

The Magazine for all Scout Workers, Officers and Boys.

VOLUME XII, No. 12.

SEPTEMBER 1932.

The South India Boy Scout

(With the Vernacular Supplements)

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: MADRAS PROVINCE

Scouters' & Rovers' Section:

Managing Editor: MR. P. S. NARAYANSWAMI.

Boys' Section:

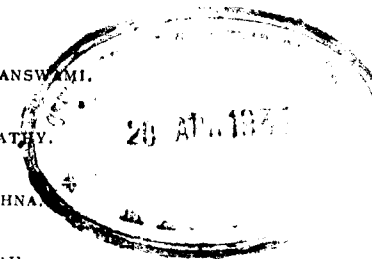
Editor: MR. V. S. RATNASABHAPATHY.

Tamil Supplement:

Editor: MR. T. P. SANTANAKRISHNA.

Telugu Supplement:

Editor: MR. P. V. RAMANA RAU.



SCOUTERS' & ROVERS' SECTION

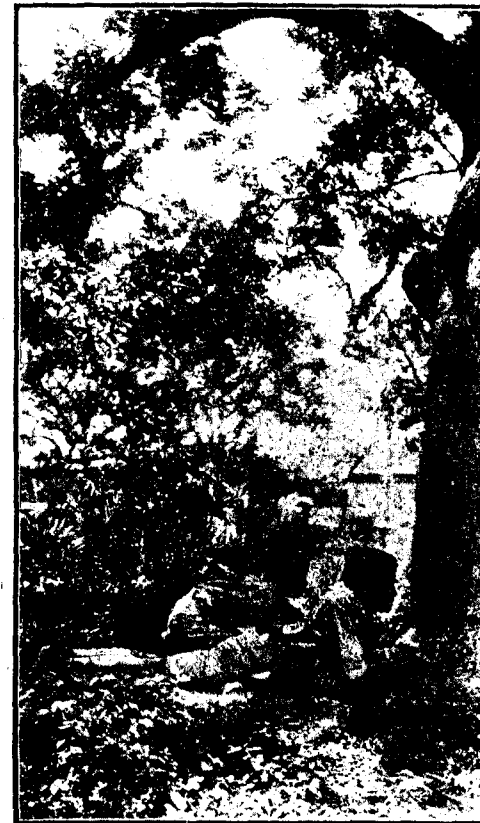
CONTENTS.

	Page.
Thought for the Month	... 213
Ourselves	... 213
Reviews and Notices	... 214
The Wood Badge Part I, Instructions for 1932-33 and Questions for Study I	... 214
Cubbing in Villages	... 215
Some Tips for Old Wolves	... 216
Games (<i>Hiawatha</i>)	... 217
Rover Scout Activities: Hobbies (<i>Dr. Griffin</i>)	... 217
Scouting and "Safety First"	... 218
The Scouters and Parents of Scouts	... 219

BOYS' SECTION

CONTENTS.

	Page.
The Man who built the C. P. R.	... 221
Training in Tracking	... 223
The Editor's Impressions	... 224
Putting the "Outing" in Scouting	... 225
The 1933 World Jamboree in Hungary...	225
Group Good Turns	... 226



"Ambush"

Rs. 2/- per Annum: Post Free; Foreign 3 Shillings. Single Copy As. 4, Postage extra.

New Books, Records, Registers etc.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Scouting for Boys in India by Baden Powell (Revised Edition) ...	2	0	0
Hikecraft by Claude Fisher ...	2	1	0
The Scout Spirit by Uncle Elwes ...	1	4	0
Fireside Stories by A. C. B. Molony ...	1	4	0
Boys' Edition of Scouting for boys by Baden Powell ...	0	13	0
Campfire Yarns and Stunts by V. C. Barclay ...	1	10	0
Scouts with a handicap by Sir Montagu Burrows ...	0	13	0
This Plus Idea by Brooke Elliot ...	1	2	0
The First Class tests by Barnacle ...	0	7	0
The Boy Scout in the village by F. L. Brayne, M.C., I.C.S. ...	1	4	0
Songs for Scout by Shamna and Shada with a foreword by G. T. J. Thaddaeus, B.A., D.C.C., A.K.I. ...	0	8	0
Scout Admission forms a Book of 25 ...	0	4	0
Cub Admission forms a Book of 25 ...	0	4	0
(Ceylon Boy Scouts Association Publications).			
Wolf Cubs by Bryan ...	0	8	0
*Scoutmasters' Pocket Note Book by Kingfisher Blue ...	0	8	0
*A games book for Scouters by Kingfisher Blue ...	0	8	0
* Slightly shop soiled and so offered at reduced rates.			
Registers by T. V. Nilakantam, B.A., B.L., District Commissioner, Tinnevely.			
Admission Register for Cubs, Scouts or Rovers ...	0	3	0
Troop Register with a foreword by Mr. A. W. Hutton, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Madras ...	0	8	0
Patrol Register ...	0	4	0

The South Indian Scout Equipment Co.,
Official Scout Suppliers :: :: 175, Broadway, Madras.

APPLY FOR THE LATEST PRICE LIST OF BADGES

To

The Provincial Scout Hqr.,

Post Box 424,

Triplacane, MADRAS.

Clean, Wholesome
Full - flavoured, Sweet
and
Nutritive Cashew Kernels,
Roasted and Salted Cashews
A Speciality.

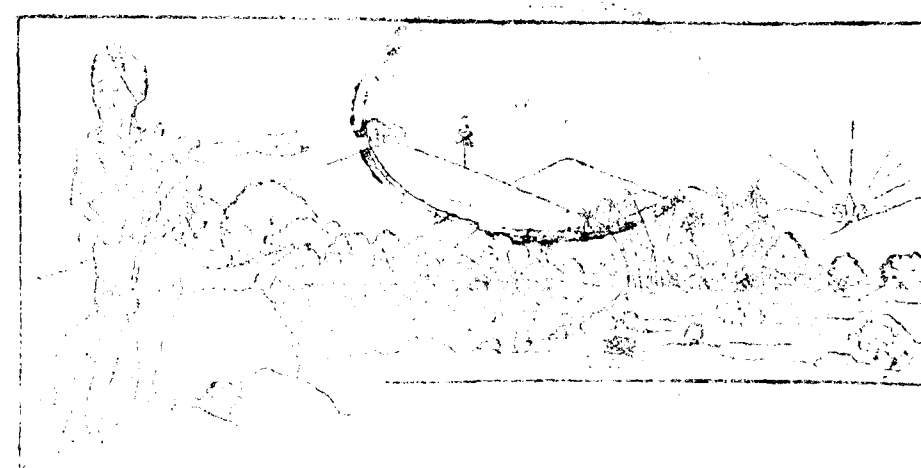
*Eminently Suitable for
Camp Menus.*

*Apply for Samples, Quotations and
Model Recipes to*

CIVIC & Co.,

31. Venkatachala Chetty Street,

TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS.



THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

Vol XII No. 12

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER, 1932.

PRICE 4 AS.
RS. 2/- PER ANNUM
POST FREE

Thought for the Month.

"Don't brag! It isn't the whistle that pulls the trap!"

Ourselves.

The All-Ceylon Scout Craft Camp, Kandy.

By the courtesy of the Ceylon Boy Scouts Association and the kindness of our Provincial Commissioner, the Editor has had a unique opportunity of seeing the large amount of good scouting that is carried on in Ceylon. He attended the All-Ceylon Scout Craft Camp which was held in Kandy from the 18th to the 27th of August last as one of the camp officers. The camp was a great success and about 750 Second Class Scouts were given instruction in correct methods of camping, the First Class tests including hiking and were introduced to a number of useful proficiency badge subjects. We extend our hearty congratulations to the Ceylon Boy Scouts on the successful conclusion of this great event.

The Wood Badg Part I (Theoretical)

Cub, Scout and Rover Wood Badge Part I Studies for 1932-33 have been received and

are available on application to "The Reader", care of Provincial Scout Headquarters, Triplicane, Madras. Those who are already going through the course can finish the course with their old studies. Elsewhere we publish the instructions and the questions for Study I. The answers for the Cub studies also may now be sent to the "Reader" P. O. Box 424, Triplicane, Madras. It is hoped that a large number of Scouters will take the course.

A Correction.

In page 200 of the S. I. B. S. of August 1932, 3rd paragraph, 3rd line, the words "Rao Sahib" should read "Rao Bahadur". We are sorry for the error.

Greetings

On the eve of the close of another eventful Scout year we wish our readers, supporters and sympathisers all Good Luck, Good Scouting and Splendid Camping.

The Editor, S. I. B. S.

Reviews.

SUCH of these scouters who look upon scouting as a serious job and a responsible undertaking find, before long, the want of an adequate appreciation of their efforts on the part of the parents. The parents do not come forward with their measure of active co-operation and sympathy.

Conditions that bring about a hearty and active co-operation.

(1) The scouters and the parents of scouts should have one and the same goal to work up to.

(2) They should at least approve of each others' method if not follow the very same one.

I shall point out in the following paragraphs how none of these conditions are fulfilled completely in the scouting world in practice.

The Parents' Aim.—Since the passing of examinations and getting of school certificates are the only things that get ready recognition and appreciation at the hands of the government and the public, parents, in a very large number of cases, concern themselves with sec-

The Wood Badge—Part I (Theoretical).

Instructions For Season 1932-33.

1. No Studies will be dealt with before October 1st. They must be sent in BEFORE the following dates:

STUDY I—November 15th;

STUDY II—January 15th;

STUDY III—March 15th.

The earlier a Study is sent in the more attention can the Reader give to it.

2. The attached questionnaire which can be had on application to the Provincial Headquarters, Boy Scout Association, Post Box 424, Triplicane, Madras, should be torn off and stuck on the first page of the notebook. The candidate must supply the information required, and secure the approval of the District Commissioner who will then sign at the bottom. No book can be accepted unless this has been done. Answers must be written on the right hand page only, leaving the left blank for the Reader's comments. It is expected that all three Studies can be dealt with in one notebook. Answers may be typed on separate sheets and pasted into the book.

3. The aim of this Course is to make sure that you have grasped essential principles; these are set out in the following books, which should be read, or re-read, before starting on Study I.

Rover Course—"Rovering to Success," "Scouting for Boys," "Aids to Scoutmastership," "Rover Scouting," "Policy, Organisation and Rules."

Scout Course—"Scouting for Boys," "Aids to Scoutmastership," "Boy Scouts," "Patrol System," "Policy, Organisation and Rules."

Cub Course—"The Wolf Cub's Handbook," "Jungle Wisdom," "Wolf Cub," "Policy, Organisation and Rules."

4. Questions must be interpreted according to the position you hold in the Movement. Where you have had no practical experience of the type suggested in a question, state what you would consider the best line to follow.

5. When Study I has been answered, send it to the Reader, enclosing STAMPED, and addressed envelope for return. When you send in your book, put your name, number of Study and whether CUB, SCOUT or ROVER Course. The Reader will help you by making comments and additional suggestions. At the end of each Study, you can put down as briefly as possible, any difficulties or problems on which you would like advice. SINCE THIS IS NOT AN EXAMINATION, marks will not be put on the Studies. The Reader of Study III will tell you whether you have qualified for a Certificate (Part I) or not.

The Cub Wood Badge—Part I—1932-33.

Study I

1. Explain what is meant by the statement on p. 225 of "The Wolf Cub Handbook" that "Cub training is different from but a step towards that of the Scouts."

2. Give a simple explanation of the Cub Promise as if to a New Chum.

3. What opportunities do you provide for developing a love of Nature in your Cubs? Suggest additional ways of doing this.

4. How does your Group arrange its finances, and how are the arrangements for Pack finance fitted into those for the Group as a whole?

5. How would you deal with a Cub of nearly 11 who is becoming a bit of a bully to the younger Cubs?

The Scout Wood Badge—Part I—1932-33.

Study I

1. Select at random any six boys in your Troop, and ascertain why they became Scouts. How far are you meeting their expectations?

2. On page 46 of "Scouting for Boys" the Chief writes, "I want you Patrol leaders to go on and train your Patrols in future entirely yourselves." What is there left for the Scouters to do?

3. Why is "Scouting for Boys" divided into "Camp Fire Yarns"? Does this suggest to you any change you should make in methods of instruction in the Troop?

4. In what ways does your Troop make a Cub eager to become a Scout?

5. Suggest briefly how you would tackle these problems?

(a) Two of your Patrols Leaders are members of a Football Team that is taking part in a league competition (not Scout). They consequently cannot take their Patrols out on Saturday afternoons.

(b) The Cubmaster of the Pack in your Group is very keen and the best of fellows, but he (or she) trespasses frequently on Scout training so that Cubs "know all about it" when they come up to the Troop.

The Rover Scout Leader's Wood Badge—Part I—1932-33.

Study I

1. What does Rover Scouting offer to a young fellow in addition to the attractions of an athletic or other club?

2. What are the differences between the relationships of Cubmaster, to Cubs, Scoutmaster to Scouts and Rover Scout Leaders to Rover Scouts?

3. What has your Crew done during the last few weeks? Are you satisfied with this? Comment on the strong points and also on the weaknesses.

4. To what extent have you succeeded in following the scheme of training suggested in Rules 34 (c) and 35?

5. How would you tackle these problems?

(a) A Scout due to come up to the Crew tells you that he has decided to drop out because there are too many older fellows in the Crew for him. (To him, aged 17, a fellow of 28 is "old".)

(b) You pay a surprise visit to two of your Crew who are camping. At 10 a.m. you find the camp untidy, the Rovers still in pyjamas, they are unshaved and probably unwashed.

Cubbing in Villages.

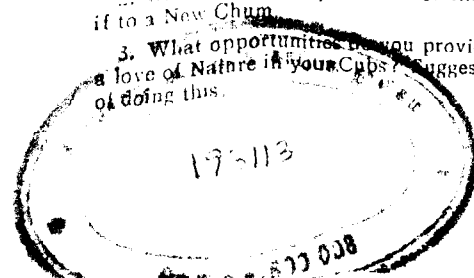
THE main force behind Cubbing is its romantic appeal. Though we cannot say that the urban parts of the country are bereft of such appeal, yet it is an undeniable fact that the country side possesses that romantic appeal most. Perhaps in the town we have to imagine a desk to be a bush and the badminton court a lake, but in the villages both are abundant. To a village Scouter who selects his place carefully there need not be any difficulty in instilling the right spirit of Cubbing into the boys.

The apparent drawbacks in a village are that the boys are mostly poor, that the parents do not understand the needs of the boys, and that the scouter finds it difficult to teach the boys with terms mostly English. The last difficulty can no longer be advanced with the publication of vernacular literature on the subject and any cubmaster who knows just enough of the language can understand the terms suggested and can easily start a Cub Pack.

The other two difficulties are but trifling. The Cub uniform is not at all costly. The costliest part of the uniform is the green cap which is but optional, and the remaining parts of the uniform, namely the shorts, kudtha

and scarf would not cost more than a rupee and a half. With an equipment of a pair of skipping ropes, a foot ball, two tennis balls, a whoop and various odds and ends, a pack could be run very successfully. The parents should necessarily co-operate in the effort. Most of the packs come into life just before the annual inspection and die a natural death with the closing of the school. The atmosphere of the pack should be different. The pack should be a factor in the village. Whenever anything is needed the Scouter is approached. To interest the parents and also to educate (undoubtedly to increase the histrionic talents of the boys), the pack may put up a show now and then. Simple, moral and social plays are very effective.

The utilisation of the pack in the life of the school and the village is very important. The pack may be used to organise games. The cubs are first trained to play certain games and then the whole school is divided into groups under the leadership of these cubs. Where such experiments have been tried they have been successful. One Christian pack in a village offered itself as a successful choir and another pack of Hindu boys were able to



MANY may ask what has Scouting to do with "Safety First" but surely Safety is one of the principal objects of Scouting. Its motto is "Be Prepared" and the advice of the Chief Scout has always been "Look out and Look up".

Habits of carefulness cannot easily be inculcated in a schoolroom but in Scouting the boy is on his honour from the very start—may be as a Cub of only 8 years—to do a good turn to someone every day. This makes carefulness for others a definite and constant factor in the boy's life.

Care for himself is learnt in cleanliness and in the tidiness of his uniform and equipment and in working up for the Healthy-man Badge; but apart from care of that sort there is care in relation to risk, which is the chief factor in connection with accident prevention.

It would be difficult to introduce risks into a school and no one wants to expose boys to any artificially created risks in order to help them learn to be careful—they often expose themselves to quite enough real risks as it is.

It is just here that Scouting steps in so wonderfully and seems to have such an advantage.

Scouting and Safety First.

TO make a success of cubbing, it is very necessary to take account of all possible ways and means of entertaining and inspiring the boy. The important part that the jungle stories play in this direction has already been alluded to. Biographies of national heroes and great adventurers also appeal to his mind and heart, but great care must be taken to tell them in simple and boys' own language. Such games as 'Bear in the hole' or 'Sherkhan and Mowgli' involving the jungle stories and animal habits are well calculated to serve our purpose.

Another helpful method is the careful use of what we call Jungle Names. It need not be pointed out how the haphazard and indiscriminate award of these names has reacted very badly and *ridiculously* on the minds of little boys and parents. Study and judge each cub and give him the title he actually deserves, according to the qualities and powers you have discovered either in the meeting or otherwise. It is found very useful to distribute the names at a simple but serious ceremony. We will do well to eliminate such laughter-producing names as Jacala, which are found to be very much disliked by cubs. Let us set a very high price on these names and give them as prizes for good attendance, efficiency and character. Let us be serious and we will notice the boys also to be as serious as we are, if not more.

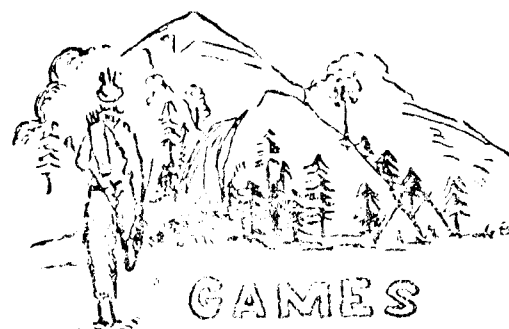
Most important of all, Akela himself must feel like the cub, coming down to the boy level and looking at all things from this angle of vision and imagination. He must be a boy-man, as the Chief Scout used to say.

In the matter of organisation, the six system acts as a very difficult problem which it is

permeated very far. Akela have been able to solve satisfactorily. The trouble with most of us is where to draw the line of demarcation between the six of the Pack and the patrol of the Troop. Some define it this way, and others that way. We rather err on the side of the patrol system, treating the sixer as a patrol leader and giving him, perhaps unconsciously, more responsibility than he is able to shoulder by reason of psychological age. It is, for example, not advisable to make him teach tests as is done in Scout Troops, nor is he old enough to take care of his pals in outings and camps. It is of very great importance that even the little things he may be asked to do are done under the direct supervision of the Old Wolf. In one of the well run Packs, the Cubmaster was a little late and one of his sixers beat and bullied his pals as they had been found fault with for wrong posture at a previous meeting.

It is thus that the six system is fraught with evils, if the Old Wolf is not vigilant enough. And if wrongly used, it is certain to jeopardise the very spirit of the happy FAMILY, which has been so much emphasised by the Chief. Especially the inter-six competition which gets more attention at our hands than it deserves should be discouraged and used as little and rarely as possible. If used, it should carry no points, otherwise, it will tend to damp the family spirit of the Pack. As far as possible, all activities of play or work must be carried on by all cubs as one homogeneous whole and not as different sixes or sections. The family spirit or group idea is a dominant factor in any scheme of cub training. Let us always try to keep it in the foreground.

Quasin.



(Called by Hiasatha)

Bottle and Penny Relay:—As many medium mouthed bottles as there are Patrols are required for this game. Mark out a circle for each Patrol at the end of the Club room. Within the circle place two corns about twelve inches apart, and a bottle (uncorked) between them. On the word "Go" each Leader runs out and places the inverted bottle upright on the penny; he runs back and tugs the next Scout, who transfers the bottle (inverted still) to the second penny and so on. The bottle must be left standing.

Italian Handball:—A ground about the size of a tennis court is required with a net or rope stretched across the middle, six or seven feet from the ground. Terms of 6 play with a football. The object of the game is to hit the ball with the hand over the net so that the opposing side cannot prevent it from falling on the ground. The ball may be held but not carried; it may not be thrown, but must be held in one hand and hit with the other. Players between the net and the ball may hit it on towards or over the net, but may not hold the ball. No one may touch the net. To start the ball into play, the server hits off from one

corner. All fouls, ball on ground, and "cuts" give the opposing side service; no scoring is possible except by those serving. This is an excellent game for after tea-time in camp.

Cossack Relay:—Half of each patrol is mounted, pick a hack on the other half. A scout, or other easily grippable article, is placed half way down the horse and is surrounded by a chalk circle. The rider must pick up the object on the upward journey and replace it in the circle on the return trip. This is played as an inter-patrol relay.

Interception-A Scouting Game:—Three parties are formed, one (raiders) greater than either of the others but less than both together. The two smaller parties are sent to bases known to each other, but unknown to the raiders. The two bases plan to join forces, all plans to be made by means of despatch runners, and each despatch to be sent by duplicate runners. False messages and codes allowed. After an interval of about 45 minutes, the bases set out to join forces. Meanwhile the raiders have sent out Scouts to obtain information as to the position of the bases and, by capturing despatch runners, to discover their plans for joining forces. From information obtained, they try to intercept the joining of the bases. They may not attack either party until it has left its base. No "mobbing" of despatch runners is allowed but it is permissible in the final attack. ("Mobbing" means the attacking of one by two or more. "No mobbing" implies that only one may attack one at a time). A despatch runner "killed" is searched while he counts 60 slowly. A raider killed by a despatch runner lets the runner go and, after counting 60 slowly, comes into action again. Cleverness is required on the part of Leaders in using Scouts and, what is more difficult, in reassembling them for the final attack.

Rover Scout Activities.

By F. W. W. GRIFFIN, M. D. (A. C. C., London).

Hobbies.

IN his "Explanation of Scouting," at the beginning of *Scouting for Boys*, the Chief announces, as the second of the four heads under which Scout training is conducted, "Handicrafts or hobbies which may help a boy to make his way in life, for which we give 'Proficiency' badges." To be without hobbies is to be no Scout, but they have to be such as will help us on in life. It is therefore, essential

for a real Rover Scout to be able to fill up this section of the Activities card.

To put down "Scouting" as a hobby, queers the whole pitch, and is not premissible. There are two or three men about, so "mad" on Scouting that they can talk about nothing else—a "monomania" which, like other forms of mania, is an irritating disease of the mind. One of the advantages of having many varied

interests in life is that you can go into any company, adapt yourself to the conversation going on or start a topic likely to be interesting to the others, and join in the discussion usefully and with sympathy. This involves preparatory training in choosing hobbies, and will certainly help you in life.

Here is a list of hobbies, some of which are practical self-examination questions, towards selecting one or more. The most of young classification from our present point of view is to distinguish: (1) those which are valuable in the vocation; (2) those which might be useful in the home and family; (3) those which should benefit the Scout movement; (4) those which could be applied to help the Country; (5) those which have some possible relation to the world wide brotherhood of the Scout movement; and (6) those which can be recognised as helping forward the Kingdom of God. Given such a long list of hobbies as is supplied by the list of Scout Proficiency Badges in *Letter, Organisation and Rules*, it is a useful exercise to try to arrange them under these six headings—from the man's point of view.

The next step might well be to put a mark against the six hobbies you have either tried, or would like to try. This will almost certainly enable you to discover whether you are most interested in (1) persons; (2) paper and the various artistic, literary, etc., uses to which it can be put; and (3) things, including natural history study, as well as machinery and craftsmanship generally. A useful guide, by the way, in choosing the vocation you are most likely to enjoy and follow successfully.

Another way of approaching the question is to make a list of the various possible hobbies, according to whether they involve using the hands, or the body as a whole, or the mind, etc. This reveals the possibility that the hobbies of your present fancy may have a direct connection with your present daily work, or help it indirectly by providing relaxation and rest. For instance, a man whose daily work is musical, watching his hobby of being a first class artistic or literary hobby, to exercise his mind, while resting his muscles. The man who has a routine job, and hanging day by day in any detail, will profit by selecting a hobby brim full of variety—such as hiking, exploring of some kind, nature study, etc. If you work in the open-air each day, an indoor hobby such as carpentry might appeal to you, and be really restful in some cases. If you work with your brain in an office, some form of outdoor hobby, which involves the use of the muscles, is a necessity.

There is yet another hint to be gleaned from *Letter, Organisation and Rules*: "All Round Cords" are awarded under certain conditions. Life-to-day tends more and more to force us into grooves of action and thought, and this is very bad for the personal character. Set yourself, therefore, to improve your character by aiming at making yourself a man of "all-round" ability—in short, a backwoodsman, able to tackle all sorts of possibilities. Avoid, however, acquiring only a surface and theoretical ability: be able in some measure to do the things, as well as think and talk about them. If you cannot paint a sunset, train your eyes and fingers so as to be able to produce simple sketches for your log book. (To Continue)

Scouting and Safety First.

MANY may ask what has Scouting to do with "Safety First" but surely Safety is one of the principal objects of Scouting. Its motto is "Be Prepared" and the advice of the Chief Scout has always been "Look out and Look up".

Habits of carefulness cannot easily be inculcated in a schoolroom but in Scouting the boy is on his honour from the very start—may be as a Cub of only 8 years—to do a good turn to someone every day. This makes carefulness for others a definite and constant factor in the boy's life.

Care for himself is learnt in cleanliness and in the tidiness of his uniform and equipment and in working up for the Healthy-man Badge; but apart from care of that sort there is care in relation to risk, which is the chief factor in connection with accident prevention.

It would be difficult to introduce risks into a school and no one wants to expose boys to any artificially created risks in order to help them learn to be careful—they often expose themselves to quite enough real risks as it is.

It is just here that Scouting steps in so wonderfully and seems to have such an advant-

age over ordinary school methods. Right at the beginning of "Scouting for Boys" Lord Baden Powell defined Scouting as follows:—

"By the term 'Scouting' is meant the work and attributes of backwoodsmen, explorers and frontiersmen.

"In giving the elements of these to boys we supply a system of games and practices which meets their desires and instincts, and is at the same time educative".

If the Scout Movement is carried on with this definition in mind the boy is constantly presented with imaginary situations in which he has to decide for himself either how to avoid risks or what to do if an accident should occur.

The risk is usually that of being caught while Scouting or of being shot at with words such as "I saw you first", but, in getting out into the country and in moving over rough ground, minor risks are constantly encountered and by meeting these the Scout learns to be careful and that there is a proper method for avoiding or meeting every one of them.

He learns how to climb over a wall and how to go down a steep slope, and he acquires the habit of testing his footholds and handholds before trusting his weight to them.

The effect of this training is shown in the words used when a risk presents itself. A recruit to Scouting probably cries "Look-out, danger!" but after awhile it becomes merely "Take care" and later on, in a good patrol that is well led, a soft whistle or call is quite sufficient to warn all the Scouts to be especially on the alert.

As regards being prepared for accidents, First Aid is part of the training right from the commencement.

The Wolf Cub joining at the age of eight has to learn why he should breathe through his nose and then how to clean and tie up a cut finger, cover a scald or burn and understand the danger of dirt in a scratch. As he moves on through the various stages of Scouting the tests are progressively more advanced.

A first class Scout with proficiency badges as Ambulanceman, Fireman, Healthyman, Missioner, Public Healthman and Rescuer is indeed well prepared for any emergency which may arise, and he may obtain all of these long before he is 18 years of age.

There can be no doubt therefore that any Railway organization by encouraging Scouting among the children of the staff, is doing something very definite in the cause of Accident prevention and Safety First.

Apart from this, and again in the words of the Chief Scout of all the World, Scouting "gives physical health and development; it teaches energy, resourcefulness and handicrafts; it puts into the lad discipline, pluck, chivalry and patriotism; in a word, it develops "character", which is more essential than anything else to a lad for making his way in life."

Anyone who would like to know more about Scouting; what it is, what it does, and what it stands for should read "Scouting for Boys", or "Scouting for Boys in India" by Sir Robert Baden Powell, and a new official publication entitled "Boy Scouts" which has just been written by "Gilcraft".

(Continued.)

The Scouters and the Parents of Scouts.

SUCH of those scouters who look upon scouting as a serious job and a responsible undertaking find, before long, the want of an adequate appreciation of their efforts on the part of the parents. The parents do not come forward with their measure of active co-operation and sympathy.

Conditions that bring about a hearty and active co-operation.

(1) The scouters and the parents of scouts should have one and the same goal to work up to.

(2) They should at least approve of each others' method if not follow the very same one.

I shall point out in the following paragraphs how none of these conditions are fulfilled completely in the scouting world in practice.

The Parents' Aim.—Since the passing of examinations and getting of school certificates are the only things that get ready recognition and appreciation at the hands of the government and the public, parents, in a very large number of cases, concern themselves with sec-

ing that their children pass through the prescribed course of schooling in as short a time as possible. Thus while the question of bread earning takes away all the time and thought of parents they are not able to spend a moment's thought over the beneficent results of scout training.

The Scouters' Aim.—The scouters' object is to work out the scheme of scout training as best as they can. They are always on the look out to find how a boy's character can be bettered. They don't very much feel if a certain boy is detained in a class say on account of poor physical health or weakness in any one subject. In such circumstances an ordinary parent would like that his boy is somehow pushed up. This is the difference in aim between the scouters and the parents of scouts.

The scouting method or the ways of scouters.

In scouting (1) the scouts use animal names for the patrols, (2) the cubs have the jungle story as the background for their activities, (3) the scouts learn signalling, swimming, knot tying, fire lighting and other similar jobs. They play plenty of games which can be classified under three heads, namely, (1) sense training games, (2) test teaching games and (3) physical training games. These activities the parents fail to understand and appreciate because their knowledge of the psychology and logic underlying the scheme of scout training is very meagre. The parents should realise, leading a life and acquiring useful experiences, —for experiences are always useful—are far more desirable than learning to live through books even if it be with less cost. The parents fail to understand the potentialities of organised games. What the parents know of organised games is merely that they provide a change from work. They do not realise that games can produce and develop in children innumerable desirable qualities and that they are as essential an item of education as history or geography or any other school subject. They would wish their boys to work all the time at their study if it were possible. If at all the parents allow their boys to play, it is because such a break, occasionally, from work, seems to them unavoidable. Such is the parents' attitude towards play. Further a large number of parents believe that character good or bad is the outcome of heredity. They do not believe in a course of training as such. They think that no good can arise from scout meetings of a few hours duration (say 2 or 3) in a week.

Another common complaint of parents is that scouters do not accomplish as much as they profess to do. The parents should know, if they only extend their hearty and active co-operation, even greater things could be accomplished.

The Parents' Mistrust.—In some cases, I know by experience, the parents think that the scouters use the boys to get up shows at public rallies and camp fires and parade them. The parents do not realise that only certain kinds of activities lend themselves to be exhibited to large gatherings and other more useful activities which they wish their sons to learn are actually being taught in ordinary routine meetings. Besides acquiring skill in various useful jobs the scouts are going through a process of habit formation which it is difficult to see at an instant on occasions.

What should be done to bring about a closer co-operation.

By way of removing the parents' ignorance in and prejudices about the details of the scheme of scout training, the scouters should talk to the parents as often as possible and send them any literature in the form of books, journals or pamphlets that they can lay their hands on. There is no use if the scouters stop with doing this. The more important half of the work is helping the parents in their attempt in accomplishing their more immediate aim also, and should see that scouting does not interfere in the boy's school work. This would go a very long way to enhance the sympathy and co-operation of the parents.

By way of removing the parents' mistrust the scouters would do well to invite parents to ordinary scout meetings and thus give them the opportunity to know the details of the scheme of training. The scouters and parents can meet at lunch tables and discuss questions pertaining to the movement in general and matters pertaining to individual boy's behaviour. The scouters can show to the parents how they endeavour to modify the boy's behaviour and what records are kept in that connection.

Now about the parents; the parents should, in addition to taking greater interest in the movement and its literature, meet the scouters as often as possible and try to solve problems, concerning their sons in consultation with the scouters. They should try their best to see that their sons attend scout meetings regularly and punctually.

P. S. NARAYANASWAMI,
Saidapet.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE BOYS' SECTION.

The Man Who Built the C. P. R.

BY THE CHIEF SCOUT.

Van Horne's Big Job.

LAST week I told you how the youngster Van Horne started life as a railway worker, and how he gained promotion through his keenness and through sticking to it.

Well, when the men came along who proposed to build the great Canadian Pacific Railway across Canada, they looked for a man who was not merely an engineer but one who knew something of all the different branches of railway work, who had ideas, and who could be trusted to do the work whole-heartedly and well.

And they picked out Van Horne!

The whole management of this vast piece of work was put into his hands, and he took it up with delight.

It was just the job that suited him, and he meant to make it the biggest thing that was ever done in the way of rapid railway construction. He got together the best men he could to manage the different sections of the line in its making.

He got an army of some 15,000 men to do the work, and, what was more, he put the "go" and spirit into them, so that they worked their very best to get the job successfully through.

It is said of him: "He was the kind who would go out to the side of a mountain and say to his assistant, 'Blow that down!' He would not ask if or how it could be done. He would just say 'do it!'"

Yes. He fitted out his men with the best of food, and with doctors, tailors, shoemakers, etc., following with them as the line moved forward from day to day.

He forgot nothing, and he never allowed anyone to say that a thing was impossible or couldn't be done.

In that spirit he tackled one difficulty after another as they cropped up, and he always defeated them.

Defeated without a Fight.

Van Horne said once that the most impressive sight he saw when making the line was the appearance of an old Indian chief who rode across the prairie and watched the work.

The sun was setting. The chief was alone, and he rode slowly to the top of a rise and there dismounted. For an hour he sat in contemplation, viewing the signs of the incredible tide of civilisation creeping forward, which meant the redmen going backward before it.

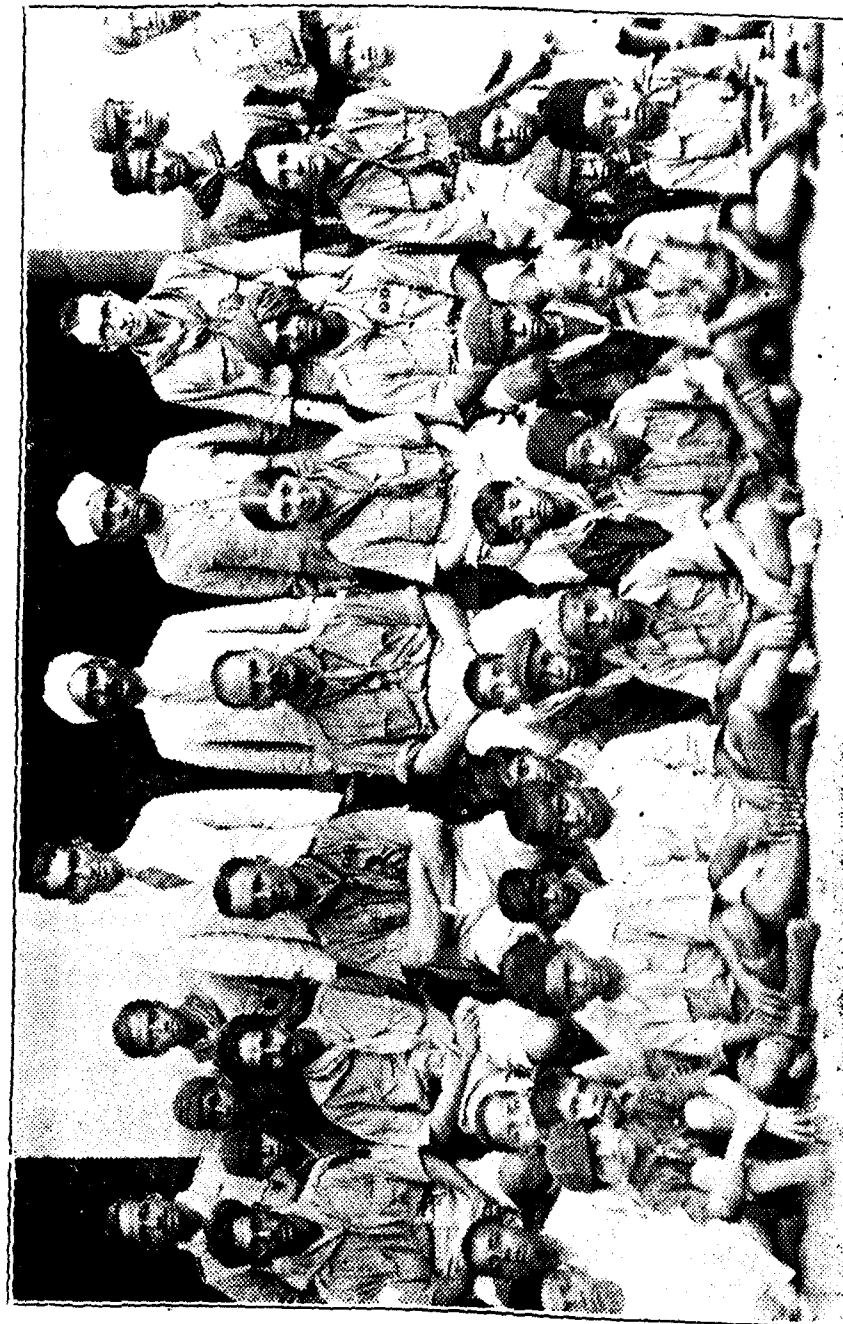
The end was approaching. In the gathering dusk the chief turned and rode slowly away. There was something awe-inspiring and pathetic in the scene.

A time came later when the Red Indians started to resist the white man's advance into their country. But there was a splendid old missionary, Father Lacombe, who was greatly liked and respected by the redskins, and he went out and talked to them quietly and told them what a blessing the railway was going to be to them, so they accepted it peacefully.

And they were finally put into great good humour, especially when Van Horne gave a handsome free pass to their chief to travel on the railway when he liked. It was presented in a frame, and the old chief promptly hung it round his neck and wore it as a high class decoration.

The directors of the line had come in a special train to visit that part just when the incident took place, so they invited the missionary to dinner in their saloon.

After dinner, by way of a joke, they had a directors' meeting and elected Father Lacombe to be the president of the Canadian



By the kind courtesy of] District Cub Rally North Madras, G. T. [The Hindu Illustrated Weekly.

Pacific Railway for an hour, and authorised him to appoint his own staff to run it. He promptly directed Van Horne to be the general manager, since no other man could be found in the world to do the work so well.

The Mountain Barrier.

But a greater difficulty than Red Indians was encountered when the engineers tried to find a way for the railway through the Rocky Mountains. Finally a possible route was found which ran down a gully known as "Kicking Horse Pass."

But a worse impediment was found a little farther on in the Selkirk Range, and it looked for a time as if they were really up against an impossibility. But Van Horne would not hear of impossibility. He got hold of Major Rogers, a real "tough nut" of a cheery scout, and sent him with orders to find a way.

Rogers went with one assistant. They tried every nook and cranny of these moun-

tains until their food supply was down to "five plugs of chewing tobacco, four beans, and a slab of sourbelly."

But they found a pass in the end which saved over a hundred miles of railway building. The directors were so pleased that they sent a handsome cheque to Rogers. As he did not cash it they wrote to ask him why.

He replied that it was sheer joy to him to help in this big enterprise and go scouting for passes. He did not want their money, so he had the cheque framed and hung up in his house for his nephews to admire!

Well, that was the spirit in which most of the men worked to get the railway through. They did not care about the pay so much as the sport of making a success of the whole show. They were playing the game for their side and not for themselves.

It must have been a proud day for Van Horne when Sir Donald Smith drove in the last spike which completed the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Training in Tracking.

When your boys follow their track of half-a-mile they think that they know quite a lot about it. You should point out to them that they have only just touched the fringe of the most fascinating subject.

You should continue their training by teaching them to read signs. Tracks of men, vehicles, animals and birds open a book which few take the trouble to read.

First of all, read the Handbook and get the idea of the scheme in your mind. Then use one or all of the following methods to teach observation and deduction:

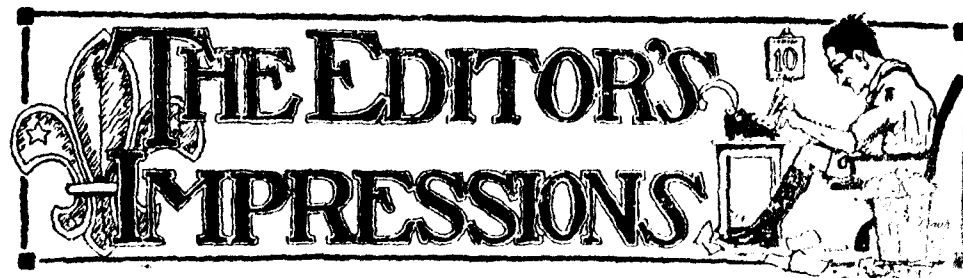
1. Take your boys on an excursion along some creek or beach and talk over the various signs which you see.
2. Take plaster casts of imprints with plaster of Paris.
3. Get them to make sketches of uncommon tracks and signs in your Patrol "Nature Sketch Book."

4. Have a competition to see who can find the most articles—like matches, buttons, etc., on a given walk.

5. Game: All squat behind a high fence keeping very quiet. As a pedestrian passes, judge by the sound the following facts: Age, build, where going, where been, what carrying, etc. All write down these facts and when person has gone past, get up on the fence and without comment see who was closest.

6. Let one or two of the Patrol act a scene on a patch of sand or soft ground, a certain size, and then the rest of the Patrol must come in and by studying the tracks, deduce what has happened. This is a most instructive and interesting game.

7. Study animals and birds and the tracks they make. The dust at the side of the road often contains many interesting stories to the observant. Keep a lookout for snake tracks along country roads.—*Victorian Scout*.



Patrol Leaders' Clubs:—We are glad to learn that a step in the right direction has been taken by the formation of Patrol Leaders' Clubs and Patrol Leaders' Unions; also, the organisation of Patrol Leaders' training camps in the districts. The success of a troop depends on proper working of different Patrols. Hence the importance of Patrol Work in the troop cannot be exaggerated. The following is indicative of such a step.

A Patrol Leaders' Club has been formed at Triplicane to bring together the Patrol Leaders in the area to exchange ideas and draw up a plan of work for Patrols. Patrol Leader, K. G. Krishna Rao, is the Secretary.

We also hear of the formation of a Patrol Leaders' Union at George Town. According to the report received by us the union held its first meeting at the Mohamedan High School Play Ground when an Essay on "How to run a Patrol" was read which was followed by a discussion in which many Patrol Leaders took part.

A Patrol Leaders' Training Camp will be run from 24th to 27th under the auspices of Salem District Scout Council to give the Patrol Leaders an idea of camp life and their responsibilities as Patrol Leaders. A similar camp has been organised to be run under the auspices of the Nilgiris District Council.

Group Good Turns:—We have received encouraging reports from various troops as to their undertaking in the matter of Group Good Turns. They are becoming more and more popular and regular and continuous activities of the groups. We are publishing elsewhere some of the Good Turns.

The Scout Day.

1st of October being the beginning of the Scout Official year, it is observed as Scout Day in a fitting manner. The day may be devoted for doing Good Turns and undertaking Scout activities on the lines suggested below.

A typical programme for Scout Day.

- 8 a.m. Scout Rally, Re-affirmation of promise, Investiture, National songs, address by the President, and National Anthem.
- 9 a.m. Good Turns, Visit to Hospitals, cherries, Pinjarapole etc. (Combined camp, gardening)
- 12 noon. Poor feeding.
- 2 p.m. Visit to places of interest such as Zoo, Parks, Museum, Aquarium, Botanical Gardens, Fort, etc.
- 5-30 p.m. Music, programme of variety entertainments, short talks on Scouting (Radio Programme)
- 7-30 p.m. Camp fire (Over night camp)

It is requested that every group will send in a short report of their activities on the Scout Day.

Rallies and Competitions:—We have received reports of the District Rallies held during the month of August from the following places. George Town District: Cub Rally, Mylapore District: Scout Rally, North Arcot District: Annual Rally, and Chittoor District: Chief Scout's Rally. We hope to hear of more such rallies from other centres in the coming months.

V. S. RATNASABHAPATHY,
Editor, Boys Section.

PUTTING THE "OUTING" IN SCOUTING!



Older Scout on Camping.

To camp in the open is one of the best experiences of life, particularly for the young, no matter where born or reared. It is as much to be desired for the country boy or girl as for the city boy or girl; an exercise in self-adjustment to circumstances, a contact with tremendous realities. No amount of reading or mere hiking or day's outing can take the place of it. I wish that every farm boy and girl, as well as every

other boy and girl, might have the experience, under proper guidance and protection, for a long enough time to enable it to sink in and to take full effect.

Liberty H. Bailey.

What is a good camper?

A good camper is one who loves the big outdoors and knows how to live in it. That is a simple definition, but it means a whole lot. A good camper, with no other materials than he finds in the woods, can rig up a warm, dry, comfortable bed even in wet weather; he can cook a tasty, wholesome meal over an outdoor fire using only the simplest of cooking utensils; he knows that the big outdoors is a place of rest and comfort as well as strenuous exercise and he never subjects himself to unnecessary and excessive hardships that sap his strength; he knows the rights of others, both man and beast, and respects them; he knows that in spite of all he can do to prevent them; some discouragements will come, and he faces them with a grin and makes the best of them, for it's "all in the game"; he knows enough not to talk too much—nor too little; a good camper is a MAN clear through.

(Selected)

Campcraft Test games.

What is wrong? The instructor lays out a camp with a model camp set, home-made or made up partly with toy trees, etc., each Patrol criticizes it in turn.

Variation. Patrols lay the camp out in turns, and criticize each other's.

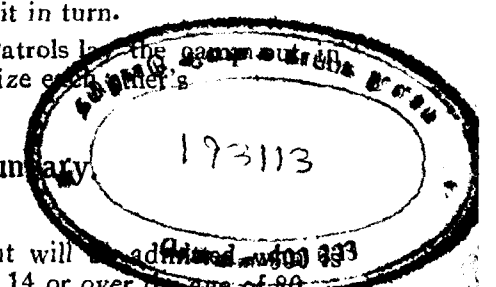
The 1933 World Jamboree in Hungary Things We Hear.

That the Hungarian Scouts are already making great preparations at Gödöllő.

That the pronunciation of the word Gödöllő has caused disputes and the "G" should be pronounced like the letter "U" in the English word "hurt."

That no Scout will be admitted under the age of 14 or over the age of 30.

That there will be a special camp on one of the Danube Islands for Sea Scouts. All Sea Scouts must, therefore, be able to swim to the mainland.



That ladies cannot be admitted to camp but that accommodation will be arranged for them as visitors in Budapest from which city the camp can be reached by tramway.

That the International Conference will be held at the famous School of S. Norbert at Gödöllő.

That to assist the water supply for the Jamboree the Regent of Hungary, Admiral Horthy is having a new well dug in the Royal Park at his own expense.

That 4,200 places in the Jamboree have been allotted to the British Empire, and that 27 other countries have already applied for allotments.

That for the first time flying Scouts will be seen at a Jamboree.

There will be a special camp for them with landing field and hangars under the care of M. Stephen de Horthy, eldest son of the Regent, who is an expert in flying and gliding.

That the first book on the subject will shortly be published.

That the Madras Provincial Council is in communication with the All India headquarters with regard to sending a Madras provincial contingent to the Jamboree, and that a Jamboree committee has been constituted with Mr. A. W. Hutton, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, as chairman to go into this matter.

Group Good Turns.

The First Salem Troop attached to London Mission High School, Salem, attended a local festival on 10th to 13th of August and rendered service to the public. They co-operated with the Municipal Council in preventing the people from using the water of the river Tirumani close to the temple and persuaded them to use the tap water instead. They also regulated the crowds and restored lost children.

1st Tiruvannamalai Troop, North Arcot, put out a fire that broke out near their institution with great risk to themselves. A number of Scouts lost their uniforms while in the act

of putting out the fire and they were greatly praised, by the public and the authorities of the place.

1st Ariyalur Troop (Trichinopoly District) did service in a fire accident in bringing the fire under control on the 27th July. Their timely help prevented great damage to the buildings in the neighbourhood.

3rd Koilpatti Rover Crew, Tinnevely, visited Dhanushkodi on the night of 29th July and rendered service in regulating crowds at the bathing ghat and at the temple. Panchayat Board of Dhanushkodi have expressed their appreciation of their services.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

TAMIL SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. II, No. 12.

Honorary Editor: T. P. SANTANAKRISHNA.

September 1932.

சாரணத் தொகுதி.

(The Scout Group.)

(60-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி)

2. பதிவு பெறல்.

(Registration.)

சாரணத் தொகுதி ஒன்று ஆமைக்கப்படுகிறது; தக்க சாரணராளர் பொறுப்பேற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்; இயக்கத்தின் கோக்க முறைப்படி பதிவு அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது; ஆனால் இவற்றையெல்லாம் தொகுதியினரைத் தவிர பிறர் அறிவித்தெப்படி? சாரணச் சங்கத்தின் அதிகாரிகளும், பிற சாரணத் தொகுதியினரும், ஊர்ப் பொதுமக்களும் சாரணத் தொகுதி ஒன்று நடத்துவதெதை அறியவும், அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவும் வேண்டுமானால், அத்தொகுதி மாகாணச் சாரணச் சங்கத்தாரால் பதிவு செய்யப் பெற்றிருக்கவேண்டும்.

பதிவு செய்யப்படும் சாரணத் தொகுதி ஒவ்வொன்றும் உரிமைப் பத்திரம் (Charter) ஒன்று பெறும். இப்படிப் பதிவு பெறுவதற்கு, தொகுதியின் முழுமையான ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுதலும் சாரணராளர் தொகுதிப் பதிவு நுழைவு (Form CC) கள் இரண்டைப் பூர்த்திசெய்து ஜில்லாச் சோதனை யாளருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டும். அவர் தொகுதியைப் பதிவு செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் ஊர்ச்சங்கத்தின் ஆதரவைப்பெற்று, அப்பாஸ்களில் கையொப்பமிட்டு, அவற்றை மாகாணச் சோதனையாளருக்கு அனுப்புவார். மாகாணச் சோதனையாளர் அம்மனுக்களை அங்கீகரித்து தானும் அவற்றில் கையொப்பமிடுவார். இரண்டு பிரதிகளில் ஒன்றைத் தான்வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றொன்றைத் தொகுதிச் சாரணத்தலைவருக்கு அனுப்பிவிடுவார். அதனுடன் தொகுதியில் உரிமைப் பத்திரத்தையும் அனுப்புவார். தொகுதியானது பதிவு பெற்றதற்கு ஆதாரம் அதுவே. ஆயினும் மனுக்கள் பூர்த்தியான கால முதலே தொகுதி பதிவு பெற்றதாகக் கருதப்படும்.

ஊர்ச்சங்கங்களின் பணிவகையில் சாரணர்களைப் பதிவு செய்தல் ஒன்றாகக் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆனால் இவ்வேலையை ஊர்ச்சங்கம் அந்தந்த தொகுதியின் சாரணத் தலைவரிடம் விட்டு விடலாம் என்றிருப்பதால், அனுப்பலத்தில் அப்படியே நடத்துவருகிறது. இவ்வேற்பாடே போதுமானதென்று சாரணச் சங்கத்தின் விதிகளில் ஊர் இடத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டு யிருக்கிறது.

3. “கட்டுப்பாட்ட” தொகுதி.

(Controlled Group.)

பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின் ஆதரவிலும், ஓய். எம். லி. எ. என்ற கிறிஸ்தவ வாலிபச்சங்கத்தின் ஆதரவிலும் நடக்கும் தொகுதிகள் “கட்டுப்பாட்ட” தொகுதிகளாகப் பதிவு பெறலாம். ஆனால் இது பள்ளிக் கூடத்தின் ஆதரவிலோ அல்லது சங்கத்தின் ஆதரவிலோ நடக்கும் தொகுதியில் மற்றொரு பள்ளிக் கூடத்திலோ அல்லது சங்கத்திலோ உள்ள சிலவர் களை காதாரணமாகச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. அப்படிச் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டால் அத்தொகுதி “கட்டுப்பாட்ட” தரகாது. கட்டுப்பாட்ட “பொதுத்” தொகுதியாகவேண்டும். பிற சிறுவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுவதாக ஊர்ச்சங்கத்தாருக்கும் ஜில்லாச் சோதனையாளருக்கும் தெரியவந்தால், அது “கட்டுப்பாட்ட” தொகுதியென்றிருப்பதை மாற்ற அவர்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம்; அல்லது, பிற சிறுவர்களைச் சேர்க்க அனுமதி தரலாம். ஆனால் அப்படி அனுமதி தருவதற்குமுன், தொகுதியில் சேர்க்கப்படும் பிற சிறுவர்கள் அவ்வாறே சமய வழிபாட்டின்படி ஒழுக்க நெறி இடையூறும் இராதென்பதையும், வேறு சமய வழிபாட்டின்படி நடக்கக் கூடாமல் இராதென்பதையும் ஊர்ச்சங்கத்தாரும், ஜில்லாச் சோதனையாளரும் உறுதியாயறியவேண்டும்.

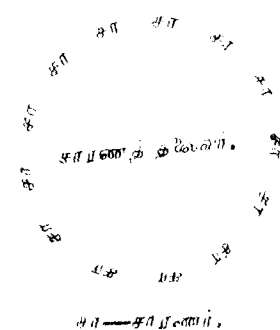
“கட்டுப்பாட்ட” தொகுதிகளில் சாரணத் தலைவர்களை நியமிக்கும் உரிமை அத்தொகுதிகளுக்கு ஆதரவளிக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடத் தலைவர் அல்லது சங்கத் தலைவருடையதாகும். ஊர்ச்சங்கத்தாரும், ஜில்லாச் சோதனையாளரும் அந்த நியமனங்களை அங்கீகரிக்கவேண்டும்.

4. தொகுதிச் சபை.

(Group Council.)

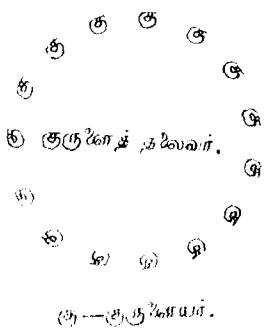
தொகுதியின் பிரிவுகளுக்குள் (sections) ஒற்றுமையும், ஒருமையான கோக்கமும் உண்டாகச் செய்யும் பொறுப்பு தொகுதித் தலைவருடையது என்று முன்பு சொன்னோம். ஆனால் அது அவருடைய தனிப்பட்ட பொறுப்பு அன்று. தொகுதியின் மற்ற சாரணராளருக்கும் தத்தம் பிரிவைப்பற்றின வரையிலும் பொதுவில் ஒருபாலும் பொறுப்பு உண்டு. ஆகவே, தொகுதி

சத்தியங்கேது.



முதலில் கிரைப்ரோனையைச் (Grand Howl) செய்ய வேண்டும். சாரணப்படைக்கணுப்பப்பதில் குருளையன் குருளைத்தலைவர் மூன் வந்துகின்று பின்கண்டபடி வாக்குநரிசொல்லுநான்: "நான் கடவுளிடத்தும், மன்னனிடத்தும் பற்றுக்கொண்டு கடனாக உலுத்தி ஓகாய்க்குருளையர் கிரையின் சட்டத்தைக்கடைப்பிடிக்கவும், தினமும் யாருக்கேனும் ஒரு நற்பணி செய்யவும் என் முழுத்திறமையோடு உழைப்பேன் என்று உறுதி கூறினேன்." பின்னர் கிரையிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு குருளையனுடனும் கைகுலுக்கிவிடைபெற்று வட்டத்தின் கமலில் வந்து நிற்பான், குருளையர் அலனுக்கு வாழ்த்து (Three Cheers)

சாடணப்பலகையையும் (குருங் கிணையையும்) அடித்து
காட்டிப்பாடி நிறுத்தவேண்டும். (குருங் கிணை பரிசு
வட்டத்திலும்) (Parade Circle) சாடணப்பலகை
புதுறலடை உருவப்படுத்தும் (Horse shoe formation
புதுறல் காட்டியபாடி இருக்கவேண்டும்).



முடிபுகழினை ஓடிவிடுவர்.

படைத்துக் கொள்ளும் சிறுவனும், குருளைத் தலைவரும் சரமனைத் தலைவர் நீற்கும் இடத்தைக் கோக்கிக் செல்லுவார். குருளைத் தலைவா அக்குருளையேச சரமனைத் தலைவரிடம் ஒப்புவித்துவிட்டவுடன் அவர் அவனைத் தன் பணியில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு அணித்தலைவராக ஒப்புவிப்பார். அணித்தலைவன் அவனைத் தன் அணியில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளான்.

குறிப்பு:—ஒரே சமயத்தில் இச்சடங்கு ஒரு குருளை யனுக்கு அல்லது இருவருக்குமேல் நடத்தவேண்டாம்.
(முடிவுற்றது.)

September 1932.

ਭਗਤ.

100 || పాపము క్షమించి, మహాత్ముని కొరకే మృత్యువు వచ్చి, అది :
 మహాత్మునియే నా భార్య, మృత్యువును, మహాత్ముని సేవలో
 నాకు నా మృత్యువును, కేవలమునే మృత్యువును మృత్యువును,
 నాకు నా మృత్యువును, మృత్యువును, మహాత్మునియే || (మె. సు.)

నియామకము, నిర్మాణము, నిబంధనలు.

(2) *అక్షరములు*—ఇది 10 అక్షరములు.

III—အင်္ဂါ : နေ့စဉ်။

యశావనదీరులు

వి. 37 : ఉనుపులు.

(i) తమ గృహములలో నిర్మల్లము లన్నింటిని
 నితరుల గృహములలోనుండి తీసివేసి, సమాధిలో వేసివేసి
 పాత్రలను పోసి.

[illegible]

(iii) $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}) \cap \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{B}) = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B})$ if and only if $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$ is a chain.

మొదటి రోజు (1975 మార్చి 1)
మొదటి రోజు (1975 మార్చి 1) R. S. ...
రెండవ రోజు (1975 మార్చి 2) R. S. ...

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.

చిహ్నము లేకపోయినందున అది అసలు అనుబంధముగా
విడచి ఉంచును.

భూదక్ష్మి : ఎరువు, అకుపచ్ఛ, పశువుపచ్ఛని
మాధుర్యముల చేతికలు గలది.

మేజోపు గట్టు త్రావు : ఎరుపు రంగు.

చేతకర్త : నాలకుడు చేతకర్తబలులు పం
చేతకర్తనుగాని పెద్దమనుష్యుల చేతకర్తనుగాని యుప
యోగించవచ్చును.

(iv) మన బాలవీరుడుగ నుండినవాడు యావన
వీరునిదిక పురుషములాగ నెడలపురుషాత్, యావన పీరుని
నీతిగ్నీకావీరుని పొందకముందు, బాలవీరుల యుడు
పలనే పోయినా; భుజిగ మౌత్రము పనుపుపచ్చ,
మందలను చంపుల చేకరిలను కలదిగనుండును.

(v) ఒక గ్రామీణ సంఘములోగాని జిల్లాలోగాని
యొక చూడగవమీదులు అంకితము, విశేష కార్యకలాప

మూల కొరకు ఏమూనావును. పోలీసు, పోలీస్ సభలను కాగ్రహించుటకు అర్హులగు వారును, తమ ఏమూనా మూల పొందినవారినిగాక పోలీస్ కు ఏమూనావల్లను గరింపకమ్మను. ఇతర గుర్తులు (Emblems) 86-వ నిబంధనలోనివిగాక మాత్రమే వర్తించును.

(vi) పైని ప్రమాదములను యావనవీర అభ్యర్థి ముగియుదువుల గరించుచున్నట్లుగా, అభ్యర్థికిని, అభ్యర్థిచిహ్నములు, అలంకారములు, క్రింద ముద్రాపత్రములను పొందినవారు, తప్ప వేరు ఏమూనావీరును ఉడుపులను, గరించుకూడదు. ఏమూనా ఉడుపులను ప్రతియొక్క గరించుకూడదు. అభ్యర్థికిని, అభ్యర్థిచిహ్నములు, అలంకారములు, కృత్రిమములు, ప్రతియొక్క గరించుకూడదు. యావనవీరును పోలీసులలో అభ్యర్థి, యావనవీరుల నాయకుని సమ్మతితో, తాము కొనినవస్తులను గరించుకూడదు. కాని, ఇవిగాక ఏమూనాను బయట బహిరంగముగ కనిపించుకూడదు. నాని నిర్దేశముగ ముడుపుల గరించుకూడదు.

యావనవీర అభ్యర్థి (Rover Squire).

వికబాలవీరుడుగా నుండినవాడు యావనవీరనా బృందములో చేరి, దీక్షను స్వీకరించుకొనుటకు ఉడుపుల గరించుకొనెను. అతడు మృగములను, శోభనయుండుచున్నట్లు, పీఠప్రమాణమును తీసికొని పీఠముగ చేర్చుకొనబడవలెను (ని. 27).

ని. 38 (అ) : యావనవీర అభ్యర్థి.

(Rover Mate)

(i) వ్యష్టిసంఘము, యావనవీరుల నాయకుని యనుమతితో, యావనవీర అభ్యర్థిని యెన్నుకొనును.

(ii) ఉడుపులు యావనవీరుని వశమే : కాని, 80-డు యెర్రనిగుడ్డచేలికలను, 3 అం. X 1/2 అం. కొలతల గలవానిని, చొక్కా-యెడమజేబు మధ్యమునకు పగువైపుల గరించవలెను.

(iii) చిహ్నము :—వ్యష్టి సంఘనాయకుని టోపీ చిహ్నము (ని. 32) లోని అడుగుపట్టి బరులు R. S. అను అక్షరములను (ని. 37) గల లోహపు ముక్కను గరించును.

యావనవీర అభ్యర్థి.

(Senior Rover Mate)

(i) యావనవీరనావిక బృందములో చేరినవీర, పోలీసులను, పోలీసుల వ్యష్టిని, పోలీసుల నాయకుని సమ్మతితో, వ్యష్టిసంఘమునకు చేరినవీరు ముందుకొనవచ్చును.

(ii) ఉడుపులు యావనవీరుని వశమే : కాని, చొక్కా-యెడమజేబు మధ్యమునకు 3 అం. X 1/2 అం. కొలతల గల చిహ్నమును గరించును.

ని. 38 (ఇ) : యావనవీర అభ్యర్థి.

(Rover Second)

(i) తమకు సహాయునిగా, తమకు సహాయునిగా నుండినవీరు యావనవీర అభ్యర్థిగా యావనవీర అభ్యర్థిని యెన్నుకొనును.

(ii) ఉడుపులు యావనవీరుని వశమే : కాని, చొక్కా-యెడమజేబు మధ్యమునకు పట్టివైపుల మాత్రమే 3 అం. X 1/2 అం. కొలతల గల చిహ్నమును గరించుకొనవలెను.

ని. 39 : సౌరస సభ్యత్వము.

(Honorary Membership)

వ్యష్టి, వయస్సు, లేక నితర పరిమితులు తన నావిక బృందములో సభ్యునిగా చేరువకు ప్రత్యేకముగ పొల్లనట్లుగా యావనవీరునికి అభ్యంతరపరచిన, నావిక బృందముయొక్క గౌరవసభ్యుడుగా కావచ్చును; అ చేరుకొనుటకు తన వైపున జీవితములో పీఠాశయముల నమన గలన శక్తికొలది ప్రయత్నించుచుండును. ఈ యుద్యోగము సమూహపు వీరనాయకుని చేతను నావికబృందము సతత నియమించుటకు; ప్రతి సంవత్సరమున పరిగినియమింపబడుచుండునట్లు. అప్పుడు యీ గౌరవ సభ్యుడు యావనవీరుని యుడుపులను గరించుచు నుండవచ్చును. పీఠాశయబృందములో నెంత వయస్సువరకైనను అతడు సభ్యుడుగ నుండవచ్చును.

వ్యష్టిసంఘనాయకునకు లేఖలు.

వ్యష్టిసంఘ విధానము—పాండితులు.

I వ్యష్టిసంఘము.

మన భరతఖండము వీరులను ప్రఖ్యాతి జేసిన సలము. ఇంతెంతలో వీరులు తమ సంఘవిధానములను మరువక, అంతటి నియామక విధానము నిబంధనలను జక్కగ తమ జీవిత విశేషములను పట్టించి బాలవీర పీఠమునకు వచ్చుటకు ముందుగా పరిశీలనగా వ్యష్టి సంఘమును.

వ్యష్టిసంఘ విధానము ప్రకటించుటకు వ్యష్టి సంఘ విధానముగా నొక ముచ్చట బాలవీరుల సమూహము, అది వ్యష్టిసంఘనాయకుని యధీపత్యమున, తమ వ్యష్టిసంఘ కార్యకలాపములను లోపములకే వ్యతిరేకముగా పరిశీలించుటకు విధానము వ్యతిరేక బుట్టి పుట్టి ప్రయత్నము ప్రభువు సోపానము. ఇంటి గెలిచిగాని వచ్చుకొనుటకు వీరులు, మనము చిన్నతనమున నున్న వ్యష్టిసంఘ సమస్యలను పోల్చిని యిది విధానములను కొరతలేక జరుపుకొను శక్తిగలిగిన వీరు మును, అప్పుడు సంస్కరణములనుగూడ జరుపుకొను వంటి శక్తిగలవారమగుము. కాన, వ్యష్టిసంఘవిధాన అచరణానుభవము మన బాలుర కత్యావశ్యకము.

II వ్యష్టిసంఘనాయకుడు—ఉపనాయకుడు.

ఇంతకుముందు భరతఖండము వ్యష్టిసంఘములకు పుట్టినిల్లని జెప్పితి. అందు ప్రసిద్ధి జెంది, ప్రపంచమునకు తారాగ్రామముగాను పాండివ సంఘ వ్యష్టిసంఘము కొనియాడగలిగి యున్నది.

వ్యష్టిసంఘములందు ఆరుమొదలు యెనిమిది వరకు వీరు లుండవచ్చును. ఈ సంఘములకు నాటపాటలు, శిఖరములు, ఉపకార కార్యములు, సంఘసమస్యలను అనుసరించి నడుచుటయే ముఖ్యోద్దేశ్యముగాన, వ్యష్టిసంఘ నాయకుడు సమస్తముగ సర్వజ్ఞుడుగ నుండవలయు; అనగా, తన సోదర బృందమునంతటిని తన యిచ్చమేరకు మెలగులాగున నొనర్చగలవాడుగ నుండవలయు. ఇందులకు

తారాగ్రామముగ పైజెప్పబడిన పాండివ వ్యష్టిసంఘమునకు నాయకుడు శ్రీకృష్ణుడు. ఈయన సర్వజ్ఞుడు. ఇట్టి మహానుభావుడు నాయకుడుగ నుండ నా వ్యష్టిసంఘమునకు యేకాగ్రత యుండగలను!

వ్యష్టిసంఘనాయకుడు తన సోదర లండరికంటెను పెద్దవాడుగ నుండును. అట్లు తనను నితర సోదరులు నాని గూర్చును తరస్కరించుట తటస్థించవచ్చును, అటుల పెద్దవాడుగ నుండుట తటస్థించిన వానిమాటను జవకాటక ఆ వ్యష్టిసంఘ సభ్యులు అనుసరించగలరు.

వ్యష్టిసంఘనాయకుడు సమస్తముగ నుండియు, ద్వితియుని తేనుడిన, కొన్ని సమయములందు యిబ్బంది రావచ్చును. అతడు నాయకుని పరోక్షముగా వ్యష్టిసంఘ కార్యములను వెనకేనుటకు తన శక్తివంతముగ నుండి తీరవలయు. వ్యష్టిసంఘము ఉపనాయకునితో సంపూర్ణముగ నుండదు. అట్లులేన నియుపనాయకుని చేర్చుచుచు వచ్చును! వ్యష్టిసంఘము, వ్యష్టిసంఘ నాయకుడా యని నెప్పుడు, వ్యష్టిసంఘనాయకుడనియే తెల్పువలసియున్నది. వ్యష్టి సంఘవ్యాపకములను కొరతలేక జరుప వలయుననిన నాయక ఉపనాయకులు యేకచిత్తముతో పనిచేయవలయు. వారు సహకారముతో పనిచేసినగాని సంఘము పుట్టినిందను. వారిలో సహకార నిరాకరణము ప్రవేశించినచే ని సంఘముగలంబు; కాననే, బాలవీరుల నాయకుడు వ్యష్టిసంఘ ఉపనాయకుని యేర్పాటుచేయుటలో వ్యష్టిసంఘ నాయకునితో సంప్రదించి చేయవలయునెగాని తన యిచ్చవచ్చినవానిని నియమించుట పొరబాటు.

పైన మదహరింపబడిన పాండివ వ్యష్టిసంఘమునకు ఉపనాయకుడు భర్మా భర్మ విశ్వజితుండగు అజాతశత్రువు (భర్మరాజు.)

అలూరు నారాయణశాస్త్రి,

బాలవీరులనాయకుడు, కడప.

వ్యాకర్తాదు : విప్రసూతభావములు ; ఆనందావిధులు.

5— $\frac{1}{2}$ (వెయ్యది, 800 వది).

1. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 2. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 3. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 4. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 5. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 6. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 7. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 8. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 9. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ
 10. இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ, இவ்வுரைப்பொருள் என்னவோ

[illegible]

ఇట్లుగా కర్మములు గవవిను నాలగు తత్త
వేద్రుల కెనుమలెయు శ్రద్ధ జనువశేను, మనకీ
య్యమమమ విద్యాకామియు బడివేకుకను శరణ్య
జ్ఞు. భాగవత నాయనలే భారతదేశపు తల్లివద్రుల
మాకర్మములు జాగవకింపరు! అట్టి దేశనాయకులు
చిరా!

అదియే సోదరమిత్రమున స్వజాతీయ మొనర్చుటన
నేను! పూర్వవార నాయుండును ఏమి యాచారముల
మహిమి మనవియు, రాజకీయ నా నానామములు
ఏమిటను నానామము రాజనామములు, ప్రశస్తి మహి
మోనగును నానామము ఏమిటను మహిమల కలల నానా
మములయు—ప్రశస్తిమోనగును నానామము సోదరమిత్రము
స్వజాతీయ మొనర్చుటన నేను ఏమిటను మహిమ
మహిమమును నానామము మహిమమును, స్వజాతీయ
మొనర్చుటనను యాచారము! ఎకాకి మహిమ నానామము
నానామమును సోదరమిత్రమున యాచారము!

వెంకోబరావు భావన.

($\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$) ($\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$)

ఈ విధానములలో ప్రతిఒకటిలోను ఒకప్పుడు సాక్షాత్తులు లేననుట నిక్కము: కాని భారతీయులు దీనిని వినిపించుట వశమే. (1) వీరములలోనున్న విశేషముల నెరవేరవ్వమునకును, (2) స్వరాజ్య సంపాదనకును యుద్ధముల నగణన యవకాలము, ప్రాధికారమును జేచ్చిన యుద్ధములు, (మరియు) ఉద్యమముల యెడలనున్న అపరాధములను నెరవేరు. (3) ఈ కాలములలోని ఉద్యమములను, వాటి వికారమును గణి, పరార్థ చిత్రిత యుద్ధములను వాగొద్యము చాలుననుకూల స్వార్థములగు మనుషుల

[illegible][illegible]

పి.వి.రామమూర్తి, చికిత్సకర గౌరవముచేయున మరల లక్షిం
చుటయగును. మనశ్చిరుల శీత్యులగుము యీ గౌరవమునై
వాదానంతరమున్నది. "అహింసా" వాదమునైన పేద
యైన కార్యమునకు సమర్థులైన సమర్థులైన
మనస్సుల వాదమునగునని శీత్యులగును.

సం || కొండచెవు నకువంగుచున్నది || నందీతమున గీడువచ్చు నని
 యాడుటకు || గింజిచెవు నదిగింజి || ముచ్చాలకు బెట్టు
 చున్న మహిమమును ||

ప్రవాణతోను శాత్రువుతో ముట్టాడి కోపగించు
కోపకే తెలివైనవలననే నిష్క్రమించక తగు.

కల || తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును
 తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును
 తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును తనతోనును ||

కావున ఎల్లప్పుడును చిరునవ్వుగల మొగములతో
నుండునామె. అట్టియును నితరుల కుడుకొరకును ఉత్సాహ
మును గలిగించినా మగచుము. సమయ సందర్భముల కని
పెట్టి సర్వోపయును. ఎవరైన దిష్టజేసినను, సాధముతో
నున్నను బానిసిజూచి కష్టకే పగిపెట్టిన జెప్పి యుత్సా
హము కలిగింపవలెను.

కెం || సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ | సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ | సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ |
సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ | సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ | సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ |
సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ | సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ | సక్యపమీ సక్యపమీ ||

అప్పుడును మనస్సు ప్రకారము నుండవలయు నని

యెక్కడ వగా నవ్వవలసియును. నగవులను నాగోగ్యమును
 ధర్మమును, ఉత్సాహమునుకలిగి ననులు లేతేక యగును.
 కష్టములు విడిచిపోవును. గౌరవమును కలెత్తును “నోరే
 గొనెగిరితమైన నునువుల కెల్లొ” అనునట్టి నోరేప్రధానమైన
 నునువు మాటలను వివరముగను మర్యాదగను పట్టు
 ముడిచి నెను. మర్యాదనుడు యెంతకష్టము నొప్పుననును
 హినుని యాశ్రయించుడు. అగౌరవపు పనులను చేయడు.

౩౯॥ త్సత్యాయోపి జగత్సత్యోపి విధిప్రాయోపి కష్టా
 దశాః మానవోపి వివన్నచిధి రవిప్రాణేషు సత్య
 త్వయి ॥ మత్తేభ్యం విభిన్నభువితిత గ్రావేక
 బద్ధస్థుపాః ॥ కింజీకం త్వమహిమామహత
 మ్మనోనరకే నర ॥ (భక్త్యహంసభాషితం)

ఎంత కష్టపడమన్నను సరిహాము ఏనుగు కుంభ
 నలమానము నప్పు గడిచేయినా! అట్లే యెట్టికాలమ
 తనను గౌరవము దగ్గరవపునల జేయుదు.

నె. సు.
(సశేషము)

ಪೊಟ್ಟು!

N32, 12, 12

20% Commission on orders above Rs. 10 at a time.

Scout Trek Cart, Charts, Books, Signalling Lamps, Camp Lanterns, Morse Keys, Electric Sets, etc., etc.

Nai Sarak, DELHI.

Madras.

All business communications with regard to the Magazine should be addressed to the Manager, the South India Boy Scout, P. O. Box 424, Triplicane, Madras.

Registered M. 1560.

Registered M. 1560.

Three Useful Soaps for Scouts

VEGETOL

Pure as sunshine. Lathers in any kind of water.

WASHWELL

Best Household Soap. Washes clothes snow white and clean. Sold in twin tablets and bars.

COAL TAR :

For disinfectant purposes. Prevents and cures skin diseases

Avoid spurious imitations

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

THE ALL-INDIA BOY SCOUT DIARY

FOR 1933

Price Annas Six only.

Postage extra.

Will be ready by the 15th October 1932.

Beautiful get-up. Three Coloured Cover page. Very convenient size (4 by 2½ inches).

Thoroughly revised, absolutely new, and contains up-to-date information on Cubbing, Scouting and Rovering, and many other useful information on Camping, First Aid, Hiking, etc., etc. Profusely illustrated.

A very useful pocket companion—When in doubt you can always refer to this little book.

For orders of 100 copies or more a discount of 6½% will be allowed.

For copies apply to:

The Publisher,
ALL-INDIA BOY SCOUT DIARY,
Provincial Scout Headquarters,
Post Box 424. Triplicane, Madras.

Sole Agents:

For Madras Province,
Travancore, Cochin and Pudu-
kotta States.

The South Indian Scout Eqt. Co.,
175, Broadway, Madras.

Printed by The Kitchener Press, Messrs. Read & Co., 21, High Road, Triplicane, Madras,
Printers to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Province

and Published by P. S. Narayanaiah, P. S., L.T., 4/19, Audiappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O., Madras
for the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association, Madras.



Provincial Headquarters Notices No. 46.

THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION, MADRAS PROVINCE.

PROVINCIAL SCOUT HEADQUARTERS.

Wenlock Park, South Beach Road, Post Box, 424, Triplicane, Madras.

BOY SCOUTS FOURTH INTERNATIONAL JAMBOREE, GODOLLO, NEAR BUDAPEST, HUNGARY. *August 1933.*

The next International Jamboree will be held at Godollo, near Budapest in Hungary in 1933.

The following particulars are available so far: further particulars will be issued later on when available:—

1. **Date of Jamboree Camp:** First Fortnight of August 1933.
2. **Date of Sailing of Scout Contingent from India:** 1st July 1933 from Bombay as 2nd saloon passengers by P. & O. "S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind" as at present arranged.
3. **Age:** The minimum age for the world Jamboree will be 14. Contingents must not include any Scout under that age.
4. **Expenses:** Actual figures are not yet available but each member of the contingent should provide himself with not less than Rs. 1,250 (one thousand two hundred and fifty). This will cover equipment, passage to Godollo and back, expenses in connection with the Jamboree itself and a limited amount of sight seeing. Pocket money, at the option of each member, must be provided for separately.

While it is impossible to state accurately now what the actual expenses will be, the following rough calculations have been made which may serve as a guide to intending members of the Contingent:

Equipment	...	...	Rs.
Fare to Port of embarkation and back	...	...	100
Steamer return fares	...	...	20
Railway fare to Godollo and back	...	...	500
Camp expenses	...	...	150
Contingencies	...	...	50
Total	...	...	870

The cost of sight seeing will of course depend on the amount to be done, but it is expected that a minimum of Rs. 350 will be required.

5. **Applications:** Should be made before 1st November 1932 giving the following particulars: Remittances should reach the Provincial Headquarters before 15th January 1933.

- (a) Name of Scout or Rover.
- (b) Age.
- (c) Group to which you belong.
- (d) Name of Parent or Guardian, his occupation and full address.
- (e) Name of the Scouter in charge of your group and his address.
- (f) Do you know swimming, if so how far can you swim?
- (g) How many years of service in Scouting?
- (h) Tests passed, Ranks you have held and the rank now holding.
- (i) Proficiency and other badges earned.
- (j) Any special hobby or aptitude.
- (k) Camps attended and their duration.
- (l) Medical fitness: to undertake a voyage to the continent to be certified by a local doctor.
- (m) Are you willing to go to the Jamboree at your own expense?
- (n) Signature of Parent or Guardian.
- (o) Signature of Scouter in charge of your group.
- (p) Signature of the District Commissioner.

20th September 1932.

A. W. HUTTON,
Assistant Provincial Commissioner.