

1926

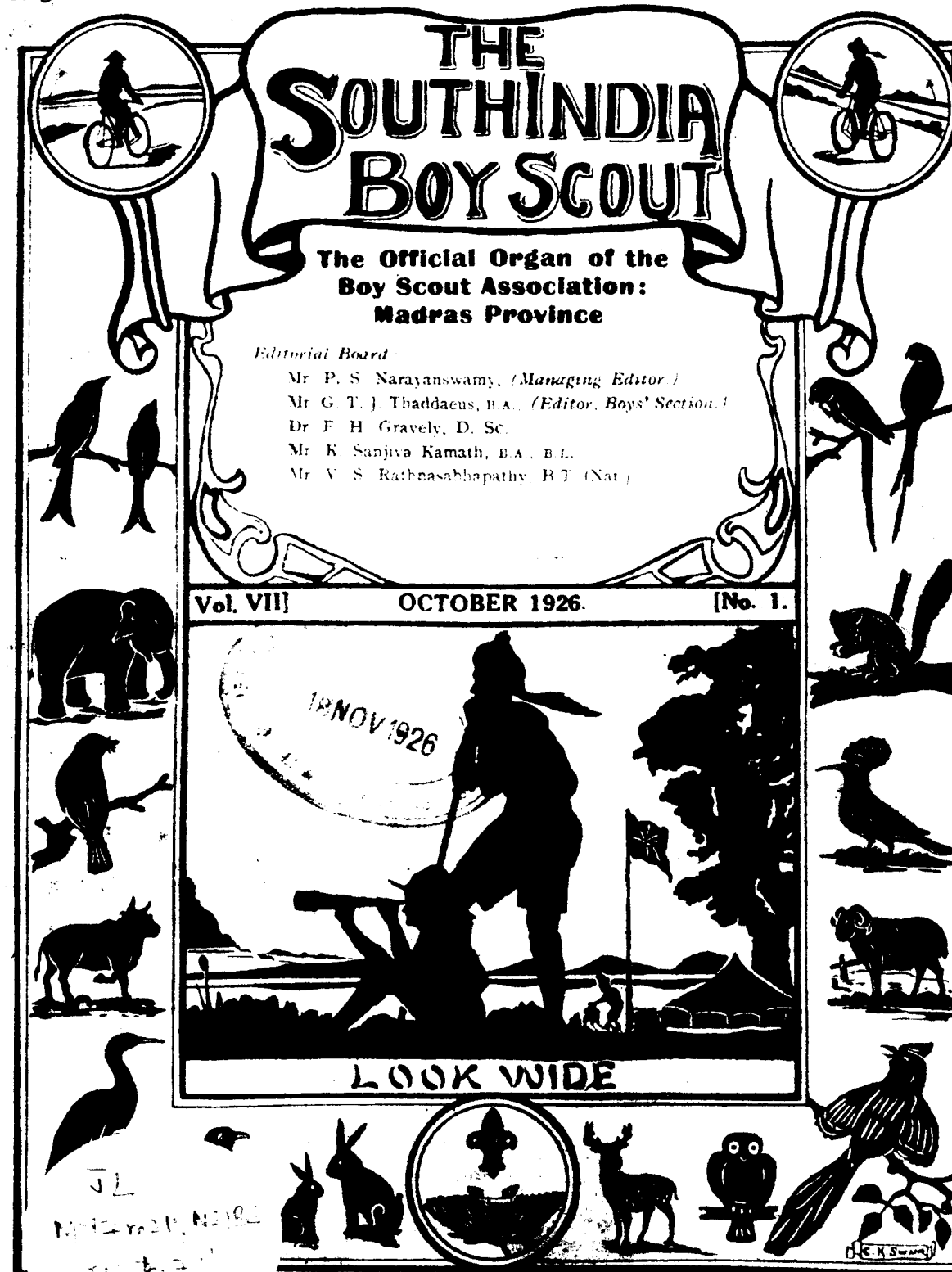
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Editorial Notices.

Articles and photographs, intended for publication, should be sent to the Editor of the South India Boy Scout, 119 Audiyappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O. Madras, excepting matter relating to the Boys' Section which should be sent to the Editor, Boys' Section of the South India Boy Scout, Avantika, Royapettah P. O. Madras.

All matter for publication should reach the respective Editors on or before the 25th of the previous month, and should be written clearly or preferably typed, on one side of the paper only.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible to the views held by the correspondents.

All communications should bear the signature and address of the writers.

Subscriptions, advertisements, and other business communications should be addressed to the Manager, the South India Boy Scout, P. B. 424, Triplicane, Madras.

The S. I. B. S., is sent direct by post from the Manager, P. B. 424, Triplicane, Madras to any part of India and Ceylon at the rate of Rs2/- per annum Post free. Foreign Subscription 3 shillings a year.

All general correspondence with reference to the Movement should be addressed to the Organising Secretaries, Provincial Scout Hd. Qrs., Post Box 424, Triplicane, Madras.

Ours the biggest house for Boy Scouts' requirements.

A few things out of our stock :

Brown's Boy Scout Diary '26 As. 13/-

Lett's Boy Scout Diary '26 As. 10/-

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Rs. 1. 1-8, 2

Ambulance Boxes (prices vary)

Rs. 0-13-0 1-8, 2-8

Scoutmasters' Hats Rs. 4, 4-8, 7-8, 12

Scouts' Hats Rs. 2-8, 3, 4 8

And all other equipment, such as water bottles billycans Axes, Whistles, shirt and short buttons, Morse and Semaphore flags with sticks, books etc.

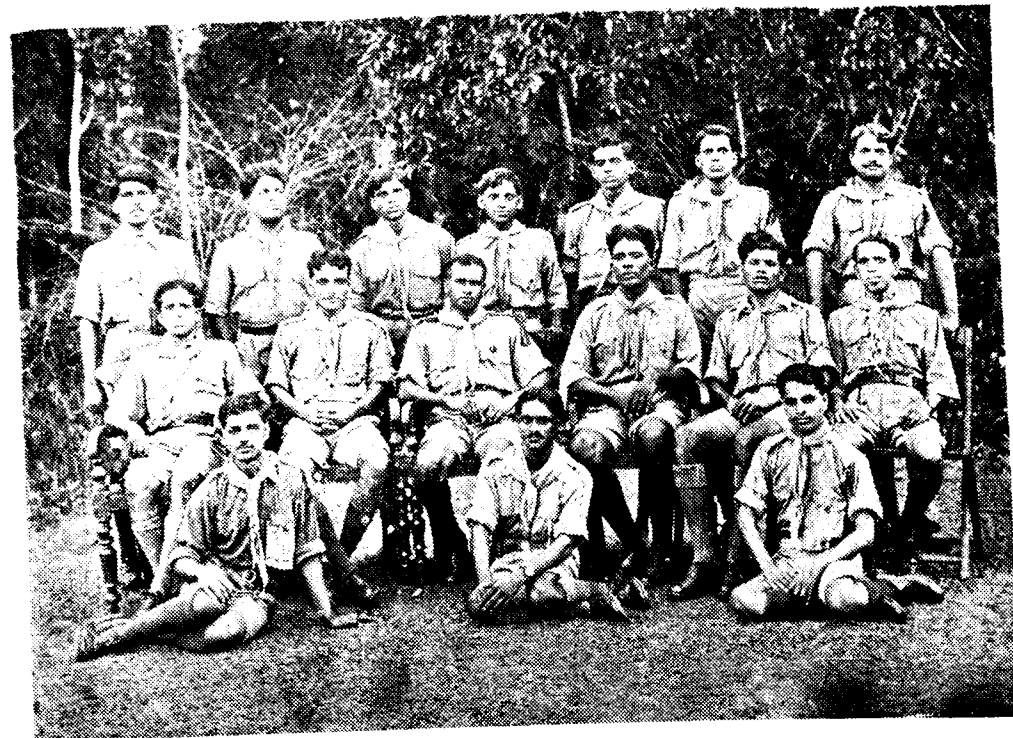
FREE.

Indian Boy Scout Diary for 1927.

Full of information : Send one anna stamp in an envelope for postage and you will receive one.

The Indian Scout Stores,

Egerton Road, Delhi.



Koodali : Scouters' Training Camp.



Madras Museum Scoutmasters' Training Camp Group
20th August to 30th August 1926.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

Vol. VII.]

OCTOBER 1926.

[No. 1]

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

It is for Teachers to make attractive and intelligible what to the pupils may at first sight appear repulsive and uninteresting.

It is easy enough to say, "I do not believe in God." For God permits all things to be said of Him with impunity. He looks at our acts. And any breach of His Law carries with it, not its vindictive but its purifying and compelling punishment. God's existence cannot be, does not need to be, proved. GOD IS. If He is not felt, so much the worse for us. The absence of feeling is a disease which we shall some day throw off *nolemus volens*. M K. G.

We do believe in the unity of mankind; we know, or we assume that we belong to the whole of humanity and that the whole of humanity is connected with us. Wherever a man lives, works, suffers, he is ours; We have to understand him to clear away our casual differences which time and space may produce, in order to reach the permanent element of Brotherhood which, we are sure, lies at the bottom of mind and heart. Levi.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS NOTICES.

No. 45.

Dated Simla, the 25th September 1926.

167. His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma has been pleased to appoint the following as Chief Scouts of their respective Provinces:—

Western India States.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Macpherson, C. I. E.;

vice

The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Watson (on leave.)

United Provinces.

His Excellency Sir Samuel O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

vice

His Excellency Sir William Marris (on leave.)

Baluchistan.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. S. James, C. B. E., C. I. E., I. A.,

vice.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston (on leave.)

168. The following Warrants have been issued:—

Delhi.

Mr. L. J. Peck ... Assistant Provincial Commissioner Baluchistan.

Dr. H. T. Holland ... Provincial Commissioner.

169. His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma has been pleased to make the following award:—

Gilt Cross for Gallantry.

Scout Hrishikesh Sah of the Khulna Boy Scouts Association, Bengal, who, at great personal risk, saved the life of Abdul Taher Shaikh from drowning in a river.

170. Provincial and State Scout Commissioners are asked to note that some of the Associations have not yet sent in their Census Returns; they are requested to send the overdue returns without further delay. The names of all important office-bearers and the name of the Deputy Camp Chief, if any, should also be sent.

171. The Scout Rules for India, 1926, will shortly be printed and available for distribution. Provincial and State Scout Commissioners will please intimate to the undersigned the number of copies they require.

G. CUNNINGHAM,

General Secretary.

All India Boy Scouts Association

PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTERS NOTICES.

Packs Registered:

- Reg. No. 69a Pack Re-registered, Varadaraja Pack, Kumbakonam.
- " 75 Pack Registered; Swaminatha Pack, Kumbakonam.
- " 89 Shunmuga Pack, Ammapet, Tanjore.
- " 90 1st Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.
- " 91 Vinayak Pack, Kumbakonam.
- " 92 Narayana Pack, Kumbakonam.

Troops Registered:

- Reg. No. 348 Troop Re-registered, Kumbeswara Troop, Kumbakonam.
- " 431 1st Krishnagiri, Salem Dt.
- " 432 1st Amalapuram, Godavari District.
- " 433 10th Trichinopoly.
- " 434 Chola Troop, Kumbakonam.
- " 435 Wesleyan Mission Troop, Kaity Nilgiris Dt.

Reg. No. 436 1st Malappuram, Malabar.
 .. 437 1st Quilandy, Malabar.
 .. 438 1st Ponnani, Malabar.
 .. 439 1st Areakode, Malabar.

Warrants :

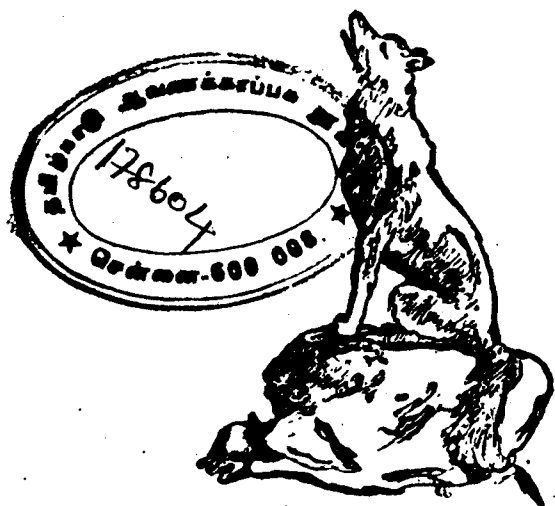
With reference to the office circular sent out to every scouter regarding the return of warrants within the 31st

August 1926, it is hereby notified that all such warrants which have not been received at the Head quarters for renewal, have been cancelled. A full list of warrants renewed and cancelled will appear next month.

Provincial Scout Hd. Qrs.,
 P. B. 424, Triplicane,
 1st Oct. 1926.

By order of
 Provincial Commissioner

COUNCIL ROCK.



DACCA, EAST BENGAL,
 Hunting moon.

My dear Akelas,

This month I take as my subject, "Uniform and the Cub". Now at first it may not seem as if this was a very important subject for we say it is not the uniform that makes the scout or the cub, but the BOY inside it. This, of course, is quite true, still, uniform does make a difference to the boy inside it. The uniform of a soldier or sailor helps him to fight better, makes him proud of his profession, and teaches him self-respect. The Christian priest or nun wear special dress to remind them they are the servants of God. A Brahman has his sacred cord, and a Sikh his iron bracelet and knife. Is not the reasons of these uniforms and marks of religion that they act as a constant reminder of the professions or religious claims upon the persons who wear them. So it is with the cub, his uniform reminds him that he is a cub and so is bound by a promise, and that he must obey the law.

Again uniform helps to develop loyalty to the Pack and brotherliness to other cubs, in the boy. If you have two teams playing foot ball, which are of about equal strength, but one of them is in the club colours and the other in different colored shirts, the one in club colours is almost sure to win every time. Why? Because the wearing of the same colours develops the team spirit, and they will not play as individuals but as a team. So it is with cubs, that they and other little boys all wear the same dress will unconsciously develop the Pack spirit in them, and they will develop a real loyalty to the Pack, Akela and even to the whole Scout Movement.

Lastly we must remember that cubs live in the land of make-believe and they must always be playing a part, acting if you like. The idea of being a wolf cub has captured their imagination, and wearing the uniform makes them feel they are the real thing. So, it is easier, just because of this, for them to live up to the Law and the Promise.

I have put very badly in this letter what is put very well by Miss Barclay in Jungle Wisdom part II Chapters 2 & 3. So, I want you to read these chapters yourselves.

Now, I come to the question of common mistakes in uniform, for I think we ought to try to get our cubs correctly turned out. The uniform of wolf cubs is given in the rules and regulations of the Boy Scouts Association of India and Burma. Cubs need not wear cub caps, but if they do, they should be of the correct color, green with yellow cord. The Cub Badge on the pocket of the shirt should be Cloth, not metal. First and Second Stars should be either side of the cap or if the boys have no caps, on the shirt on either side of the cloth cub badge. The Six Patch should be right at the top of the sleeve and should be the color of the six

—that is brown, black, red, white, grey or tawny—do not have blue or green sixes, whoever heard of green or blue wolves! The patch point should be at the top, and the sides of the triangle not more than one inch long. I often see Packs with triangle patches about four times too big. The Sixer armlets should be just below the triangle patch, 5 inches above the elbow. Proficiency badges should be above the elbow on the other arm, the point of course downwards. Cubs should not wear scout belts.

Akela ought to be careful he is turned out properly himself. I am sure it is wrong to wear a metal cubmaster's badge in uniform. Wear a cloth badge like the boys, the Chief Scout does.

If there are any points about uniform on which Akelas would like advice, I will be glad to answer them. So, don't be shy of writing to me, care of The South India Boy Scout.

Good Hunting,
 Tall Pine.

Association Competitions.

(Continued from last month's issue)

ASSOCIATION WORK.

Work done by Troops at Association Rallies, etc., including shows. Points given ... 15

Attendance at Assn. Sports, Rallies, etc., one point for every 10 per cent of boys in Troop present. Late to count as absent. Actual points awarded to be average of all points awarded on all events. ... 10

Sale of Tickets for association shows. Points to be awarded on a percentage of highest number of tickets sold by any Troop in the proportion of 1 point for every 10 per cent ... 10

e. g., 1st London sells	300	100%	10 points
2nd	200	66%	7 points
3rd	50	17%	2 points

Actual number of points gained will be average of tickets sold at all the shows in the year.

Attendance of troop Representatives at Association and Scout Master's Meetings. One point for every 10 per cent. of meetings attended by some representative of Troop ... 10

Additional five points to be awarded at the discretion of the examiner ... 5

PATROL CONTEST.

A special week-end camp will be held for this purpose during the late summer.

Rules.

1. Each Troop may enter in one patrol.

2. Patrol to consist of Patrol Leader and five Scouts.

3. Patrol to be an actual working patrol out of the Troop.

Each number to have had at least three months' service in the patrol prior to date of entry for the competition.

4. Patrol to be at the camp site at the appointed time, carrying full kit, and also specified food required for the week-end; rope for knot tying for each scout and one compass.

5. The patrols will be judged and points awarded from arriving in the camp until leaving. Points will be awarded for competitions, personal appearance, and camp tidiness, etc.

6. No Officers or instructors will be allowed in the camp.

TESTS.

A selection from these will be made at the judges' discretion:

A

Tenderfoot: Knot Tying. All Patrol

B

Second Class: Nature Trail (Tracking and observation) All Patrol

C

First Class—Cooking: All meals cooked by the Patrol during the camp.

Damper (chapati) cooking: One Scout.

Judging: All Patrol.

Use of Compass: One Scout.

D
General.—Camp-fire, item of three minutes. Camp Game taken by P. L. Camp Games: All Patrol.

METHOD OF JUDGING.

Part 1.—Administration.

Judged by the Commissioner at his Annual visit to Troops. It has been found best to warn Troops that they may be visited within a period, say, a month.

Part 11.—Troop Work.

Prior to the above visit the following questionnaire is circulated to all the Scoutmasters.

1. How many scouts have you on your Troop Roll? Rovers and recruits not to be included.

2. How many have been in the scouts over three years? Service in cubs not counted.

3. How many have you enrolled into the Troop since September 30th last.

(a) From Cubs.

(b) From outside sources.

4. How many Second Class Badges are held by Scouts now on the Troop Roll?

5. How many First Class?

6. How many Ambulance

Fireman	Cyclist
Pathfinder	Interpreter
Signaller	Public Health Man.
Rescuer	Marksman.

badges have been gained in your Troop during the year ending Sept. 30th?

(This may include badges re-passed by Official Examiners, and badges passed by boys no longer in the Troop or who are now in the Rovers. If the badges were gained in the first twelve months) (Please put number opposite the Badge concerned.)

7. How many other proficiency Badges have been gained by the Troop in the same period.

8. Give a list of the camps held for the scouts during the year—place and date and number present to be given.

9. How many of your Scouts have not camped during the year?

10. If there are Rovers and cubs attached to your Troop, state how many

Rovers
Wolf Cubs

have been to a camp during the year?

In the case of a boy recently promoted to the Rovers, if he camped as a Scout, include with them and not with the Rover figures.

11. On how many Wednesday and Saturday afternoons during the past twelve months have your Scouts been out for Scouting or other games, camping included? What games have been played?

12. What Troop Good Turns or special service work has been done during the twelve months including work for the Movement as well as for outside agencies or people?

"From the 'Scouter'".

"THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

Our Provincial Commissioner made the following speech in the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation at the League of Nations at Geneva, on the value of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements and their utilisation in the work of the League of Nations:—

"I desire at the outset to associate my delegation with every one of the remarks contained in the eloquent and inspiring speech of Dame Lytton in connection

with the topic of the instruction of children and youth in the aims of the League of Nations. One must also pay a tribute to the labours of the Committee of experts and to Prof. Gilbert Murray.

"One of the modes in which the purpose in view may be most easily achieved is, in the opinion of my delegation, by making the fullest use of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements. May I therefore be allowed to emphasise the importance and

significance of these movements in the matter of the education of children and young people in the aims of the League? These organizations though started comparatively recently, have already had a most beneficial effect in every country in which they have been initiated and they have served the double purpose of strengthening the patriotic impulse in young people of both sexes and at the same time, by an insistence on quiet and unostentatious social service, of obliterating the sense of communal and race distinctions by evoking the feeling of general comradeship. They have internationalised the juvenile mind or, to put the same idea in another way, made the young person feel that the paramount object of his life is service to humanity as a whole and not to any class or individual. This is achieved without any formal precept or any approach to Military discipline or methods and not so much by instruction as by the creation of a fresh outlook on life which produces its results unconsciously and therefore all the more effectively. At the same time these organisations can be utilised to great advantage for the formal

instruction of youth in all countries in the aims and objects of the League, which are also in essence, their own aims. It has been a source of great and unalloyed gratification to persons interested in these movements to see that successful efforts have already been made to bring about international gatherings of boy scouts and girl guides, like the one which took place in Switzerland about a month ago and in which some Indian Scouts were also present. I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge and proclaim the salutary results following on the inauguration of the Scout Movement in a country like India, composed of persons belonging to many races and creeds, where its unifying and humanising aspects are fast evolving a new and catholic attitude towards life and the problems of citizenship. This movement, I may add, has enjoyed the active support and continuous co-operation of the Central and Local Governments in India. The utilisation of these and other analogous bodies in order to fulfil the underlying objects of this committee is a matter which deserves, I submit, the earnest consideration of the Committee and of the League."



The Fourth Madras Scouters' Training Camp: Egmore: 20th to 30th, August 1926.

For some months now, the need had been felt for a Scouters' Training camp for the Madras District and the District Council had sanctioned a grant towards the expenses, but no one was available to run it as the Provincial Organising Secretaries

had their work planned out for the mofussil till the middle of August; nor could any one undertake the preliminary arrangements until Dr F. H. Gravely, himself a member of the Madras District Council stepped in and volunteered his services for the same. He sent out notices for the Camp to be held at Egmore between the 20th and the 30th

August and very soon 32 applications and more were received. As it was decided to run a Troop with four patrols only, the rest of the applications had to be turned down with regret. Next to the Guindy camps held in 1923, this was probably the largest from the point of view of numbers, held in the Madras Province.

The Camp Site. The camp was held in the extensive Museum compound which Dr. Gravely had converted into an ideal Scout camping ground. The value of the site for this purpose could be estimated when one knows that there is a large tank in the compound and over seventy different varieties of trees. On account of the uncertainty of the weather, huts could not be constructed and the campers were housed in verandas of the Museum and only the Scoutmaster lived in a tent. All the work was done in the open excepting one morning when rain made that impossible, cooking was done under trees, and the instructional sessions were held in the shadow of a big banyan tree where stone seats had been arranged by some members of the Museum Scout Troop.

Personnel. The course was conducted as a Troop of Boy Scouts of four patrols with Mr G. T. J. Thaddaeus, Provincial Organising Secretary as Scoutmaster, and Dr. F. H. Gravely, and Messrs. V. S. Rathasabhapathy and P. S. Narayanswami, as Assistant Scoutmasters. Only the scoutmaster stayed in camp throughout, but Dr. Gravely was available at all times. Mr C. Vasudevayya of Adyar, acted as Quartermaster and discharged his duties very efficiently.

The Programme. The programme included all the work connected with the Tenderfoot and Second class tests with talks on such subjects as, Aims and Methods; The Patrol System and the Court of Honour; Uniform and Badges; Personal Hygiene; Troop Records and Finance; Cubs and Rovers; Animals and Plants; Camp Cooking; Stars; Night Scouting; Scouting and Religion; Sex Teaching. Nature Study was encouraged by talks on Stars, Animals and Trees and by observation during a stroll on the first day of the course. Games of various kinds were demonstrated so as to

emphasise the fact that Scouting is a Game. During the course, Mr. C. Brooke-Elliott gave a lantern lecture on "Scouting in India, Ceylon and England" which was very much appreciated by the campers.

The Patrol System. The work was done entirely on the Patrol system and the Patrol spirit was fostered by means of inter-patrol competitions and games. The Tenderfoot and Second class tests were also conducted by patrols and the one who did best helped his patrol and not himself. All the cooking was done on the Patrol System too and when the cooking test was done, some very delicious food was served up.

The spare time activities. These consisted of drawing the daily sketch, sewing on a button, whipping the ends of a rope and lashing.

The camp fire. The camp fire was enjoyable from the very start, there were a few in camp who had already been Scouts, others who were musically inclined, still others who had something of the poet (!) in them, and all these combined in their efforts to make the camp fires successful. Mr. Oakley, with his talent for music, Mr. Brooke-Elliott, the story-teller and spinner of yarns which would make your sides split with laughter, and Dr. Gravely with his experience of Gillwell contributed their share to wards making the camp fires really worth while. One of the special features of the camp fires was the Tamil songs in which all could join in.

Visitors. Among the visitors to the camp were Mr. R. W. Ross, the District Educational Officer, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, the District Commissioner and Mr. E. K. Govindaswami, the Asst. District Commissioner, Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle and Mr. V. Subramaniam, the Secretary of the District Council, and Messrs. F. H. Oakley and C. Brooke-Elliott.

Finance. This was managed by Dr. Gravely and the Secretary of the District Council. In addition to the grant from the District Council a sum of Rs. 10 was paid by every one of the campers and it was possible to manage the expenditure with these amounts, not only without a deficit,

but with a surplus. Every one got not only a copy of the camp photo, but also a refund of Rs. 1-13-3 which speaks very well of the management.

Conclusion. Out of the 30 who were at the camp, several came from Corporation schools, three from the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and two from outside Madras District (Salem and Coimbatore,) a few from local firms and the rest from other schools in Madras. It is true that Secondary schools have taken to Scouting very well, but if the Corporation school masters will introduce it in their schools, it will be a big step forward and it will be possible for the Movement to keep these boys in it for a longer period than Scouts in Secondary schools. Very good spirit was shown throughout and if those who have been found fit to run Troops will put into practice what they have learnt at the Camp, the Movement will spread very quickly and the time when every other boy whom one meets in the city will be a Boy Scout, will not be too far in the future.

G. T. J. THADDAEUS.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT SCOUTERS' REFRESHER CAMP.

23—9—1926 to 28—9—26.

The camp was organised mainly owing to the efforts of the Trichinopoly District Scouters' Association and was intended to equip the active scouters of the district with the knowledge and methods of carrying out the training of scouts beyond the II Class stage.

The President, the Joint Secretary and the Treasurer of the District Council and Mr. Md. Nathar the A. D. C. helped very considerably in the organisation of the camp. An influential Sub-Committee was specially appointed to look to the arrangements.

The Camp was located in the very extensive wood land and park attached to the late Dewan Bahadur S. Rm. M. Ct. Pethachi Chettiar's Bungalow in Cantonment and the grounds were ideal for all kinds of scout practices. The spacious bungalow being unoccupied at the time, provided ample

accommodation to the campers who were divided up into patrols and lived, worked and played together in the Patrol system.

The camp lasted for three days and a half and as a lot of work had to be crowded in into that short period, food was supplied from a central kitchen, thus making it possible to eke out more time for work.

Though mainly intended for active scouters, a few laymen who had opportunities of working with boys came in very kindly and stayed in camp. Some others who could not get leave, came in for some of the sessions. A few Patrol Leaders from a mufassal troop were included with the scouters as the former were II Class scouts and were ready to take up I class work. In all 26 people were in camp throughout.

The work followed in camp was a rapid revision of the Tenderfoot and Second class tests for half a day, and the rest of the period was taken up in instruction in the methods of teaching some of the important I Class subjects as Life Saving, Compass and Map reading, Sketching, Signalling, Estimations, Pioneering and Axemanship, Hints on Camping, I Class Journey and Reports, a model first class journey of two and a half miles. Theoretical topics such as Troop Organisation, Records and Finance, the Promises and the Law with reference to the Patrol Leader and the I Class scout, Patrol System and Court of Honour, Value of Inter-Patrol Competitions, the Proficiency Badge Scheme, the duties of a Patrol Leader with regard to his Troop and Patrol, Scouting and its relation to Religion and Racial Teaching were fully dealt with in the form of talks and discussions in the sessions and round the camp fires.

The Camp fires were a disappointment. The last day of camp, the campers did show some promise as regards camp fire sense. If the camp had continued longer, they would have been all right. The campfires were utilised with advantage for discussions on serious topics.

Mr. Md. Nathar, A. D. C. acted as A. S. M. Both Messrs. Nathar and Madhava-chariar, Assistant Engineer, helped in instruction work and my thanks are due to

them for this kindness. Mr. G. Venkatesan D. S. M. of Tanjore came on the last day and kindly talked to the campers on the important topic—Cooperation in the Troop and how to carry on. It was possible to have a number of interesting games of different types and the campers took to them with great zest.

The camp fee of Rs. 3/- paid by each camper sufficed for all expenses and the arrangements for the camp which were in the hands of Messrs. S. Ramakrishnan, Venkatramani and Vaidyanathan were good. They spared no pains to make the campers comfortable. With the experience gained in this camp, it should not be very difficult for the District to organise bigger camps for the District with the help of these keen young men. It is very creditable indeed that the organisers did so well, at a time when the District Commissioner who would have been of great help to the organisers, was away from town.

On the evening of the last day of camp, the campers renewed their promise solemnly and a few new men who had stayed in camp, were admitted to the Movement. Much is expected of these new recruits to the Movement especially as they have great influence with the boyhood of the District of Trichinopoly.

The spirit of the campers was very good and the enthusiasm that was displayed was a fair measure of the keenness of the workers in the cause of scouting. I believe that the campers did have a nice and useful time in camp and that the campers realised that the life of a Troop does not begin and end with the Investiture Ceremony, nor does it close its chapter with the II Class tests, if it goes so far, by some chance! All the campers clearly felt the serious side of scouting and realised that it was for BOYS and that petty bickerings could not arise in scouting if the fact that it was for Boys was always borne in mind.

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Desikachariar, Messrs. Swami Desikachariar and N. C. P. Swami the Joint Secy., and Treasurer kindly visited the camp on Sunday evening and spent an enjoyable hour with the campers. The President spoke to the campers on their duties and laid stress on the importance of self-help.

I must place on record my feelings of gratefulness to the organisers and all the campers for the uniform kindness and courtesy which they extended to me all the time.

Good Scouting,
27-9-1926, } P. S. NARAYANSWAMI,
Trichinopoly. } Scoutmaster.

A Few Thoughts On Scouters' Training Camps.

(i) Is it that Scouting for Boys does not very much appeal to the University man? If so, what is the reason for it? Out of the 30 who attended a Training Camp recently, only five were graduates. And as a rule, those who apply for admission to Training Camps are either Drill Masters or masters of schools, the result being that boys of the higher classes are not attracted. The drill masters seem to think that it is part of their game, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Not that Drill Masters cannot be successful Scoutmasters. I now think of a splendid fellow who is running one of the finest troops which I have ever seen. But what about the University man? Is it that he forgets the ideals of Boyhood as soon as

he leaves the portals of the College? Or is it due to lack of knowledge of the Aims and Ideals of the Movement. The latter can be remedied. The former would demand conversion and that will be accomplished only if they will join the ranks of the Movement and give it a fair trial. A Professor from a First Grade College did this and went away quite happy.

(ii) Are we tending to make the Training a technical qualification? Some seem to make the Training a means to add yet another set of letters to the large number that perhaps follow close on the heels of their names. Often one comes across applications for jobs in which Scout Training is mentioned as a qualification.

(iii) Isn't the grant of the Efficiency Certificate yet another help to such a tendency of mind. At a Training Camp, the Scouters in charge interviewed each camper and told him what they thought about his work during the course. In some instances the result was disastrous. There were some who came to the camp with the "BOY" as

their only concern and they did not mind whether they got a certificate or not. There were others who looked upon the certificate as a sort of a diploma. Still others who broke down and shed tears when they were told that certificates could not be issued to them.

G. T. J. THADDAEUS.

A Suggested Scheme for a Scouters' Refresher's Camp.

SYLLABUS

First day 6 P. M. Assembly, formation of Patrols and allotment of Patrol corners, Preliminary Pow-wow.

Second day 7-15 to 9-30 A. M. Rapid revision of Tenderfoot and some of the second class tests such as fire lighting, tracking, compass, Kim's Game special attention being paid to Knots and Lashing (Main Points to be touched upon.)

9-45 to 10-45 A. M. Signalling as for I Class, methods of instruction.

1-30 to 2-30 P. M. Troop Organisation, Records, Finance, Patrol System and C. O. H.

2-45 to 3-45 P. M. Personal measurements.

4 to 5 P. M. Compass and Map making and sketching

5-15 to 6-15 P. M. P. T. and P. T. Games.

8-15 P. M. Talk on Scout Law and its application in the case of Scouts, Patrol Leader and Scouters and I Class Scouts.

Third day 7-15 to 8-15 A. M. Axemanship and estimations

8-30 to 9-30 A. M. Camping hints and Journey report and preparations for journey.

9-45 to 10-45 A. M. Life saving.

1-30 to 2-30 P. M. Talk on Badge work; the question of the senior boy and Rovers.

2-45 to 3-45 P. M. Value of inter-patrol competitions and Competitions in work done in the camp.

up to 4-30 P. M. do do

5. to 6-15 P. M. Religion and scouting and racial teaching (broad outlines).

8-15 to 9-30 Camp fire sing song and questions.

Fourth day 7-30 A. M. Model first class journey for two miles and a half.

11 A. M. Return and breakfast.

2 P. M. Discussion on Report of Journey.

3 P. M. Talk on Co-operation in the troop and how to carry on.

4 P. M. Assemble round flag staff and renew Promise, Final Talk.

OUR NEW SERIAL.

PATROL LEADER BISU.

III

The Ravens in Council.

The Patrol Council that met that day was certainly not a dull one. Bisu should have felt thankful to Jambu, indeed, for its liveliness, if the business had been of a different character. It was a gathering of SPIRITS rather than of boys. They 'Howled' for indignation and mortification. Theirs was till then the leading Patrol. Their shield was the brightest. Could it be said so any longer? "I shudder to think what the Doves, the Mynas and the Bul Bulls must be thinking of us just now!" said tenderfoot Ramu, the tiniest Raven, and Bisu felt it quite a

proper exclamation. "A real disaster has fallen upon us and I do not know the way out of it!" said the second of the Ravens. "O! God! what have we done to deserve this cloud!" said the emotional No. 4.

"Do you really think, Leader, that there's a way out of the disgrace!" asked No. 5 of the Ravens who thought of collecting their brains enough to bring them to bear upon the situation and save themselves a bad reputation!"

"It seems that we have not been pulling together as we ought to. Else Jambu ought to have benefitted by rubbing with us. Thought of physical violence, at least, must have been rooted out of the nature of a Raven who was adopted into our Patrol as early as two years ago." said the idealistic,

and well-read Raven No. 3. The Leader was obsessed with the gravity of the situation and could scarcely breathe. "Well it is now up to us to show that Jambu's action did not at least reflect the Spirit of the Patrol. For, the burden of proof, that we the others are all right at heart, falls upon us. And let us do it in time. Brothers, let us sit down to a quiet think and see what is up to us to do now. Just imagine what a shock the incident must give to Mr. Mani."

The others responded to these feelings by silence and Ramu the Tenderfoot exclaimed "Why! what are we here for! Is it not to cast Jambu out? How can he and we live under the same Patrol Flag still?"

Leader Bisu came to the Council with no other idea, too. But his reflective mind turned to the fresh issues that cropped up spontaneously as a result of its contact with those assembled. This last remark of Ramu put baldly and in plain language the business that faced him. Was this task after all so simple as that? The idealist Raven No. 3 threw out a remark that Jambu had not profited by his contact with the rest of the Ravens and that if he had, all idea of violence should have been rooted out. Was it true? Was the conduct of the Patrol calculated to achieve this? Had it always been a reasoned-out one? Had it at least the object always to impress upon its fresh members? Did the Patrol under his leadership do all that could be done for Jambu and find their attempts at his reclamation futile? His mind was in whirl—a prey to such questions.

"Every one, I see, is agreed to cast Jambu out readily. But is there no one among us to plead for his retention? It is somehow unnaturally strange that all of us are of one mind. Let not the freshness of the incident blind us to Justice."

"Yes, said Raven No. 3 breaking a moment of uniform silence "It must not be said later on that the Ravens were wanting in a sense of Justice. Let us give the Devil his due. Our Leader has put that aspect before us well."

"There is no injustice done to Jambu in our casting him out. He will only be more

free to play at bullying" said the impatient youngster wondering that people, and above all, the Ravens who valued their good name could think that there could possibly be another course open to them.

"Is it then likely that one can be too careful of the prestige of a Patrol? Is it out of a bloated pride that we are likely to cast out a brother? Are we forsaking him for a phantom and offering him as an animal of sacrifice at the altar of good name?" asked the 3rd of the Ravens.

"What do we cherish the prestige of a Patrol for? Why do we set such a high value on it? Is it not in the interests of its members?" said the Second.

"Yes. Exactly. A Patrol exists to serve its members and if it can serve Jambu, one of its members, even at some sacrifice—he it of its prestige—Why not do it?" asked Bisu meditatively.

"Can we not look upon our Patrol as upon our Mother who looks to us to keep her honour bright? How has Jambu deserved to be her son?" said No. 5.

"Yes. How far has that Mother to be solicitous of her erring son's interests? When is she to disown him? Is not a Mother inordinately fond of her son?—is the problem that worries me". said Bisu.

"It is preposterous. That we should rather lose our Honour than lose Jambu, is a foolish act on the face of it. Have we not met to retrieve the Honour already tainted by his stay in our Patrol and are we not met today to exonerate the rest of us and retrieve the vestiges of a good name that are still left for our Patrol? To think of serving the interests of one who has been with us for two years as no ornament and has benefited least by association, is not the proposition of people whose senses are about them." exclaimed Raven No. 4. emotionally.

It was hopeless to swim against the current. Three of them were definitely against the retention of Jambu. True, they expressed themselves vehemently. The other three would support Bisu only with a lukewarm sense of loyalty and half in doubt and indecision. He himself was not very strongly convinced that it would be right to

retain Jambu. His only consideration was that a Scout Troop or Patrol must serve its members—especially its weak ones. If not, where was the efficacy of its organisation and existence?

All the same, he could not but put it to

vote and Jambu was decided to be cast out. This decision the Leader was to communicate to the Scoutmaster and thus absolve the remaining members of the Patrol from the taint of disgrace attached to Jambu's recent conduct. K. R. R.

Prospective Training Camps.

C=Continuous, W. E.=Week-end.

(After each course is given the name and address of the authority to whom communications should be addressed for further particulars.)

Scouters'

Chittoor * (C) at Chittoor A. Mahalinga Aiyer Hony. Secy., Dist. Scout Council, Chittoor. October.

Tanjore (C) at Kuttalam N. R. Subrahmanya Iyer, Esq. Head Master, Board High School, Kuttalam December.

Nilgiris (C) Mr. Devanesan, Hony. Secy., Nilgiris Dist. Scout Council, C/O Col. Porter Dist. Scout Commissioner, Coonoor.

Salem (C) S. A. Steele, Esq., District Scout Commissioner, Salem.

Bellary (C) The Hony. Secy of the Dist. Scout Council, C/O A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Esq. M. L. C. Dist. Scout Commissioner, Y. M. I. A., Madras.

Trichinopoly (C) Swami Desikachariar Esq. Joint

Secy., Trichy Dist. Scout Council, Venkata Par k Cantt. Trichinopoly.

Tanjore (W. E.) P. S. Narayanswami, Prov. Org. Secy., P. B. 424, Triplicane, Madras.

Refresher

Tanjore * V. Mahadeva Iyer, Esq., Sahoji Pandithar St., Melakkavery, Kumbakonam.

Vizagapatam * (C) Mr. M. K. R. Dikshitulu, Municipal High School, Bimlipatam.

Godavery and Krishna (C) T. S. Subrahmanya Iyer Esq. Principal Teachers' College and Dist. Scout Commr., Rajahmundry.

Cubbers'

Trichinopoly (W. E.) R. Madhavachary, Esq., B. A. B. C. E., Asst. Engineer, Golden Rock, Trichinopoly

South Arcot (C) M. G. Parthasarathy Mudaliar, Esq., District Scout Commissioner, Vriddhachalam. S. Arcot.

(*—These Camps will have been over by the time the S. I. B. S is out of the Press.)

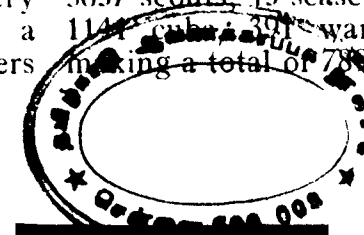
OURSELVES.

The Old Year is gone and the New Year has come. Looking back on the work for the past year we might say with all confidence that we have done well. The past year was probably the most notable in point of scouting activities and the Jamboree in itself was a great achievement. It is true every one did his best to make the event a success, but can the same thing be said of other items of work in scouting? Have the scouters done their best to carry on their boys to the 1st class stage? Have they done anything to interest the public in scouting? How far have the scouts been trained for organised public service? Has any attention been paid towards the physical development of the boys? Every one talks of a "Sound Mind in a Sound Body." But have we Scouters

done our honest best to make the boy develop a sound body? Have we tried our best to retain the maximum number of boys in the movement and not let them slip away? How far has scouting spread into rural areas? Have we attracted the attention of religious organisations to scouting? Does the average parent consider scouting as a great aid in the training of his boy—These are some of the points which compel us to pause and think.

* * * *

Census: It is very encouraging to find that there is a great increase in numbers this year, and what is more, no district is unrepresented in census returns. This year the returns show 5637 scouts, 43 seascouts, 751 rovers, 1144 cubmasters, 391 warranted Officers, making a total of 7883 of all ranks as



against the total of 5023 last year. Should we be satisfied with mere increase in numbers? A glance at the Census figures shows the distressing fact that there are only a few 1st class scouts and very few with proficiency badges. If our scouters only realised the fact that a *Scout is not much of a Scout until he is 1st class and that the proficiency badge scheme is a splendid instrument for giving useful occupation to the boy in his spare time, probably leading on to a career later on*, we would have a brighter story to record. Would it not be better therefore that we consolidated our work and stopped getting in new recruits for a time and concentrated on training our boys in 1st class and proficiency badge work. Here is a splendid chance for experienced scouters to help their less experienced brethren in matters of instruction and troop work. By so doing, brotherliness is fostered and the boys would benefit immensely. Let us not forget the fact *that efficiency is more important than mere numbers.*

A ten days' course at a training camp is not expected to give any one all the knowledge required for running a troop efficiently. A considerable amount of study of scout literature is essential and a constant critical reading of Scouting for Boys and the Patrol System will always keep the scouter up to scratch. The Chief Scout reads his own book every year and says that he gets new ideas out of it. If so, why should't we? It would be no exaggeration to say that *even now there are a few scouters doing scouting work without having completely read, even once, the Handbook and Patrol system! As for the South India Boy scout, they have never even heard of it!* We hope this year the number of such people will

be nil. The Patrol System has not been given a fair trial at all and if only our scouters gave the system a little attention, the common complaint that there is very little time for scouting work on the part of the scouters, will never be heard. Scouting is for boys and the mainspring of the troop is the patrol leader and it is the business of the scouter to vest all responsibility in the patrol leader and the Court of Honour and guide both gently, whenever necessary.

It is a pity that many troops do not yet possess a copy of the All India Boy Scouts Association Rules. To play any game successfully the players should know the rules and the game of scouting for boys has its own rules which have to be followed by the players if it is to be a success. The book does not cost much and can be obtained from the General Secretary, All India Scout Headquarters, Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

We draw the attention of our readers to the article on Local Associations and how they can help. The part played by a Local Association in furthering the cause of the Movement is immense and the sooner our District Commissioners realised this fact the better. It is only by the organisation of local Associations in important centres that Scouting will spread into the inmost corners of any district. Some Districts have already realised this fact and as a result, new Local Associations are springing up. It is hoped that this year, Local Associations will come to take their proper place in the Movement.

Our Provincial Commissioner did the Scout Movement in India a great good turn by speaking about its work

in the development of the idea on Universal Brotherhood, and Peace, in the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. The speech appears elsewhere in this number of the S. I. B. S., and the attention of our readers is invited to it.

Kandersteg: With the inauguration of the International Chalet at Kandersteg and the Conference of scouters and scouts of various nations held at the same place recently, another girder has been fixed in position in the bridge of Universal Brotherhood and Peace, which is being slowly but steadily built by the Work of the Scout Brotherhood. We hope to give an account of the work at Kandersteg in our next month's issue of the S. I. B. S.

With the advancing times, the South India Boy Scout too has taken a step forward. It has been felt for some time in the past that if the

Magazine has to be useful to the Boys as it should be, more attention should be paid for the Boys exclusively. In accordance with this feeling, we have ventured to devote exclusively for BOYS a separate section. With your help, we are going to make it really useful to the boys. What we ask of you, dear reader, is to see that it is possible for every boy of your acquaintance, to get a copy of the Magazine. Write yourself. Give us, valuable and instructive information for the use of the boy. Please remember that our work is for the BOYS and it is our duty to serve them and it is their right to demand help.

Good Luck

and

Good Scouting

P. Narayanaiah

Managing Editor, S. I. B. S.

Local Associations and How they can help.

SOME POINTS.

(Adapted from the Imperial
Hd. Qrs. Pamphlet No. 19.)

Many of our readers will have read with interest the article on Local Associations which appeared in our August Number. We have now arrived at a stage in the Movement when the Public ought to take up the care of the Troops with greater interest and the best way to keep alive the interest is by means of a Local Association. We are glad to learn that many Districts are going about the proper way by organising Local Associations in important centres. District Councils are a special feature in the chain of organisation, in the Province and if each District Council has to function properly, it should try to

organise a large number of Local Associations in various centres in the District, each L. A. complete in itself, but forming a limb of the District Council. The Commissioners should urge their District Councils to form L. Associations as soon as possible and make the District Council, more or less a purely advisory body, looking to the interest of the different Local Associations in the District Area.

A Local Association is the mainspring of the Scout Organisation, if properly constituted.

Members: There is no limit as to the number in a Local Association, so long as its members take a keen interest in the Movement.

Chairman: It is not at all desirable that he should be a Scoutmaster. A Vice-Chair-

man should be appointed to carry on the chairman's duties when he is absent.

Secretary: It is of absolutely vital importance that a really live wire should be found to act as Secretary. A lady with sufficient enthusiasm and keenness may be elected as Secretary. An Assistant Secretary may be elected either to help generally or to be in charge of a particular branch of the work. This step is very advisable and works very well.

Executive Committee: If the Association has jurisdiction over more than say two or three troops, an Executive Committee should be appointed. The Chief Scout in his

wisdom has laid down that the Executive Committee should consist of as many lay people as Scouters. This is a point which is frequently overlooked, invariably to the loss of the Association, as failing thereby to interest the local inhabitants, it becomes a weak and puny, self-centred, and often self-satisfied community.

Sub-Committee: A go-ahead Association or Executive Committee in larger areas should divide itself into any or all of the following Sub-Committees for the purposes mentioned.

(To be continued.)

Games for Cubs and Scouts.

A Few Gams which scoutmasters could give to their boys in camp, in the Club Room and round the camp fire circle.

A Saturday afternoon game for City Troops.

Emergencies. Each Patrol is handed a list of ~~lesser~~ known places in the City where certain incidents are supposed to have taken place. These incidents are described to the Patrols who then proceed to the places indicated and investigate the best means of dealing with the problem. Locations and incidents are arranged beforehand and the numbers of incidents should equal the numbers of teams competing. A time limit is set and marks deducted for exceeding this limit.

FOUR PATROLS.

Locations	D	A	B	C	1	Patrol
	B	C	D	A	2	"
	C	D	A	B	3	"
	D	A	B	C	4	"

Time limit 2 hours.

"Incidents". At 33 Nancy street (?) an old man has fallen down and broken a thigh. "A"

At 65 Victoria Crescent screams are heard from top floor. On entering the building, it is found to be on fire and access to top floor cut off by flames. "B"

At 329 Sembudas street, a woman rushes out with a baby who is apparently choking. "C"

Near 12, Venkatachala Chetti street, sounds of breaking glass are heard and on investigation a front room window is seen to be broken and the house is obviously being burgled. "D"

Notes.—

"A" was situated near the local Ambulance Depot.

"B" was close to a yard in which was kept a very long ladder and ropes. A fire alarm was near by.

"C" was in a back court near the children's Hospital.

"D" was close to a Police Sub-station.

On return, Patrols prepare and hand in reports of what they would have done had the incidents really happened.

Extra marks should be given for reporting the nearest doctor, telephone, fire alarm, policeman on point duty, etc., relevant to an incident being investigated.

To Scouters: As far as possible choose the houses of your friends living in out of the way places and arrange incidents to suit the localities and circumstances. Send out one of the scouts, preferably the newest tenderfoot to each of the places with instructions to act as the injured man or anything else required for the game. If you take some little extra trouble beforehand to prepare for this game, it will repay amply in

providing valuable training in Pathfinding and in first class work. The addresses given are fictitious and merely to serve as samples.

Club Room Game.

The Joy Wheel:—Four players lie on their backs on the floor at right angles to each other with feet interlaced in the centre. A fifth (light) player sits on the feet. Four

other players stand, each midway between the heads of two of the prone players, and grasp the near hand of the prone player on either side. The standing players commence to move round in a circle, the result being a human joy wheel.

(Adapted from Mackenzie's games for scouts.)

More Of Rovering.

THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES

Usually not more than four or five patrols, each under the charge of a responsible Rover Mate, form a Rover Troop. Corresponding to the Scoutmaster of a Boy Scout Troop, each Troop has a Rover Leader; and the changed appellation is significant. A Rover Troop does not want any 'mastering'; rather, it would not work well at all that way. One that is prepared to identify oneself with the members of the Troop, and one that is by temperament suited to subordinate one's own individual opinion to the collective verdict of the Troop, and has the patience to wait till others come round, can alone make a successful Rover Leader. The youth will not bear too much of dictation and lording over. If gentlemen of position and office happen to take a fancy to Rovering just because they see a chance of sitting at the head even there, and not with the genuine desire and temperamental adaptability to become first an ordinary member and then if needed, a Leader, there is little chance for successful Rovering.

"A Rover Leader must be a man with experience of life, a wide sympathy, unlimited patience, in fact, an outstanding personality in every respect"—says P. B. Neville. He should be an example in himself of what all he wishes his Troop to acquire. One of the causes for the failure of the present day education in developing character in boys has been attributed, by more than one great man, to the absence of striking personality and exemplary conduct in life in most of the teachers. To avoid a similar defect in the training of young men in Rovering, let only those who have striven

to combine in themselves all the great ideals of practical conduct be in charge of guiding the Rovers. For want of timely advice, very many young men often go astray to the verge of wrecking their lives even. The Rover Leader is the fellow to give this advice in a brotherly fashion. He should be sufficiently well acquainted with the life led by each member of his Troop in order to be able to save the erring individual by timely advice. For this to be effective and beneficent, he should have gained the confidence of each member of his Troop. Only on occasions when he sees that his Rovers are going definitely against the true spirit of scouting, should he decide to exercise his authority and check them.

Besides, the Rover Leader and the Rover-mate should command the respect and confidence of the people of the locality. They should be familiar figures so that the people think of them and their Troop in times of emergency. To keep themselves in vital touch with the society of the locality the Rovers should run public institutions like the Reading Room of the place, or the Co-operative Society, or a Night School, or a Sports and Recreation Club, and the like. More about such kind of activity as the Rovers might engage in, will be taken up when dealing with Rovers and Service.

A Rover Troop should have what is called a 'Rover Den' in the locality. It may be a small shed or building put up by themselves or it may be a rented hall. It is better to have it distinct from the Scouts' Home. Each Patrol has its own allotted place in the Den—the Patrol corner, Rovers' own paintings and drawings, sketches, trophies or collections made during camps, photo-

graphs of Troops stunts etc., may adorn the Den. This being their headquarters, when not out camping, the Rovers should invariably meet there, and by regular appointment, arrange to have one or more Rovers by turns ready for service whenever called upon by the public. In this connection, it may be added that the Den should, as far as possible, be situated in a central or other easily accessible place. The Rovers hold their study classes here, or arrange for talks to them on special subjects by technical experts.

The business of the Troop is transacted in the 'Court of Honour' and 'Patrol in

Council' meetings. The Rover Leader does not generally preside over such meetings. One of their own members is chosen every time to occupy the chair and the meeting is helped to be conducted in a proper business-like manner. The programme of work and all matters of interest to the Troop are discussed and decided upon. A Rover's uniform is the same as a scout's with the following differences:—A bar with R. S. is worn on the turban. Red instead of green garters are used. And a Rover may carry a thumb stick instead of the scout staff.

(To continue.) (G. R. in the 'Hindu.')

News from Various quarters. Octo. 1926



Coimbatore: The Sarvajana Troop, Peelamedu. (Rovers) went out on August 14 on an outing to a hill 12 miles from troop Head Quarters. They had practice in mountaineering. The Scouts of the school extinguished a fire near the school and rendered good service.

Kistna: Hanuman Troop, Palacole. Three Rover scouts promptly turned up at a fire accident at 6 A. M. when two houses were on fire. Though the water supply was limited, they did their best and put the fire out. One of the Rovers had the bad luck to get some parts of his body badly burnt.

Madura: The Annual meeting of the Madura Dist. Scout Council was held on the 10th September. The same office bearers as the last year were returned to the council this year. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras was present at the meeting. The Scouts of Madura Town gave an interesting display of scout craft and acquitted themselves very creditably. The D. P. I. was very pleased with the work done by the scouts during the year.

Malabar: Sri Krishna Troop, Koodali. The Troop is the direct outcome of the training camp conducted in Koodali in May last, and the enthusiasm and consistent steady work of the troop are commendable. The scouts under the able guidance of the scouters, are paying special attention to public service, at the same time not forgetting their troop work and efficiency. They have their regular outings. The scouts are going through the second class test and are working up for the Ambulance badge. Mr. Kunhambu Nair L. M. P. is kindly assisting the boys in Ambulance. Thanks to the help of the Koodali Yejamanam, the troop is thriving. The Investiture of scouts of the troop was conducted on 18th September when 16 scouts and 10 Rovers took the Promise. Mr. K. V. Kunhiraman, B. A., L. T., Deputy Inspector of School presided. Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus Organising Secretary was present at the function. The function was a grand success, thanks to the kind help of the Senior Yejamanam and the Manager of the school, Mr. Padmanabhan Nambiar.

Tinnevely: Neptune Troop and Pack, Kulasekharapatnam. The troop and Pack are a direct result of the Training camps conducted in Kulasekharapatnam in May last. The troop consists of 4 Patrols and 3 scouters and the Pack 4 sixes and 2 cubmasters.

On September 7th the Investiture Ceremony of the Scouts was conducted by Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai the A. D. C. for Tinnevely. All the elite of the town, including the President, Vice-President and some members of the Tuticorin Taluk Board, Mr. and Mrs. Rusth of the E. I. D. Sugar Factory, the Rev. Father Maria Susai S. J. of Manapad, were present. Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar President of the Tinnevely District Scout Council presided. Mr. Aramvalarthanathan Pillai welcomed the visitors and spoke to the scouts a few words of advice. The Cubs and scouts did some play acting which was very much appreciated. The girls of the local school entertained the audience with a humorous farce. The Assistant Dist. Commr. Mr. Nilakantam delivered an address on scouting. The Chairman was very pleased with the interest which the public were taking on scouting and hoped that scouting would flourish in the locality. The visitors and the children were treated to refreshments and Mr. Meera Sahab a local gentleman fed 1000 people at the

time. The local Scout Committee is much indebted to Mr. C. Ramanatham Pillai for the success of the functions.

Usilampatti: Madura Dist.:—The Kallar Scouts of the Usilampatti Boarding Home observed the Scout Day, under the presidency of the Revenue Divisional Officer. The boys had an interesting programme. The Scoutmaster spoke to the boys on the sacredness of the promise and the scouts solemnly renewed the Promise.

Madras:—The scouts of Madras assembled on the evening of the 2nd October to celebrate the Birthday of The Hon. Commr. for all India, Dr. Annie Besant. Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah, S. M. I George Town presided. The Scouts renewed their promise and speeches were made in praise of the services rendered by Dr. Besant to the Movement.

Nilgiri Rally:—It was a happy idea that the Nilgiri Dist. Council arranged for a rally of all Nilgiri Scouts, Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus, Organising Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association was in charge of the Rally. Col. Porter the District Commissioner welcomed H. E. the Chief Scout at the grounds at 3 p. m. and a very good programme of Rally formations, March Past and displays was gone through. H. E. the Chief Scout was very interested in everything and spoke to the boys on their responsibility and reminded them of the fact that the success of the Movement depended not on the Dist. Commr. or the Dist. Council but on the Scoutmaster, the Troop Leader, the Patrol Leader and the Scouts.

Nearly 200 out of the 233 scouts of the District took part in the rally and it was a grand success.

A Rover Scout's Uniform.

(Note:—Numbers refer to the All-India Hd. Qrs. Rules)

Badge:—

The Scout Tenderfoot Badge (Rule 26) must be worn by all grades of Rovers in Uniform.

A Special Rover Badge, made in metal, with letters R. S. may be worn in the button hole of the coat in Mufti.

Hat or Turban as for scouts with a bar with R. S. on it worn in front.

Shirt or Jersey with green shoulder strap marked "Rovers".

Shoulder knot—red, green and yellow. 6-inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " broad two lengths, of each color.

Garter tabs: red

Thumbsticks may be carried in place of staff

Scarf of troop color

Belt with scout clasp, web or leather, with swivels.

Shoulder badge indicating the troop, embroidered or printed with the name and number of the troop worn on the

Salem: Dharmapuri. The District is showing signs of vigor and energy. Recently one of the Assistants of the Board High School, Dharmapuri attended the Museum Training Camp at Madras, and as soon as he went back arranged for a public meeting followed by a lantern lecture on Scouting. The meeting was held on Sunday the 26th September in front of the Board High School Dharmapuri, in the open. Mr. Gopalan Nayar the Revenue Divisional Officer presided and Mr. S. A. Steele, the D.E.O. who is also the District Scout Commissioner came down from Hosur. Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus, the Provincial Organising Secretary spoke on the Boy Scout Movement, its origin and growth and then explained the pictures thrown on the screen. Mr. Steele also spoke at the end of the meeting. As a result of the discussion which Mr. Thaddaeus had with the Commissioner it has been decided to run a Training Camp for Salem District in December next. The District Board has promised kindly to pay Rs. 300/- towards the expenses of the camp.

British Cochin:—To revive the Local Scout Association which was started more than a year ago, but did not work very well, a public meeting was called for the 13th September at the Municipal Office with Mr. Meadows as Chairman. Mr. Thaddaeus the Prov. Organising Secy., spoke on the Boy Scout Movement. It is hoped that the thoroughly over hauled Association will work efficiently and make scouting a success in this outlying corner of the Malabar District, under the able guidance of the Rev. J. H. Preston who has been appointed the District Scoutmaster for the area.

right shoulder.

For the rest of the uniform which is optional, see

All India Hd. Qrs. Rules pages 21 and 27

Please remember Rover Patrols are not named after animals.

The Acting Chief Rover Commissioner writes as follows in the September Scouter:

"My attention has been called on several occasions to Rovers who decorate themselves with all sorts of Scout Badges. I myself saw recently a Rover wearing three sets of All-round cords!

Rovers have their own badges, so it is clearly wrong that they should wear the badges of the Scout Section. They can, of course, continue to wear Service Stars, and I like to see a Rover with a line of yellow, green and red-backed stars; I do not think that Rovers realise the importance of wearing the stars they are entitled to..... It is the Chief Scout's wish that we should be in possession of our complete uniform, and so not appear slovenly to the public eye."

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT BOYS' SECTION.

THE OUTLOOK.

We are launching on a new enterprise with the beginning of the Scout Year—the most appropriate time to make new resolutions and fresh attempts for good. For some time now there has been a feeling in the minds of those responsible for the South India Boy Scout and of those who read it that the magazine ought to be more for the BOY, that it ought to have some features which would attract him—a section which he could call his own—for after all, we are working for the BOY, the “grown-up to be”. And with this issue it has been decided to set apart a section for Scouts and to include in it matter which would interest them and to which they could contribute.

The great question is, “How can we make these pages really interesting?”. The answer is simple, “With your help, co-operation and encouragement”. We ask you to give us these in full measure, pressed down and running over. For the section is yours and it is up to you to make it what it ought to be. Give us your constructive criticisms and we

are always ready to do what we can to make the magazine attractive to the readers. You can encourage us by trying to increase the circulation. Why not do a New Year Good Turn? It may be possible to split the magazine into two and have one for the Scouts only and the other for Scouters if you will help us in this direction.

Some of the features of the Boys' Section will be, “A Message to the Boy” from some prominent person interested in boys; a Short Story; a talk on “Nature Study”; a section for Patrol leaders; another on “Heroes”; articles on “How things are made”, “Cubbing” etc. We hope to introduce competitions and other interesting items in course of time.

This, the first issue, will have the failures and weaknesses of a new-born product, but, with your help, it is hoped to make it something to which you will look forward every month, with great expectations.

G. T. J. THADDAEUS,
Editor, “Boys' Section.”

The Rights of the Child. THE DECLARATION OF GENEVA.

This Declaration was first drawn up at Geneva two years ago at a meeting of the International Association for the protection of children and it is now adopted by the League of Nations as its own. This is what it says:—

Men and women of all nations, recognising that mankind owes to the child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty that, beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality, or creed:

1. The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.

2. The child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succoured.

3. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.

4. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood and must be protected against every form of exploitation.

5. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow-men.

A MESSAGE.

From Dr. Annie Besant,
Hon. Commissioner for India.

(TO BOY SCOUTS IN CAMP.)

Dear Brother Scouts,

You are all enjoying fresh air and camp life, and are learning to train your bodies, so that they may be useful to you in your manhood, as good citizens of the Motherland. Your senses—sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell—all need thorough training and it is good fun to train them. How many small things can you see at once without counting? 2, 3, 4, we can all see at once; but when we come to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, we mostly have to count. What distance can you judge accurately? A foot, a yard, a furlong? People as they grow older cannot train the senses so well; young boyhood is the time for it.

Then, Camp life gives so many chances of doing good turns. And that trains us to see quickly when anyone wants help and

we can give it. There are plenty of opportunities too to “keep smiling” when things go a little wrong, and so learning to keep one's temper. Once there was a Rajput boy who was a Prince, and when his father called him he ran towards him and the end of his turban caught on a nail. He pulled it angrily and spoke angrily. His father told him that a boy who got angry because his turban caught on a nail, was not fit to be a king and have power over men. And he disinherited him.

Some of you may rise to high positions and have power; so learn now to keep your temper, that you may not lose it and injure poor men when you have power.

So I wish you a good time in your Camp, and hope you will leave it better Scouts than you were when you came to it.

Your Brother Scout,

ANNIE BESANT,

Honorary Commissioner for India.

YOUTH.

(A paraphrase of a poem by a

Japanese student)

BY JAMES H. COUSINS, D. LIT.

In the fourth year's happy spring
Of the reign of Righteousness.
Youth, reborn, is on the wing,—
Green, to match the moorland's dress.
Look where, faced by Fuji's tower
(Armed in winter's white-mailed power),
Youth and earth once more have blossomed
To a red, victorious flower!
Oh! in life's high battle-stress,
Victory to Youthfulness!

(Note.—The original poem is, of course, in the student's own language. The Japanese, with a few negligible exceptions, act on the principle that true poetical expression is only attainable in one's native tongue.)

When an Emperor ascends the throne of Japan, the era which he then opens is called by some special ideal quality. The present reign began in 1912 and is called *Taisho*, Righteousness.

The phraseology of militarism which is so prominent as a figure of speech in literature, jars me. There are other more worthy ways of symbolically expressing the struggle of life. Still, I cannot allow my own predilections to mar my appreciation of the merits of a poem; and I take pleasure in the way in which the young poet sets up in our imagination the figure of the famous snow-peak of Japan, Fujiyama (*yama* means mountain) as a tower girt about with power and age, and then puts in front of it a single red blossom as the symbol of the new life of earth in spring and of youthful humanity. It is a charming and typically Japanese way of attaching a sentiment to a picture clearly realised by the inner eye of the imagination. The other figure of youth as a greenwinged bird, matching the colour of the moorlands at the foot of the mountain, is not so happy, but it gives an impression of the eternal freshness of nature, notwithstanding the snow-peaks.)

Life in an Indian Pond.

(by S. T. MOSES, M. A., F. R. A. I., F. Z. S.)

That ponds are as much profitable a hunting ground for the Zoologist as for the Botanist is not generally appreciated. The plants and weeds tenanted pools seem to be common knowledge and some locality names e. g. Triplicane (Holy lotus tank) and Chingleput (a town full of red lotuses) have immortalised plant life. Of the animals however a few are known by name, but the marvellous facts connected with their life histories or other details are generally unknown.

No article restricted as regards space like this, can do justice to the remarkable variety of animal forms met with in ponds and the equally remarkable diversity of their habits. Here it is merely attempted to present the special features of animal life in an Indian pond as briefly as possible by mentioning select examples of various groups of animals and drawing the readers' attention to their peculiar characteristics whether in structure or in habits.

The place of honor is given to a group of animals the very knowledge of whose existence came to us recently. Armed with a new invention, the microscope, man is able to pry into the affairs of a new, vaster world, a world of Liliputians. These animalcules are composed each of a single cell, a unit mass of living matter in contradistinction to the higher animals whose body is made up of many tissues, each tissue composed in its turn of many cells. They are so small, that in a drop of water, (placed on a slide and seen under the microscope) they seem to swim about like fish in a pond. 4 examples of these unicellular creatures are dealt with below.

(i) Amoeba: (Fig. 1.)

This greek word meaning 'change' is the name given to little gray-looking gelatinous bodies, films that can change their form at will (Hence the other name Proteus, the Greek counterpart of Hanuman) and assume every diversity of outline. Each body is perfectly clear and transparent round the edge but otherwise dotted with tiny granules of a

darker substance. Little spaces holding water and a cavity which appears and disappears rhythmically are also seen. In the centre of the body is a round mass, dense in structure, the nucleus, a very important member in this living organism. As you watch the amoebae you find them flowing out in all directions in blunt processes. These prolongations are temporary feet. They vary the form of the body endlessly, they enable the little animal to drag itself along, though in a perfectly aimless manner; they surround and imbed small organisms which form the food of the amoeba. You may watch the gradual digestion of the food and will be surprised to see the indigestible remains shot out by a temporary rupture in any part of the body. When the amoeba has attained its maximum size, the nucleus slowly elongates, gets constricted in the middle and then divides into two. The body then follows suit and divides completely with one of the 2 nuclei in each, thus giving rise to 2 distinct amoebae each of which goes its own way. The parent is no more but lives as its children. Thus we find this tiny animalcule with its simple structure performing all the functions we are capable of. It moves, feeds, digests, grows and reproduces like any one of us. A cousin of this animalcule thriving like it in ponds deserves mention as causing dysentery of the type known as amoebic. Drinking water, unboiled and unfiltered, gives Entamoeba access to our bowels. The Jain habit of drinking filtered water,—they do not drink or eat after sunset lest they should in the dark kill any creatures—is though conceived in the interests of the animalculae is as much in our interests and should be universally adopted.

(ii) *Paramecium* the slipper animalcule (Fig 2). This animalcule which is just visible to the naked eye as a minute speck resembles in form a slipper, more perhaps one which has seen some service. The body is surrounded by a thin wall which serves the purpose of a skin and this gives

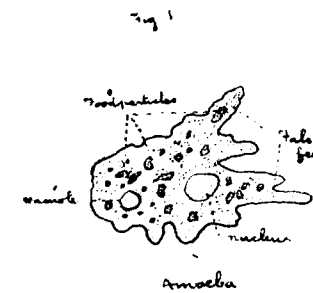


Fig 1:—AMOEBA. (See Page 20.)

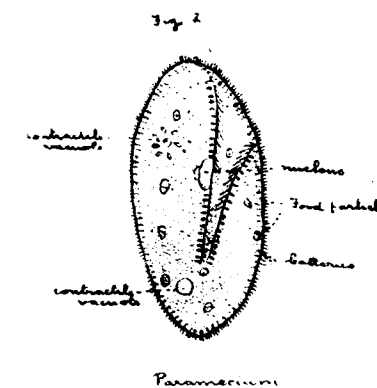


Fig 2:—PARAMECIUM. (See Page 20.)

rise to numerous short hairs. These hairs by their incessant and concerted vibrations bring about the curious onward and revolving movement of the creature. Longer hairs line a coneshaped depression the equivalent of mouth and by their action wash in organic particles which serve as food. Living food is also obtained by the victims being paralysed by long threads shot out from special organs mounted like batteries

along the edge of the body. There is no localised spot for evicting the undigested remnants. Multiplication (Reproduction) is by division which may or may not be preceded by addition (conjugation). Two individuals are said to conjugate when they fasten themselves together, their matter running together and the nuclei getting fused.

(More next month.)

Patrol Leaders' Corner.

(The function of this column will be to give helpful hints to Patrol Leaders which they will be able to make use of in their work.)

THE SCOUT BADGE AND THE SCOUT SALUTE.

I wish to speak to you this month on the Scout Badge and the Scout Salute. Please remember it is no more "The Tenderfoot Badge", but "The Scout Badge of Brotherhood and Service." It is most important that this badge should ALWAYS be worn, whether in uniform or in mufti. You should wear it not because it is laid down in the regulations, nor because it is your duty so to do, but because of what it stands for. It stands for the Scout Spirit, the Spirit of Brotherhood and Service. and it helps you to remember the promise you have made when you joined the Movement; that when once a Scout, always a Scout. Remember that your patrol will look up to you and that if you wear the badge, the rest of the patrol will do it and that if you are a slacker in this respect, your Scouts will behave likewise.

At the same time, it is a privilege, a high privilege, to wear the Scout Badge. That brass badge costing but two annas, is worn not only by you and your patrol and your troop, but by members of the Movement throughout the world, poor and rich, humble and great, the boy in the poorest parts of the city and by the heir to the Throne of England, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

And the Scout Salute. Do you give it to a brother-scout or do you wait to get it or do you look aghast when some one salutes you recognising you to be a Scout? I met a Patrol leader last year. He was wearing the Hat badge of a leader. I was in uniform wearing my Commissioner's plume. When I met him, I gave him a salute, but he did not care to return it. I knew why. I have seen Scouts looking bewildered when a Scout salute is given to them. Please remember that the Salute when you are in mufti is very important. Give it to all Scouts—to all whom you recognise as Scouts whether in uniform or in mufti, whether they are wearing the badge or not. A salute is not a sign of inferiority. It shows that you are a Freeman, a Gentleman—a BOY SCOUT. In this connection the following incident from the life of the late Roland Philipps, the author of "Letters to a Patrol Leader" will be read with interest. Mr. H. G. Elwes, writing about him says, "We were travelling on the top of a bus from Bethnal Green to Liverpool Street late one night when suddenly he (Roland Philipps) jumped up and waved his hand, and then gave the full salute. 'Hullo,' I said, 'who's that to? The Commissioner for London, at least, I suppose?' 'Oh no,' he said, 'I saw a Tenderfoot on the top of that bus. I do like to greet a brother Scout'.

Yours in the Great Brotherhood,
"WOODPECKER".

DO YOU KNOW.

THAT

1. The First bicycle was built in Paris in 1866?
2. An average man can lift $2\frac{1}{2}$ times his own weight?
3. The rapid growth of finger-nails is a sign of good health?
4. To make one pound of honey, the bees must visit between 100,000 and 200,000 flowers?
5. The human body generates enough heat during the day to melt 44 pounds of ice and raise the liquid to boiling point?
6. A square mile will accommodate 7, 965,000 people standing close together?
7. Owls cannot move their eyes?
8. It requires as much exertion to walk one mile as it does to cycle three miles?
9. The rainiest spot on earth is Cherrapunji in Assam. the average rainfall per year being 620 inches.....?
10. The hottest spot on earth is Death Valley in California?

The Chief Cub's Birthday.

Peter Baden-Powell, the Chief Cub, will be thirteen (The Chief's lucky number!) on October 30th and the Madras Cubs join the Cubs throughout the world in congratulating their Chief and in wishing him many happy Cubby returns of the Day. We rejoice with the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide and pray that the Boy may long be spared to be as useful as his distinguished parents have been and still are to the boyhood of the World.

The Saddest Scout Troop.

A few months ago we were told of the loneliest Scout Troop in the world, the one in the island of Tristan da Cunha, run by the Rev. Leonard Rogers (since dead.) A Troop has recently been started in the Chingput District in the Leper Settlement which may be considered the saddest Troop of Boy Scouts. This Troop consists of leper boys and is run by a Scoutmaster who is also suffering from the dread disease. The Rev. W. S. Sutherland has been instrumental in raising this troop and through the kindness of a few friends of the Movement it has been possible to provide the boys with the necessary uniforms. The pupils of a Sunday School in Kodaikanal sent sufficient money for khaki shirts and shorts for the troop, while Colonel L. L. Porter, V. D., our District Commissioner for the Nilgiris has presented the boys with neckerchiefs got down from Imperial Headquarters.

We do not wish to use this column for an appeal for help on behalf of these unfortunate boys but if any Boy Scout feels that he could, in however slight a manner, do something to bring a ray of joy into the lives of these boys, he is at liberty to do so. It is hard to think of it, but it might still be possible for us all to do what we can to enable the troop to "smile".

CAMP PRAYERS.

Vouchsafe to me Your Grace to-day, and for to-morrow too!

Longer may it remain for me! Behold I am one with You!

O, Lord! from You apart, I'm naught! In you I live.

And of your saving grace to me, O, Lord, in plenty give.

A Hero's Cross.

WHY IT WAS BROUGHT TO LONDON.

The glowing memory of Roland Philipps, Scout. A man of war and peace.

They have brought to London, from the little village graveyard at Aveluy, near Albert, the battle cross of a great Gentleman whose life was devoted to the Scout ideal.

His name was Roland Philipps, and he was the son of Lord St. Davids. Roland as every-body called him, was twenty six when he gave his life for his country in 1916, at the Battle of the Somme, leading his beloved Fusiliers against the pick of the Prussian Guard. His elder brother Colwyn had fallen the year before.

The Patrol Leader.

It is commonly believed that Roland would have been Chief Scout had he lived long enough. At 24 he was Assistant Commissioner for North East London, and besides directing the work of six London Associations he was engaged in organising Scout work in Wales. And it is to him that the Scout Movement owes the institution of the Patrol Leader.

Mr. Roy Shapley, Warden of the East London Settlement in Stepney Green, which is now the Headquarters of East London Scouts, and is named after Roland Philipps, went over to France the other day to bring away the Cross from the grave of this gallant knight. It now lies in the famous Toc H Church of All-Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, and on Armistice night of 11th of November 1925 very quietly and gently, it was brought away to the old-world house in Stepney Green, which Roland intended for the centre of his work, and which was made

his permanent and living memorial in 1916, soon after his death.

Beloved by all.

It would take many columns to tell a tale of the wonderful things his noble heart designed and accomplished in the few brief years that were given to him. In those years he gained the trust and affection of all who met him, men or boys, women and girls, and inspired the movement with the ideals that will never be forgotten.

He took the same gift with him when he joined the army. His men adored him, and would have followed him any where. No wonder he won the Military Cross and was recommended for the Victoria Cross, though death took him before he could receive that high honour. But perhaps we shall get a better insight into his character from one or two stories told by his friends. Here is one.

He was to attend a conference at Manchester in the spring of 1924, and his friend Geoffrey Elwes was waiting at the station, having secured two seats in the train. The time was getting on, and no Roland appeared. Then just before the train was to start he came rushing on to the platform in Scout

Uniform; and his excuse for late arrival was characteristic.

"You see" he explained, "just as I got to the station a large family arrived on the way to Liverpool—a mother and a lot of children, with bundles and bags. They were not the kind of party that provide tips, and the porter seemed busy elsewhere, so of course I took charge of the party. But one bundle came undone, and then a small child fell down and cried, and took sometime to get them comfortably into their train."

He was born to the enjoyment of immense wealth, but reckoned his gold in service, duty, and affection. No one was too high for his friendship, no one too low. No detail of training or scout law remained for long unknown to his keen inquiring mind.

He was a friend of his boys, he made his home with them in the poor and dismal surroundings of Bethnal Green, and he gave not money alone (for that was little enough to him), but all his time and enthusiasm to this great movement which however it may mourn its loss, must forever rejoice in his memory.

(From the "Childrens News Paper.")

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters for Publication Should be

1. Addressed to The Editor, S. I. B. S. 4/19 Adiyappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O. Madras.
2. Written on one side of the paper only.
3. Very brief
4. Contain name (in block letters) and address of writer.

To
The Editor of the South India Boy Scout

Dear Editor,

May I, through the columns of your magazine, bring to the notice of Scouts and Scouters in the Province, a few points regarding the Scout salute? I have often seen Boy Scouts on the march, stop and salute an officer; also Boy Scouts whether in uniform or not, with a head-dress or without it, salute when the National Anthem is played or sung. I have noticed that some little doubt exists in the mind of Scouters as to when to salute when the Union Jack is hoisted or broken.

(i) If Scouters will please look at Rule 74 of the All-India Rules and at Figure 3 under that rule, they will get a clear idea as to how to salute on the march. Neither the person who salutes nor the one who gets the salute stops but both march on, one giving it and the other taking it. Scouts are certainly too busy to stop and salute any one. They give it as they go along.

(ii) As to the salute when the National Anthem is sung, the regulation is very clear. Rule 74 (8) says, *During the playing of the National Anthem (and those of friendly countries) Scouts will stand at the alert and Officers, when covered, will also salute.* This means that a Boy Scout, whether he is in uniform or in mufti, whether he has a head-dress or not, never salutes when the National Anthem is sung, but only stands at the Alert. It is only officers, and that only, when they have a head-dress, who salute when the National Anthem is sung, or played.

(iii) The right order in saluting the Union Jack seems to me to be to do so as the flag goes up or comes down, or when and as it is broken on the flagstaff. The Patrol or Troop is called to the alert, and the order "salute" is given as the flag goes up or comes down. The Patrol or Troop comes to order again as soon as the flag has reached the top or has come down. Similarly, when the flag is broken, the salute is given when it breaks only. One comes across Scouts keeping the hand at the salute for several minutes during this ceremony and sometimes it does take long for the flag to be hoisted!! Officers and Scouts salute the Union Jack when carried by an organised body and also all Regimental and Scout Colours, unless cased.

Yours in the Great Brotherhood,

G. T. J. THADDAEUS,
Provincial Organising Secretary.

OUR VERNACULAR PAGE.

ஒரே பண்டியினன் இனஞ் சாரணர்களுக்குள் பொருமை முதலிய மனஸ்தாபங்கள் ஏற்பட இடம் தருவதாபிசரித்தல் முதலிய வழக்கங்கள் இனஞ்சாரணர் இயக்கத்தில் இடையா. தமது யோக்கியதைக்குற்ற பரிசுகளாகிய யோக்கியதாசின் னக்களைப் (Badges) பெறுவதற்கு எல்லா சாரணருக்கும் சமமான சுதந்திரமுண்டு. தவிர தம் முன் யாராயினும் ஒருவன் மற்றையோரைவிட அதிகமான யோக்கியதைகளையும் யோக்கியதாசின் னக் களையும் பெற்றிட நேரிடுமாயின், அப்போதுங்கூட மற்றைய இனஞ்சாரணரும்—“நம்முள் ஒருவன் இவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் இவ்வளவு யோக்கியதைகளைப் பெற்றான்!” என்று அச்சிறுவன் பெற்ற யோக்கியதாசின் னக்களுக்குக் அப்பண்டியினன் எல்லோருஞ் சந்தோஷமும் தமக்குள்ளாகவே ஒரு மதிப்பும் ஆனந்தமும் பெற்றிட பயிற்றுவதென்பதென்றனர்.

இனஞ்சாரணரும் சாரணரைப்போலவே மேலே சொன்னபடி பல்வேறு கந்தைகளையும் பழகிக் கொண்டவராய், தாம் மேற்சொல்லியதான பெரிய பொதுக் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவரென்பதைத் தமது உடையினாலும், இவ்வித புலகுடும்பங்களின் சேர்க்கையாலான இனஞ்சாரணரியக்கத்தில் தாம் சேர்ந்தவரென்பதைச் சுட்டிப்படுத்தித் தமது வரவேற்புச் சுடக்கொளும் Investiture உணர்வு—சகலகுண ஸம்பன்னராய் வாழ்கின்றனர்.

ஸ்தாபனாகிரமம்.

மனநிற்கைசந்தான எக்காரியமும் திருப்திகரமாக முடிவுறவேண்டுமாயின்—சில சுடக்களுக்கும்—சிய மக்களுக்கும்—முன்னதாகவே யோசித்து ஏற்படுத்தப்

பட்ட கிரியாகிரமங்களுக்கும் உட்பட்டதாயிருக்கவேண்டும். “தற்செயல்” என்பது சொல்லத் தகைதவார், மனுவியுடைய முயற்சி பில்லாமல் உடனே or to-திருப்திகரமாய் முடிவுறுதல். உலகத்தில் பஞ்சதாலாய் எந்தப்பொருளும் சகவராகித் தாம் one பட்டது. அங்கு அல்லப்பொருளும் த சிக்கு ஏற்றவற்றை பெறும்பலனும் முற்றி live. பொருளின் கையிலேயே இல்லாமல் second, in ஆதினத்தில் கிழிந்தது. அன்றேல் மானிடர் தனிகராயும் சிலர் எவையாயும், யோக்கியதையுள்ள இருவர் வெவ்வேறுவித களைப் பெற்றவராயும் இருப்பதற்கு சியாயிடு யத்தினஞ் செய்யாதவன் தனக்கிஷ்டமான பெற்றான் என்பதும் இவ்வை. ஆகவே சகமான பலனை சகவராகினமாகவே விடுத்த land பலனைப் பெறுவதற்கு அவசியமான நமது peace. களையும் குறைவின்றி நம்மால் கடியவரையில வேண்டும். இது பகவான் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணன் in the னுக்குபுகேசித்த ஓர் உண்மை. near

அங்கனம் காம்புரியும் முயற்சிகளுக்கிடமான கிரமங்களுக்கு உட்பட்டவைகளாயிருக்க வேண்டும். முறையற்ற விதத்தில் செய்யப்பட்ட முயற்சிக்கு he காணும் பலன் ஏற்படாது. பிறகு சகனை கொள் as “அதிருவட்டம்” என்னும் ஒரு சொல்லைப் பின் கித்து உணர்ச்சொர நேரிடும். அங் னாயித்து “கருத்து”, “ஸ்தாபனம்” “நடத்தல்” என்று கிரமங்களுக்கு உட்பட்ட முறையில் செய்யும் முய யானது திருப்தி கரமாய்ச் சந்தேஹமின்றி மு வுறும்.

(தொடரும்.)

மு. வ. வே. ரா

Act II. Sc. 1.

இடம்:—தருமபுரத் தெருவு.

(அபிரீத ஸாணன், பவானந்தராய் வந்திறர்கன்.)

அபிரீ:—பவானந்தரே! கேட்டீரா சமாசாரத்தை.

பவரி:—என்ன! என்ன!!

அபிரீ:—ஏதோ, ஒரு எளியபெண்ணை மணக்கும் பொருட்டு கம்பனம் செய்யக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறார். என்ன புத்தி!

பவரி:—இதற்காகவா இவ்வளவு ஆச்சரியம் கொள்ளார். அவர் செய்வது சவ்வதுதானே?

அபிரீ:—என்ன, நீரும் பைத்தியக் காரத்தனமாய் பேசுகிறீர். ராஜா பிள்ளைக்கு எதற்குக் கைதொழில்.

பவரி:—ஓய்! அப்படி அலட்சியஞ் செய்யாதேயும். நான் உமக்கு ஒருகதை கூறுகிறேன். பிறகு தெரியும் கைதொழிலின் மகிமை.

அபிரீ:—என்கே சொல்லும் கேட்போம்.

பவரி:—மேற்குக் கடலில் ஒரு கைதொழிலாளன் இருந்தான். அவனுக்குத் தவணுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்தான். அவன் விடுதியிலிருந்து தவணுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்தான்.

அப்பிரபுவிற்கு வேட்டையாடுவதில் மிகப் பிரியம் காட்டிற்றுப் போகவேண்டி யிருந்தால் குறவனுக்குச் சொந்தமாயிருந்த சதுப்பு நிலத்தை தாண்டிப் போகவேண்டும். அந்நிலத்தில் விளகிருந்த கோரையால் கூடைகள் முதலியன முடைவயித னளர்த்து வந்தான் அக்குறவன். பிரபு நிலத்தைத் தனக்கு விற்று விடும்படி கேட்ட குறவன் மறுக்க, பிரபு தன் வேலையாட்களைக்கொடிகோரையெல்லாம் எறித்து விட்டான். குறவ சியாயாதிபதியிடம் முறையிட, அவர் இருவரை நிரவணமாய் ஓர் தீவில் விட்டுவிடும்படி விட்டான். அத்தீவில் இருந்தவர்கள் இவ்விருவரைப் தொந்தரவு செய்தார்கள். குறவன் அவ்விடமிருந்த கோரையால் திஷ்பாளை முதலியவைகள் பின்னி அன்னியரைச் சந்தோஷிக்கச் செய்தான். அதனால் அவர்கள் குறவனைக் காப்பாற்றினார்கள். குறவனின் வேண்டுகோளினால் பிரபுவும் காக்கப்பட்டான். அவர் யால் கைதொழில் முக்கியமானது.

அபிரீ:—இப்பொழுது அபிரீதேன். எனது பிறனுக்கும் ஏதாவது கற்பிக்கிறேன்.

(இருவரும் போகிறார்கள்.)

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