack" and each cub comes *running* to his place in the circle shouting out one long drawn out "Pa-a-a-ack." When he is in his place, he should immediately squat in absolute silence and wait to hear what Akela has to say. That is only an example and it is much more "cubby" and means much more to the cubs than falling in in a line with a troop of Scouts.

I was sorry to see that only three of the Packs out of the nine who attended the Rally knew how to dance the "Hunger dance" of Kaa. I am quite sure that all those cubs who did not take part in the dance were wishing that they could and I hope that those of you who have not taught your Packs the Jungle dances will devote as much time as you can to them until they know them all.

I must make a reference to one small pack I saw at the Rally and I know that its Akela won't be annoyed with me for mentioning it, as it was none of his doing, because it helps me to emphasize my point that cubbing is—well, just cubbing. This small Pack was seen, before the Rally proper began, lined up in front of a diminutive cub and solemnly forming "fours" and "two deep." It was great fun for the leader, but it must have been very boring for the others, and I can't find any reference to it in the *Hand Book*!

Well, this letter has not been so short after all, but I hope the Editorial wrath will not be poured over me as a result. Good hunting to you all and I hope we shall all meet at Albany during the Easter holidays.

Ever yours on the trail,

LIMMERSHIN.

The Lair by the Big Light,
March Moon.

My dear Cubs,

I wonder how many of you can see with two eyes? "Why, we *all* can" you say in-

dignantly. Yes, but I mean, can you see with two cub eyes? Have you got two stars or even one star on the front of your caps? Because, if you have'nt, you can't see with two eyes. At the beginning, you are groping about in the dark, and then you find one day that you see light and you get one star which means that you have one eye open, and you begin to realise what splendid fun cubbing is. You have then learnt all kinds of exciting things—how to skip and jump and how to hunt with and be loyal to the Pack. Later on, you learn how to signal and how to be useful to other people until at last you get your other eye open. With two eyes as bright as stars, you look around to see how you can help other people and all that you have learnt will show you how to be prepared to be real good cubs.

You want to be able to see with both eyes, don't you? So buck up and learn all you can. Your Akela will show you how. He knows lots of useful tips that will be most helpful to you.

Did you come to the Rally last Moon? It was great fun, wasn't it? I wonder which you enjoyed most. The games or the Red flower? I enjoyed it all and although we got home very late, we had to go all too soon, had'nt we? I must say, though, that those cubs who walked in miles and miles and walked back miles and miles were very sporting—Don't you think so?

No more this moon.

All the best of good hunting to you.

Yours ever,

AKELA.

SCOUT YELLS

"CAMP" YELL

Absolute unison is required to make this yell successful. Try it at your next camp fire.

Slowly C A M P
Rah Rah Rah Rah (Short Rah)

Quicker C A M P
Rah Rah Rah Rah

Much quicker C A M P
Rah Rah Rah Rah

Quickest speed possible: repeat twice.
C A M P

Rah Rah Rah Rah

end with YEA SCOUTS!!!

Our Short Story.

Little Bisu

(Contd. from Feby. issue).

Bisu has been a Scout now for more than a year. You will be glad to know how he has changed recently. There is a tumult of joy filling his whole mind. He is unwilling to disturb it by stirring himself to bullying or playing mischief. He is fired by a desire to leave no stone unturned to become the "Good Scout". He strives his utmost never once to forget, in all his daily work, that he is a Scout. He tells himself, that he goes to school to become a good Scout. He "takes to the lessons they teach him there seriously" for, he knows that this is the order of the Chief Scout. Again at home, he will repeatedly tell himself that he has to do his tasks like a Scout and not like any average School-boy whose chief object is to avoid the displeasure of his master. While at his meals he will always keep himself conscious that he is giving nourishment to a good Scout in himself, and carefully notes down in his diary the propriety or the impropriety of his meal hour, and the regularity or the irregularity of his physical system. For, he has awakened himself to the consciousness, somehow, that in bringing himself up upon a principled way of life, he is bringing up a good Scout and a Citizen who is the property of his motherland. Is that not the legitimate duty of every one of us born in this land? Bisu is extraordinarily good and clever and his leader, Sambu and four others of the Troop have evolved in them such sensibilities under the guidance of their noble Scout-master.

Would you not like to know what had changed him? He had one saving trait in him the knack of playing any game with zest. He never simply 'Played at playing' games. He played his games earnestly. That faculty brought about his salvation.

(More, next Month.)

Out of the Picture.

Drawing Master: (To pupil who has handed him a blank sheet of paper). "what's this?"

Pupil: "It is a picture of an aeroplane, Sir".

Drawing Master: "But I don't see anything. Where is the aeroplane?"

Pupil: "Oh! it's out of sight, Sir!".

Vasu, the Scout.

(BY L. S. MANI.)

(First instalment)

Vasu was now a Scout. He had been one in spirit for ever so long, but he was now one of the great brother-hood of boys who play the game of Scouting. Vasu was a Scout—in thought, word and deed. To him the scout laws were natural.

He loved to help others and the daily good turn gave him immense pleasure. One evening it was close upon six, and Vasu was returning home after a troop meeting. He met an old gentleman of nearly eighty, painfully hobbling along. Like a good scout that he was, he approached the old gentleman and offered to lead him home. The old man stared at him and smilingly observed. "Oh! you are a scout, I see. No one else would dream of helping an old fellow like me. Thank you, my lad, for your kindness to me an old miserable man".

When they reached the old man's house, he invited Vasu to step in for a moment. "I have something of importance to tell you" said he to Vasu and when they were comfortably seated in the old man's sitting room, he gave Vasu a slip of paper with the single word "CRAZY" written on it and said, "my dear boy, you have struck me as an extremely well behaved and honest lad and I trust you with this, the key to a great secret. I dare not speak it aloud, for, even the walls have ears. Commit this word to memory and destroy the slip at once". Vasu did as he was told and left the house glad that he had been of some service to the old man and proud of the honour done to him.

He had not gone a few yards in the dark, starlit night, when he was tripped down by a stick, collided with a burly man and fell down. He was gagged, bound hand and foot, all in a trice, and carried to a car standing near by and was whirled away to an unknown place at a fast pace. The car made about half an hour's journey during which it turned many times and so Vasu could not trace its course. Besides, the blinds were down and he could not see outside. Finally the car came to a stop with a jolt and immediately two strong men lifted him bodily and carried him into a big house, thrust him into a room, and the door was bolted and locked from the outside. (second instalment next month).

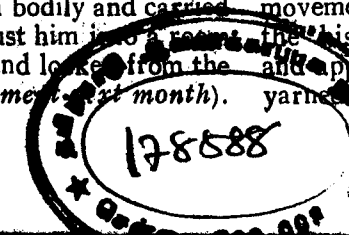
NEWS.

The following Troops have sent in accounts of their activities during Health Week in their respective areas. We regret we could not publish them all in full owing to want of space.

- (1) Mangalore Scouts. Bheeshma and Gangadhar Troops.
- (2) Melur (Madura) James Troop.
- (3) Polur (N. Arcot) Board High School Troop.
- (4) Madura. I Madura Troop.
- (5) Chicknaikanhalli (Mysore) Abhimanyu Troop.
- (6) I George Town Pachiappas School Troop.

Vellore Scout Rally.

A grand rally of the Boy Scouts of Vellore and North Arcot District was held on 21st February at the Barracks Maidan, Vellore, before a large crowd of spectators. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts, Mr. J. C. Moloney, the District Collector presided. The Flag was broken and saluted. The Scouts and Cubs renewed their promise. After this the troops broke off for individual Troop Displays, and the visitors were very pleased with what the Scouts did. Mr. Schurman, the District Commissioner addressed the visitors and explained to them the real aim of the movement and gave a short account of the history of scouting in the district, and appealed for help. Mr. Moloney next yanked to the Scouts and said that Scouting



small cylindrical-shaped X-Ray tube. Professor Rontgen, a tall man with dark bushy hair, a long beard, and very kindly and expressive eyes, received me cordially. He could not speak much English; I was still worse at German. However, by means of English and some Latin we made ourselves intelligible to one another. He excited the tube and showed me various shadows on a fluorescent screen. On each of the terminals of his coil he had a small aluminium ball, 1 cm. in diameter, which he told me he used as an alternative spark-gap to test the hardness of the tube. He incidentally remarked that he found a tube had its maximum photographic effect when it was working just at 2.5 cms. alternative spark—a fact which I have always found to be correct. I asked some blunt questions as follows;

Q. "What were you doing with the Hittorf tube when you made the discovery of the X-Rays?"

A. "I was looking for invisible rays".

Q. "What made you use a barium platino-cyanide screen?"

A. "In Germany we use it to reveal the invisible rays of the spectrum, and I thought it a suitable substance to use to detect any invisible rays a tube might give off!!.

"He then detailed how he made the discovery. He said he had covered up the Hittorf tube with black paper so as to exclude all light, and had the screen (which was simply a piece of card board with some crystals of barium platino-cyanide deposited on it) lying on a table 3 or 4 metres from where the covered tube was situated, ready to be used. He excited the tube to ascertain if all light was excluded. This was so, but to his intense surprise he found the distant screen shining brightly!

"I asked him, 'What did you think?' He said very simply, 'I did not think, I investigated.'

"Incidentally, he told me how he had taken a photograph through a pine door which separated two of his laboratories. On developing the negative, he found a white band across it, which, he ascertained, corresponded to the beading on one of the door panels. He stripped the beading off, and found the band of shadow was due not to the increased thickness of wood but to the 'plumbum' white lead really the doormaker

had employed in attaching the strip of wood.

"He seemed amused at my remonstrating with him about keeping the 'screen' lying about in his laboratory. I told him it was a 'historical screen,' and should be preserved in a glass case! I hope he carried out this suggestion. For the sudden shining of that 'screen' undoubtedly led to one of the greatest discoveries in modern times." (Ref: "X-Rays" Kaye.)

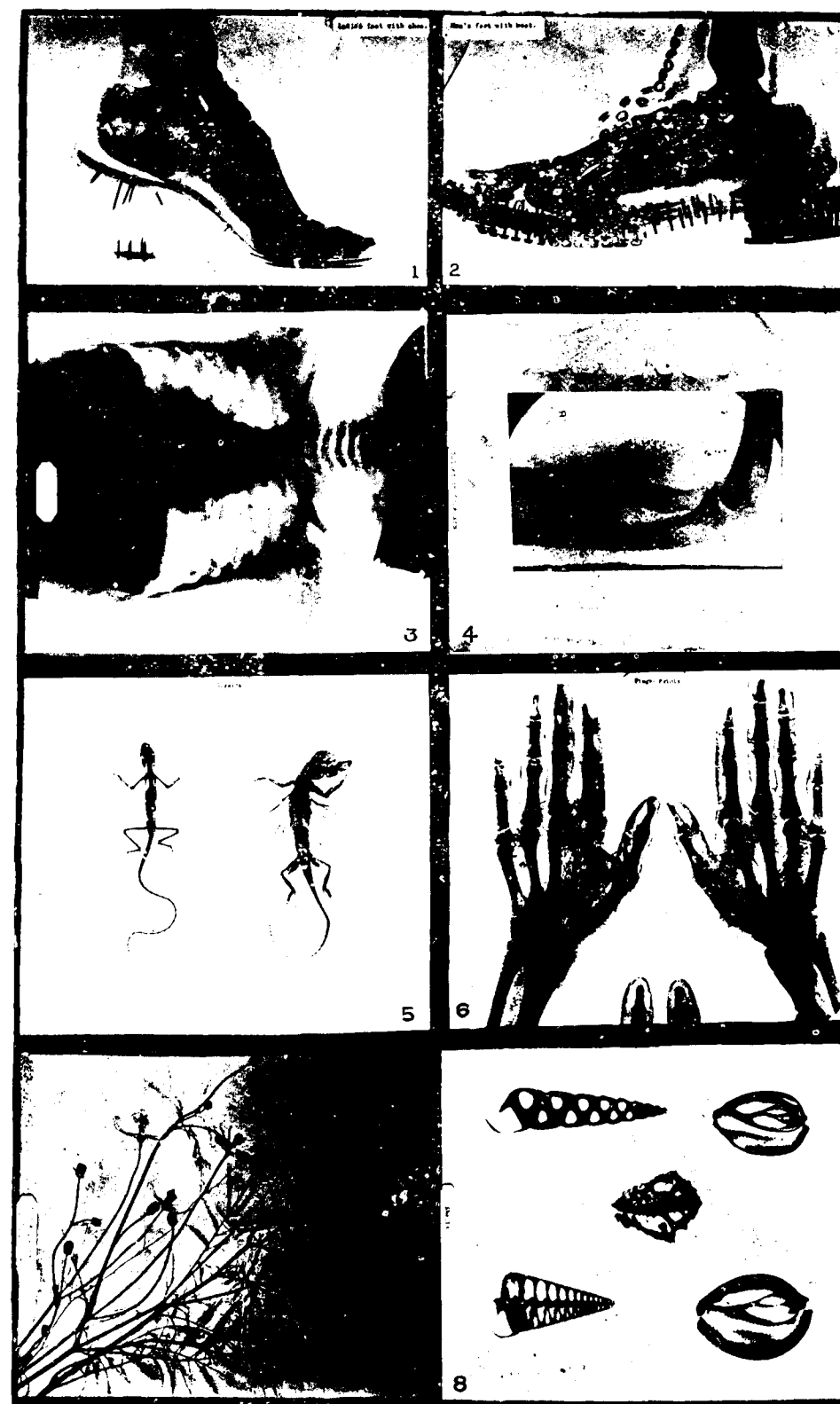
It is interesting to note that Sir William Crookes as far back as 1879 designed a tube similar to some of the first X-Ray tubes, when he wished to show that by means of a hollowed out cathode, the cathode rays could be brought to a focus and heat was generated in a platinum plate at the focal point.

As Dr. Kaye points out, "this Tube must have given out X-Rays in abundance, but they remained unnoticed," there being no fluorescent screen or other means of detection in the neighbourhood. One often wonders to what height the science of X-Rays would have reached to-day had Crookes discovered the X-Rays at the time; we should have had 16 years' more research work to guide us.

It is interesting to note that Madras, which is said to be so backward, had an X-Ray Set within four years of the discovery, and to day has more powerful apparatus than many London Hospitals! The science has advanced greatly since 1896 when apparatus for the production of X-Rays was first manufactured; then it was only possible to secure an indifferent radiograph of a hand after about 20 minutes exposure. Now, we are able to make one in one hundredth of a second!

What are X-Rays? For many years this query could not be answered satisfactorily by scientists and much controversy took place. X-Rays could be made to do some of the things common to light and other radiant waves but they could not be reflected or refracted, neither was diffraction apparently possible.

It was in 1912 that Laue of Munich put investigators on the right path to a solution of this question. He pointed out that if X-Rays were, as suspected, of the same nature as other radiant waves, they were so short that any artificial surface we could prepare would be far too rough for these tiny waves. Laue conceived the idea of using the structure



(1) Lady's foot with Shoe
(3) Anna coin swallowed
(5) Lizards
(7) Flowers, cosmos Etc.

(2) Man's foot with Boot
(4) Bullet in Forearm
(6) Hands and finger Prints
(8) Shells

meant SERVICE. He exhorted them to prepare themselves to lead the lives of ideal citizens of a true City State.

In the night there was a grand camp fire Sing-Song.

In the end a message of good wishes from the Provincial Commissioner was read out to the Scouts.

T. S. VENKATARAMAN,
A. D. C. Vellore.

Cub Rally in Madras, 28-2-'25.

Probably for the first time in Madras, a Rally solely for Cubs was held on the last day of February at 4-30 P.M., in the Provincial Head Quarters Grounds. The I Royapettah, IV Vepery, V Vepery, V Egmore, III Saidapet, I Tondiarpet, IV Mylapore, Arundale, Mohamed and Dhruva packs were represented. Making up a total of 116 cubs in all. The children enjoyed the show immensely and were very gay and happy.

The occasion was made use of to invest 5 One-Star cubs of the I Royapettah Pack and the significance of the Star tests was explained to the boys clearly. The programme was varied. The Jungle dances and group games were gone through with zest. Soon after dark a big "Red Flower" was built up and lighted and every pack gave interesting items.

Well done cubs! Let us hear more of your howls!

(Owl 3.)

I. Sivaganga Troop.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen, our Chief Scout inspected the I Sivaganga Troop (composed of the Rajah's poor boys' Hostel Students) on 20-2-1925 at 10-30 a.m. He was very pleased with the smartness of the Troop and as the Chief Scout of Madras Province wished that the troop should live up to the ideals of scouting.

Troop Good Turns.

The Scouts of the Board High School Kandukur (Nellore) were instrumental in attending to a Student of the Vth form who swooned in the class room and was unconscious for a long time. The local Doctor was away on professional business and so the boys had to do everything needful and to their credit they brought the patient round successfully and relived the anxiety of the parents.

On the 19th February at 9 p.m. a big thatched house caught fire and was soon ablaze. The I Koilpati Rovers were promptly at the scene and with the help of their S. M. used sand and water fetched from a long distance in putting the fire out very soon. The systematic work and the cool and prompt efficiency of the Scouts were very much appreciated by all.

Well done. Scouts and Rovers!

Rovers' Section.

Rovering, as we are aware, is the Senior branch of the Boy Scout Movement for young men of over 17 years of age. These young men may be either people who have passed from Cubbing to Scouting and then to Rovering or those who are attracted and inspired by the higher ideals of the movement and therefore join up raw. If the Rover Scoutmaster has the latter type to deal with, his work is especially hard as he has to get into the minds of the young men the real purpose of Rovering and adopt suitable means to do so. Rovering is Scouting adapted to the needs of young men and naturally the methods should take into account the psychology of youth.

The first thing to do is to study that remarkable book of the Chief's—"Rovering to Success". In it the Chief gives us in a nutshell, as it were, all that is comprehended by "Rovering":—

"So love your neighbour as yourself,
As the World you go travelling through.
And never sit down with a tear or a frown,
But Paddle your own canoe."

The words "Paddle your own canoe" give us a fine motto to follow. The object of the book is to give an outline of the voyage of life. Rovering aims at making young men take to this voyage well prepared. As Mr. C. Jinaraja Dasa puts it—"It is a voyage of discovery, starting from one port and arriving at another learning and experiencing all that we can until we reach the Port of Divinity, which is as it were the destination and during this voyage we discover many things. In the end we discover that man is Divine."

"From Thee, great God we spring, to Thee we tend,
Path, Motive, Guide, Original and End."

The Rovers' Motto is "Brotherhood and Service" and their object is to train themselves to be healthy, happy and useful citizens by means of Reverence and Unselfishness through nature craft and fair play. In Rovering we stand for Co-operation, Goodwill, Tolerance, and not for competition or for pride; for Self-Sacrifice and not for Self-Seeking.

Such are the high ideals of the Rovers, even as the Knights of old who stood for righting wrongs, for protection of the weak, for fighting against all that is base and oppressive, for the knightly spirit of gentleness and chivalry and for Spirituality working for God in serving Man.

Rover brotherhood stands for practical brotherhood without distinctions of caste, creed or race. We want "to get off the desert islands of Denominationalism and to walk in the larger spaces of Brotherhood, in which it will not matter whether a man's colour is Brown, Black or White."

This aspect of the movement has the great possibility of the promotion of International good will, again through its brotherhood, as a practical step towards permanent peace.

We shall consider next some of the special features which constitute Rover Training.

V. S. RATHNASABHAPATHY,
S/M. Vyasa Rovers.

Science in Everyday Life.

X-Rays and their Application.

In the February issue of the South India Boy Scout, appeared a description of the Government X-Ray Institute and another article, on the uses of X-Rays, was promised. The Presidential address delivered by Capt: Barnard, F.R.P.S., M.S.R., to the Presidency College Physics Association covers this so well that we have decided to publish part of it.

"Before proceeding to discuss the uses to which X-Rays are put, it would be well, I think, to make a brief survey of the history of X-Rays and to discuss the nature of these mysterious emanations.

It was in 1895 that Professor Roentgen made his wonderful discovery, a discovery that has proved of such untold value to the whole world. Roentgen, following up the experiments made by Plueker, Crookes,

Lenard and others, was experimenting with a low pressure discharge Tube in a search for invisible light Rays, the bulb being covered with black paper for the purpose. On exciting the tube he noticed, to his surprise, that a fluorescent screen, distant about 10 feet, shone out in the darkness.

(Fluorescent Screens were made of Barium platino-cyanide crystals spread on a sheet of cardboard and were in use to reveal the invisible rays of the spectrum).

Knowing that the tube was light-tight by reason of its cover, Roentgen investigated and found the phenomena were due to "something" that came from the Tube, penetrating the cover in its passage. Further experiments showed that if an object was placed between the excited tube and the screen, the shadow of that object was only visible on the screen but, what was more remarkable, it cast shadows varying in depth according to the composition of the constituents. Many substances quite opaque to light were easily penetrated by these emanations; others threw only faint shadows and it was possible to differentiate between the bones and the flesh. Later it was found that these Rays affected a Photographic plate in the same way as ordinary light and that permanent pictures of the shadows could be obtained. As is known, Roentgen lost no time in acquainting the world with his remarkable discovery and soon afterwards medical men began to make use of this great aid.

Roentgen was the recipient of awards and honours and lived on after his epoch-making discovery for 28 years, seeing "a wonderful harvest of the seed he brought to light." He died on February 10th, 1923 at the ripe age of 78. Major Kaye, who is the head of the Radium and X-Ray Department of the National Physical Laboratory in London, in his interesting and valuable book on X-Rays describes an interview which Sir James Mackenzie Davidson had with Roentgen soon after the discovery; Sir James wrote this down for Dr. Kaye in the following words:—

"While travelling on the Continent in 1896, I made a pilgrimage to Wurzburg, and called at Professor Roentgen's house in the evening, and was kindly granted an appointment for the following morning. I presented myself about 11 a.m., and was shown into a laboratory which contained a coil and a

During the war, contraband was sometimes detected by means of the X-Rays, an instance quoted being as follows:—

An expedient resorted to in shipping rubber across the Atlantic was to pack it in bales of cotton waste. This appeared to be highly successful until some bales were selected for X-Ray examination, when, under the penetrating ray, a faint shadow was cast on the fluorescent screen. The bales were then opened and, packed in every 350 pounds of cotton waste, was found about 250 pounds of rubber. In another instance it was thought desirable to make an X-Ray examination of the personal luggage of a certain traveller. This disclosed the presence of mine cases and asphyxiating bombs! Some time ago a lady tried to smuggle into America some jewelry by hiding this in the hollowed out heel of her shoe but X-Rays circumvented the good lady by disclosing the rings to the Customs.

"As is well known in the tobacco industry, a great deal of trouble is caused by the presence of a microscopic larva known as the tobacco beetle larva, this thriving within the finished cigar until the developed beetle finally eats its way through. The presence of the larva is a difficult matter to detect. Use is made of the X-Rays in this case but in a different capacity from the foregoing. The Roentgen rays have been shown to have a powerful effect on living material on which they are incident; for instance, some lowly forms of life are utterly destroyed in their presence. Fortunately this happens with the tobacco beetle larva. Boxes of cigars, sealed and ready for despatch to salesmen, are subjected to a stream of X-Rays and the manufacturer is certain that after this exposure there are no live larva left in the cigars. The tobacco itself is not affected by this process. It might be mentioned that this is almost a solitary instance of a field of research which will be extremely productive of important results in the future. It is even conceivable that one day the X-Rays will form an important adjunct to general sanitary science.

"Another interesting application is in the mica industry. Many purposes for which mica is used, especially connected with electrical insulation, demand that the sheets should be perfectly free from foreign substances and also that they should be of abso-

lutely uniform thickness. An X-Ray examination will show up all defects. Foreign bodies which may be of the same optical density as the mica, and therefore invisible to the naked eye, possess different 'radio' densities and their presence is detected by the X-Ray shadow cast on the fluorescent screen or photographic plate.

[X-Rays and diffraction phenomena:— When small crystals are placed in the path of X-Rays the atom grouping structure within the crystal causes the beam to be broken up in such a way as to give rings of dots on a radiographic plate. The geometrical arrangement of these extraordinary shadows is determined by the nature of the crystal and so, conversely, we may use these diffraction effects in our study of the structure of crystals. The chief application of this up to the present is in connexion with the fabrication of firebricks. In these and other refractory materials it is advisable, but difficult, to ascertain in which state silica is present, whether as quartz or as quartz glass, cristobalite or tridymite. In the examination the material is powdered and compressed into small cylinders made of tissue paper. These are exposed to the Roentgen rays for about three hours; the resulting diffraction-photographs indicate decisively in which form the silica occurs.]

The introduction of the Coolidge tube, which is capable of producing rays of extreme penetrability, enables us to take a photograph through a metal casting and such radiographs have already been of service in indicating internal flaws which cannot be detected in any other way. An instance has been given of a steel casting about 2½" thick and weighing about a ton. During the process of machining down to the desired thickness, slight imperfections were noticed. It was then decided to make an X-Ray examination of the entire casting, the finished pictures locating a long flaw. To confirm this, a disc was cut from the metal and a hole was found, just as indicated in the radiograph. It is interesting to note that the exposure required was only two minutes.

"Ordinary copper castings are full of pores and blow holes, which not only reduce the mechanical value of the metal, but result in low electrical conductivity. The imperfections are of course due to the oxidation of the metal. Now it is well-known that

boron suboxide has the power of deoxidising copper without combining with it, and is now generally used at all copper plants. Radiographs differentiate clearly between the treated copper and the unboronized copper, the pores in the latter showing quite plainly while the former appears as a solid structure.

In the science of biology and zoology X-Ray examination is claiming an important place, more especially in the practical side of these sciences. It may confidently be predicted that our knowledge of agriculture will be considerably helped forward by the application of the Roentgen rays in future years.

Perhaps the most striking triumph of the Coolidge tube is the fact that it has given birth to a new science, that of Micro-radiography. So delicate are the pictures of the internal structure of minute insects, etc., that they may be enlarged many times without loss of definition.

Other uses to which X-Rays have been put are the examination of paintings by old masters in which notable work has been carried out by Dr. Heilbion of Amsterdam and Dr. Chiron of Paris. The taking of finger prints by first rubbing the hands with red lead and then producing a radiograph which not only shows all the lines of the hands and fingers but brings to light any malformation of bone which would be peculiar to the man whose record was being taken.

Flowers, plants and shells have been radiographed and a collection of the latter taken by the Madras X-Ray Institute for the Government Museum are on view in the Fine Arts Exhibition this year.

Aeroplane parts, explosive shells and cartridges have all been examined by X-Rays, and golf balls, motor tyres, wheels, hidden electrical wiring have also been radiographed.

Enough instances have now been quoted to give an idea of the wide applicability of X-Rays and to suggest lines of development whereby they will be an invaluable aid to industrial progress in the near future.

Elders' Point of View.

By Lord Eustace Percy.
President of the Board of Education,
England.

".....Education is the training of the mind and body for life. That training must

be lifelong. The home and the school are merely its first stages.As all training for life must be training for membership of a society, for citizenship, for active partnership in a community, so education can only be conveyed at any stage through the medium of those ideas and principles which make social life possible.

A man of my age finds it difficult to realise that the whole Scout and Guide movement has grown up within his own life time. The amazing rapidity of its growth shows that it has come *very near to the secret of education*. Some part of that secret lies, perhaps, in the thoughts I have tried to indicate, but its greater part lies in the things that cannot be written down, the things that make all the difference between success and failure in education—personal sympathy, enthusiasm, simplicity and singleness of aim. But the Boy Scouts Association has set an example to the State by showing that these things can be organised without losing their freshness or their force." (From the Scouter.)

Letters to the Editor.

Certificates of Training.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Training Camps for scouts have long been known in our Province, but I believe the system of issuing certificates for such training is quite a recent innovation. As a system, I am afraid it is likely to do more harm than good to the movement. I can understand the need for them in the case of the *Wood Badge Course* where in the first place we have seasoned scouts whose association with the movement is not likely to be ephemeral, and secondly the nature of the course is such that it is not possible for one to take all the three parts at a stretch. In the case of the preliminary training camps, where raw recruits come up for training and no one including themselves knows whether they would stick on or leave off after a short trial, the award of certificates of proficiency appears to be a source of risk. To the right type of Scouter—one who comes in because of his faith in Scouting and because he wishes to play the game for the benefit of the boyhood of the country, it is all the same whether he is given a certificate or not. But there is the other type—the man who is out badge-hunting, who wants one more feather to his cap, so that when the time comes, if it ever should come, he can the more easily find a billet for himself. And of this type we ought to beware! A certificate in the hands of one of these is surely a source of discredit to the movement and therefore a source of danger. The only use they are likely to put it to will be to forward it as an "enclosure" every time they are out on the look out for a job.

A vast majority of the readers of this magazine will agree with me I take it, in wishing that the system of issuing proficiency certificates at Training Camps will be discontinued.

It is not the certificate that is the test of successful scoutmastering. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. A successful Troop, one coming up to the standard

Our Vernacular Page.

இளஞ்சுவடர் கற்கவேண்டியவை.

இதுவரையில் ஒருவர் ஒரிளவோநாய் மந்தையைத் துவக்கும் விதத்தையும், அவர் அதைச் செவ்வையாக நடத்தும் விதத்தையும் பற்றிக் கூடுமானவரையில் கூறப்பட்டது.

ஒரு சிறுவன் இளஞ்சாரணர் வாக்குறுதிகளைச் செய்து ஓர் ஓநாய் மந்தையைச் சேருமுன் கற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டியவை சிலவுண்டு. அவற்றை ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவனும் செவ்வையாய்க் கற்று, பிறகு தன் ஓநாய்ப்பதியால் பரீக்ஷிக்கப்பட்டு அந்த பரீக்ஷையில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றால்—அதன் பின்னர் இளஞ்சாரணர் வாக்குறுதிகளைச் செய்து—அம்மந்தையில் சேருவான். அவ்விதம் சேர்ந்த சிறுவனுக்கு இளஞ்சுவடன் (Tenderpa) என்று பெயர். அவன் கற்க வேண்டியவைசிலவே அவை :

I. இளஞ்சாரணர் வாக்குறுதிகள்.

II. இளஞ்சாரணர் சட்டங்கள் அவற்றின் உட்கருத்துகள்.

III. இளஞ்சாரணர் ஒருவரை யொருவர் வந்திக்கும் முறையும் அதன் அர்த்தமும்.

IV. இளஞ்சாரணர் சந்திக்கும் வட்டங்கள்.

V. இளவோநாய்களின் ஊளையிடல் ஆகிய இவையே.

இவ்விஷயங்களை எவ்வளவு நன்றாக சிறுவருக்குக் கற்பிக்கத் தன்ஒரலாகுமோ—அவ்வளவு நன்றாக அவர்களுக்குத் தெளிவாயும் தெரியும்படியும் பசுமரத்தாணி யென அவர்கள் மனத்தில் படியும்படி கற்பிக்க வேண்டியது ஓநாய்ப்பதியின் கடமை.

தற்போது கற்பிக்கும் இவையே ஒரு சிறுவனின் ஆயுட்காலம் முழுவதும் அவனோடு சேர்ந்து நிற்கக் கூடியவை யென்பதையும்—இவற்றையே இச்சிறுவன் இன்னும் அநேகருக்குக் கற்பிக்கப் போகிறா னென்பதையும்—இவற்றில் தான் ஏதேனும் லோபம் புரிந்திடில் அதனால் ஏற்படும் நஷ்டம் மிகவும் பெரிதென்பதையும் ஓர் ஓநாய்ப்பதி செவ்வையாய் உணரவேண்டும்.

கற்பிப்பனவற்றைக் கட்டற கற்பிப்பதுமன்றி—அவற்றைச் சிறுவர் கற்றபின் அவற்றிற்குத் தக்கபடி நிற்கும்படியுஞ் செய்வது ஓநாய்ப்பதியின் கடமை. தக்க விளையாட்டுகளைக் கொண்டு—பணிவு, சுரு சுருப்பு, உண்மைபேசுதல் முதலிய பல்வேறு நற் குணங்களைபுஞ் சிறுவருக்குப் பயிற்றுவிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதே இது காலம் சொல்லியதின் கருத் தாகும்.

இனி சிறுவர் கற்பனவற்றுள் முதலாவதான “இளஞ்சாரணர் வாக்குறுதிகளை”, கவனிப்போம் அவை—

“இன்றுமுதலாய்சென்றிரும்பதியும்அரசரிவ

ரியாவருக்கும்
என்றுமறவாதவிசுவாசமுடனிருந்திடுவேனினிதுவு

மன்றித்

துன்றிவளர்மாந்தருக்குத்துயர்களற்பேருதவி

துலக்கிக்காட்டி
என்றுமிளஞ்சாரணரின்விதிகட்டிழ்படிந்திருப்பேன்

ஈ தென்னாணை.

அதாவது;

I. என் மனச்சாட்சிக்கு விரோதமின்றி—எல்லாம் வல்ல கடவுள்—இந்நாடு அரசன் ஆகியவரை என்னோரும் விசுவாசித்து வாழ்வேன்.

II. அன்றியும் என்னாலான உதவியைப் பிறன் யாராயினும் அவனுக்கு வஞ்சனையின்றியும் வேற்றுமை பாராட்டாமலும் புரிந்திடுவதோடு இளஞ்சாரணர் இயக்கத்தின் சட்டங்களுக்குக் கீழ் படிந்து நடப்பேன் என்பனவே.

எல்லாம் வல்ல ஈசனை விசுவாசித்தல் மற்றெல்லாக் கருமத்தினும் முக்கியமானதாகும். ‘அவனன்றி ஓரணுவும் அசையாது’ என்பதை ஒவ்வொரு ஓநாய்க் குட்டியும் உணரவேண்டும். ஈசன் நம்மை எல்லாம் படைதார். ஆகவே அவர் நம்யாவருக்குந் தந்தை யாகிறார்.

அவர் நமது ஆயுட் காலம் முழுவதும் நமக்கு வேண்டியவையெல்லாம் கொடுத்து நம்மைக் காப்பாற்றுகிறார். நாம் சந்தோஷப் படுவதைக் கண்டால் நமது தந்தைக்கு எப்படிச் சந்தோஷ முண்டாகுமோ அப்படியே ஈசனுக்கும் நம்மைக்காணும்போது ஆனந்த முண்டாகின்றது. பலகோடி மக்கள் ஈசனைச்சதா துதித்தவண்ணமாக விருக்கின்றனர். அவர்களைச் சுருக்குந் தேவையானவற்றை யெல்லாம் கடவுள் அளிக்கிறார் நாம் நமது முழுமனத்துடன் அவரை நம்பி நமக்கு வேண்டியதைக் கேட்டால் அவர் கட்டாயம் அதை நமக்குத்தருவார். ஆகவே தயாரிதியாகிய அவரை நாம் நேசியாவிடில் அது நமக்குத்தானே நஷ்டம்?

முன்னொரு காலத்தில் மிருகண்டு மகரிஷி என்று ஓர் ஆரியர் இருந்தார். அவருக்கு ஈசனருளால் மார்கண்டேயன் என்று ஒரு ஆண் குழந்தை பிறந்தது, மார்கண்டேயன் மிகவும் புத்திசாலி, அவனுக்கு 5 வயது ஆனதும் அவன் தந்தை அவனைப் பள்ளிக் கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்பினார். மார்கண்டேயன் தினந்தோறும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் போய் பாடங்களைப் படித்து வருவான், இவனுக்கு 7-வயதாயிற்று. அப்போது ஒரு நாள் மிருகண்டு மகஹரிஷி மிகவும் மனவருத்தத்தோடு உட்கார்ந்திருந்தார். மார்கண்டேயன் இதை ஒரு நொடியில் அறிந்துகொண்டான் உடனே தன் தந்தையை அனுகி “அப்பா—என்ன ஒரு மாதிரியாய் இருக்கிறீர்கள்? என்றான் அவன் தந்தை “குழந்தாய் நீ மிகவும் புத்திசாலியாயும், சுருசுருப்பாயும் இருக்கிறாய். ஆனால் உனக்கு அற்ப ஆயுள்தான் கடவுள் விதித்துள்ளார். இதை யுன்னி-நான் மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன்” என்றார்.

அது கேட்ட மார்கண்டேயன் “அப்பா—இன்று என் உபாத்தியாயம் நாம் ஈசனைத்துதித்து அவர் தயவால் யாவற்றையும் பெறலாம் என்றாரே. அதன் படியே நான் கடவுளைத் தோத்திரஞ் செய்து அவர் ஆசீர்வாதத்தையும் நீழிய ஆயுளையும் பெற்று

laid down by the Chief, is the only certificate any scout
need aspire for.
Yours Sincerely,
T. V. NILAKANTAM,
Asst. Dist. Commissioner.
Tinnevely, }
13-2-25 }

IN MEMORIAM

His Excellency LORD PENTLAND.

Scouting was begun in the Schools of the Madras Presidency in 1918 and H. E. Lord Pentland was mainly responsible for it. His Lordship took a great interest in the welfare of the Boyhood of the Presidency and the two Pentland flags were Presented to the Scout Association in Madras by him. Simple and austere in his habits, he was a living example of the Vth Scout law. The Scouts of the Presidency offer their heartfelt condolences to Lady Pentland.

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| III Prize | A Compass. |

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Editorial Notice:—

All contributions should be written briefly on one side of the paper only and must be accompanied with the signature and address of the sender, addressed to the Editor, S.I.B.S. 4/19, Adiyappa Mudali St., Vepery, Madras. Contributions should reach

the Editor on or before the 8th of each month.

All business communications should be addressed to the Manager, S. I. B. S., P. Box 424, Triplicane, Madras.

Provincial Head Quarters Notices.

WARRANTS ISSUED:—

Scoutmasters

- S. M. 240 J. D. W. Tytler, 5th Vepery, Madras.
S. M. 241 N. Heerusingh, 2nd Nellore, Nellore.
S. M. 242 K. Subbramaniam, Kanishka Troop Madras
S. M. 243 A. G. Sikhamani, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot.

Asst. Scoutmasters

- A S. M. 93. Charles William Stephenson, 4th Vepery, Madras.
A S. M. 94. M. Karunakaran Nair, Lyola Troop-Mangalore, South Kanara.

Assistant District Commissioner.

- T. S. Venkataraman, Vellore, Asst. Dt. Commissioner for North Arcot.

WARRANTS CANCELLED:—

Scoutmasters

- S. M. 41 T. S. Venkataraman, Ist Kuppam, North Arcot.
S. M. 61 M. N. Rahiman, Madras.
S. M. 96 K. Subbramaniam, Asoka Rovers, Madras.
S. M. 142 V. S. Rathnasabapathy, Krishna Arjuna Troop, Madras.
S. M. 207 A. V. Thyagarajan, Coimbatore.

Assistant Scoutmasters

- A. S. M. 28 E. K. Govindasamy, Madras.
A. S. M. 51 R. Srinivasulu Chetty Madras.
A. S. M. 84 G. S. Venkatesa Aiyer, Coimbatore.
R. M. 7 E. K. Govindasamy, Madras.

Troops Registered:—

Reg. No. 359 5th Vepery, Madras.
List of Campers who attended the Training Camp held at Madanapalli, Chittoor Dt. from Dec. 31st, 1924 to 9th Jan. 1925

1. N. S. Narasimham, Amlapuram, Godaveri Dt.
2. Ch. Ramaya, Narasaraupet, Guntur Dt.
3. Hussain Ahamed, Guntur.
4. Md. Yakoob, Guntur.
5. C. Ganeswara Rao, Hospet, Bellary Dt.
6. Md. Khaja, Chittoor.
7. S. H. Badsha, Bellary.
8. A. Gaffoor, Bellary.
9. K. Gopalakrishna Rao, Nellore.
10. G. Venkat Reddi, Nellore.
11. Ahmed Hussain, Kurnool.
12. K. T. Thomas, Cochin.
13. Abdul Rahim, Kurnool.
14. P. Satyanarayan Rao, Guntur.
15. R. Venkaya, Ongole, Guntur.
16. J. Sriramulu, Ongole, Guntur.
17. A. V. Narasimhaya, Amlapur.
18. R. Venkobaraao, Anantapur.
19. T. Kuppusami Iyengar, Royachoti, Cuddapah.
20. K. Subramaniam, Papanasam, Tanjore Dt.
21. B. Lakshman Rao, Madanapalli, Chittoor Dt.
22. P. I. Kamakrishnan, Omalur, Salem Dt.
23. S. Ramanathan, Omalur, Salem Dt.
24. J. Venkatasubbaya, Kandukur, Nellore Dt.

MADRAS,
PROVINCIAL
HEAD QUARTERS,
19th Jan, 1925.

K SANJIVA KAMATH,
Honorary Provincial Secretary,
Boy Scouts Association,
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Printed by The Kitchener Press, Messrs. Read & Co., 21, Triplicane High Road Madras and Published By P. S. Narayanaswami, B.A., L.T., 4/19, Adiyappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O. Madras, for the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association, Madras.

வருகிறேன். தாங்கள் வருந்த வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லிச் சென்றான்.

அவ்வாறே அவன் ஈசனைத் தினமும் துதித்துக் கடைசியில் என்றுஞ் சாகாமலிருக்க வரம் பெற்று வந்தான். இவனை இளஞ் சாரணர்கட்கு ஓர் உதாரணமாக வெடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வொரு இளஞ் சாரணனும் மார்கண்டேயனைப்போல் ஈசனை விசுவாசித்துத் தனக்கு வேண்டியவற்றையெல்லாம் பெற்று வாழ்வானாக.

(தொடரும்)

மு. வ. வெ. ரா.

II சாரணன் நம்பிக்கைக்கு பாத்திரமானவன்.

(இதழினைக் கனம் சம்பாஷிக்கக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்)

கோவிந்தன்:—கோபாலா! நீயேன் இங்கு தனியாயிருக்கிறாய்? பள்ளிக்கூடம் விட்டு வெகு நேரமாகிறதே!

கோபாலன்:—கோவிந்தா! நம் உபாத்தியாயர் அந்தக்கூடை நிறைய பழம் வாங்கி வைத்துவிட்டு ஓர் ஆனைக் கூட்டிவருவதாகச் சென்றார். இன்னும் வரவில்லை. அவருக்காகக் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.

கோவிந்தன்:—பழம் எதற்காக?

கோபாலன்:—நாளை ராஜா பிறந்தநாளாகையால் பிள்ளைகட்குப் பழங்கள் கொடுப்பார்கள்.

கோவிந்தன்:—இப்பழங்கள் முழுவதும் நமக்குத் தானே?

கோபாலன்:—உனக்கும் ஏதாவது ஒரு பழம் கிடைக்கும்.

கோவிந்தன்:—எந்த ஊர் பழமடா அவை?

கோபாலன்:—அதா—சிறுமலைப்பழம்.

கோவிந்தன்:—எனக்கிப்போது நாலுறுகிறது. உபாத்தியாயர் எண்ணிவைத்திருக்கிறாரா?

கோபாலன்:—இல்லை.

கோவிந்தன்:—அவர் எண்ணிவைக்கவில்லையே? நான் ஒருபழம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

கோபாலன்:—கூடாது அவர் திட்டவார்.

கோவிந்தன்:—அவர் பார்த்தாலல்லவோ.

கோபாலன்:—நாம் எடுத்ததையவரிடம் சொல்லாமல் விருக்கலாமா? கூடாது.

கோவிந்தன்:—ஏன் சொல்ல வேண்டும்? நமக்குக் கொண்டு வரக்கூடிய பழத்தில் ஒன்று எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலென்ன? பரவாயில்லை. இதோ ஒன்று எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

கோபாலன்:—வேண்டாம். எப்போது நம்மை நம்பிப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளச் சொன்னாரோ அப்போது நாம் மோசஞ் செய்வது சாரணனுக்குரிய யோக்கியதையல்ல. மேலும் அவர் செல்லும்போது, “கோபாலா! நீ ஒரு சாரணன். நான் உன்னை நம்புகிறேன். இதைப் பத்திரமாய்ப் பார்த்துக் கொள். சீக்கிரத்தில் வந்துவிடுகிறேன்” என்றார். ஆகவே நாம் நம்பிக்கைத்தரோகஞ் செய்யலாகாது. என்ன அவசரம்? அவர் வந்தவுடன் கேள்விக்கூடப்படாது கொள்ளுகிறதானே?

கோவிந்தன்:—என்னடா பிரகடனம் செய்கிறாய். சொல்லுயா? ஒன்று கொடுக்கிறாயா இல்லையா?

கோபாலன்:—நான் கொடுக்க மாட்டேன்.

கோவிந்தன்:—சீ. உன் சாமர்த்தியத்தைப் பார்த்துக்கொள். (அறைந்து விட்டு ஒருபழத்தை யெடுத்துத்துச் செல்லுகிறான். உபாத்தியாயர் வருகிறார்).

உபா:—அப்பா! கோபாலா! ஏன் அழுகிறாய்.

கோபாலன்:—(விம்மி விம்மி யழுதுக்கொண்டு). ஐயா கோவிந்தன் வந்து பழங் கேட்டான். நான் தரமாட்டேன் என்றேன். அவன் அடித்துப் பழத்தை யெடுத்துச் சென்றான்.

உபா:—நீ யழாதே. நான் அவனைக் கை கிறேன். வா பேசலாம்.

இரண்டாவது காட்சி.

(கோவிந்தன், சீனன், அம்பலவாணன் என்ற மூன்று பிள்ளைகள் ஓர் தெருக்கோடியில் நின்று பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்).

கோவிந்தன்:—சீனா! நம் உபாத்தியாயர் கோலையே எந்த காரியத்திற்கும் நம்புகிறார்.

சீனன்:—நடக்கிறாண்டா அந்த சோதாப்படி சாரணனுமாச்சு, பூரணனுமாச்சு. இதைச்செய்த பாவம் அதைச்செய்தால் பாவமென்று சதா கஷ்டம் கிறது. தள்ளுடா அந்தப்பயல் பேச்சை.

அம்பலவாணன்:—அப்படியல்லடா. அந் நமக்கு ஒரு காரியம் ஆகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முன் நம் உபாத்தியாயர் ஒரு காகிதத்தை அவர் கொடுத்து அதைத் தலைமையுபாத்தியாயரிடஞ் செலுத்து மென்றார். மேலும், “நீசாரணனான இதைத்திறந்து பார்க்கமாட்டாய் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அக்காகிதம் என்ன வாகவிருக்கலாம்

கோவிந்தன்:—அறிந்தேன் இப்போது. வருகிறவாரம் பரீக்ஷையல்லவா? அதற்காக உபாத்தியாயர் சில கேள்விகளை யெழுதி அனுத்திருக்கலாம்.

சீனன்:—அதைப்பற்றி நமக்கென்னடா?

அம்பலவாணன்:—என்னடா மடையாலயி கிறாய்! கேள்விகளை முன்னறிந்தால் சென்மல்லவா.

சீனன்:—அதற்கு நாமென்ன செய்வது?

அம்பல:—கோபாலன் இவ்வழியாகத்தான் வான். அவனைத் தந்திரமாக ஆற்றப்பக்கத்தைச் சென்று அவனை எப்படியாவது பயமுறுத்தித் கொள்ளுவதே நலம்.

கோவிந்தன்:—அதோ வருகிறான் கோபாலன்.

அம்பல:—வரட்டும். நான் பார்த்துக் கொடுக்கிறேன்.

(கோபாலன் வந்தவுடன்)

அம்பல:—கோபாலா எங்கு வேகமாய் செல்லு

கோபாலன்:—நம் உபாத்தியாயர் தலைமையுபாத்தியாயருக்கு ஒரு காகிதம் கொடுத்தார். அதை யெடுத்துச்

Arni. V. R. Iyer.

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