

426

426

The Magazine for all Scout Workers, Officers and Boys.

VOLUME XIII, No. 10.

JULY 1933.

The South India Boy Scout

(With the Vernacular Supplements)

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: MADRAS PROVINCE

Scouters', Rovers' & Boys' Section:

Managing Editor: MR. P. S. NARAYANSWAMI.



Tamil Supplement:

Editor: MR. T. P. SANTANAKRISHNA.

Telugu Supplement:

Editor: MR. P. V. RAMANA RAU.

SCOUTERS' & ROVERS' SECTION

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Thought for the Month	89
Ourselves	99
Cub Rallies	100
Called to Higher Service	100
P. O. R.	101
How to run a Troop (II)	102
Games (<i>Hiawatha</i>)	103
Rover Scouting in South India (II)	104
Scrawls: Public Help	105
Statement of Accounts for 1932-33	...

BOYS' SECTION

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Thought for the Month	107
Ourselves	107
Our Brothers Abroad	107
How to Wear the Uniform	108
Some common accidents and ailments and Home Remedies for the same	109
How to tell the time by your own shadow during the day time	110
The Ambulance Badge	110
Patrol Leaders' Page: The 'Scout Law'	111
General information for Scouters and Rovers visiting Kashmir	112

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

BEGIN YOUR ACTIVITIES WELL-

Registers :

"The business that keeps no records loses business. The troop that keeps no records loses value."

Your Scout Commissioner when he comes round for inspection will be specially interested in your records and registers and it is here that we can help you.

Three very useful registers by Mr. T. V. Nilakantam, B.A., B.L.,
District Scout Commissioner, Tinnevely.

Admission register	...	...	0	3	0
Troop register (with a foreword by Mr. A. W. Hutton, Asst. Provincial Scout Commissioner, Madras)	...	...	0	8	0
Patrol register	...	...	0	4	0
Also Admission form for Scouts	...	...	0	4	0
Admission form for Cubs	...	...	0	4	0
Patrol report forms (25)	...	...	0	5	0
Individual Scout record file	...	...	1	8	0
Log Book	...	...	2	4	0

Just the thing you have been eagerly waiting for

Wolf Cub loose leaf record file ... 1 8 0

Announcement: We are glad to announce that the Boy Scouts Association of Cochin and Travancore States have also recognised us as their official Scout Suppliers.

The South Indian Scout Equipment Co.,

Official Scout Suppliers to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Province,
175, BROADWAY :: :: MADRAS.

The 'South India Boy Scout' Magazine

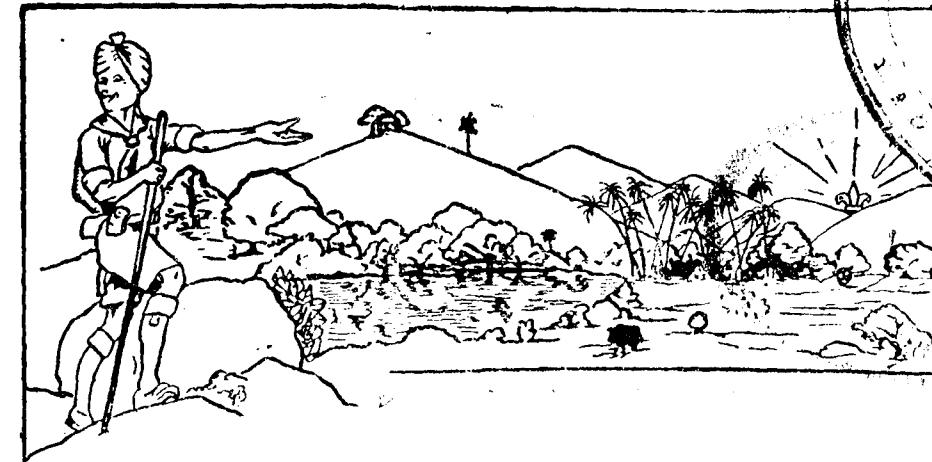
CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT RATES

Minimum period of contract, three months. Charges payable in advance.

Space.	CHARGES FOR ORDINARY POSITION.			
	One Month.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One year.
Full page, 2 cols. 8"×6" ...	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0	Rs. A. P. 27 8 0	Rs. A. P. 52 8 0	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0
Half page, 1 col. 8"×3" ...	6 0 0	17 8 0	32 8 0	60 0 0
Quarter page, ½ col. 4"×3" ...	3 8 0	10 0 0	18 0 0	35 0 0

ORDINARY POSITION— After reading matter, including page 3 of cover.

SPECIAL POSITION. { Pages 2 and 4 of cover ... 50%
Between pages 3 and 4 ... 25%
" pages 7 and 8 ... 15%
" pages 11 and 12 ... 10% } extra on Tariff Rates.



THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL
of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

Vol. XIII. No. 10.

MADRAS, JULY, 1933.

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

Thought for the Month.

Only by walking hand in hand with nature, only by a reverent and loving study of the mysteries for ever round us, is it possible to disabuse the mind of the

narrow view, the contracted belief that time is now, and eternity to-morrow. Eternity is to-day.

Richard Jeffries.

Ourselves.

The International Jamboree:

It is a matter for great gratification and legitimate pride that Madras Province has been, thanks to the efforts of our Provincial Scout Commissioner, able to participate in the World Jamboree at Godollo. A contingent consisting of Scouts Parthasarathy, Venkateswaralu, Rover G. R. Naidu and Commissioners Alan C. Mackay and Ari Cowder with Mr. V. S. Rathnasabapathy, Provincial Organising Secretary as the contingent leader have left the shores of India on the 13th of this month by "S. S. Castalia" of the Anchor Line. They are looking forward to the glorious times they are going to have in the Jamboree and their tours and we on our part are looking forward to interesting and vivid accounts of their doings abroad. Need we say that they are sure to send in their contributions in the shape of interesting articles to the South India Boy Scout and we know that we will be flooded with welcome news from them by every mail.

On behalf of ourselves and every reader of the South India Boy Scout we wish them bon voyage and a safe and happy return.

The Wood Badge:

Will all Scouters who have either partly or fully completed Scout, Cub, and/or Rover Wood Badge courses kindly communicate before the 1st of August 1933, with the Assistant Provincial Scout Commissioner for Training, c/o P. O. Box 424, Triplicane, Madras, giving information on the following particulars:

Name.

Age.

Address.

Rank.

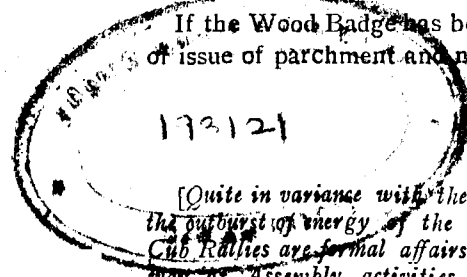
Educational Qualifications.

Scout Experience (giving dates and details)

Wood Badge Part I, Cub, Scout, and/or Rover, number of certificate, date of issue, and by whom.

Part. II. Camp attended, when and under whom, date of issue of certificate, and number.

If the Wood Badge has been completed, date of issue of parchment and number.



[Quite in variance with the wilder spirits and the outburst of energy of the little boys the usual Cub Rallies are formal affairs. The same routine way of Assembly, activities and dispersal. The following is taken from the 'Scouter' of June 1933, and is intended for the Cubs. It not only provides items of activity for the boys but also is useful as display of cub efficiency and activity in such items as First aid, jungle dances, etc.]

A Swatting Fight.

Every Cub had a nicely blown-up balloon tied close against the point of his scarf on his back. A big circle was whitewashed on the ground. Mowgli (with tiger-skin round him) came on the ground first and gave a call. The Cubs then came doubling on (ponies' trot) right round the circle. On Mowgli's whistle they halted and gave the Grand Howl.

Then all joined hands, Mowgli waved them round to the right, and skipping round they sang that song "Mowgli went into the Jungle, the Jungle, the Jungle, etc., and what did Mowgli see?" They then stood steady and listened for Mowgli, who said "Frogs!". All the Cubs turned, and hopped like frogs immediately outwards from the circle. At Mowgli's whistle they hurried back, joined hands, and waited for his waving signal to skip round singing again. The second time Mowgli said "Crabs!" All Cubs turned right, and went on hands and toes crawling sideways away from the circle. The third time Mowgli said "Tortoises," and again the Cubs about turned, and crawled slowly with hands turned inwards, every now and then closing up and keeping still as though drawing into their shells. When back in the circle again, Mowgli held up four fingers to remind them this was the fourth time, when they had to change the singing to "What did Mowgli do?"

After an appreciable pause Mowgli shouted "Swatted Bluebottles!" And then ensued a

The information is urgently required by Imperial and All-India Head Quarters, so, we hope there will be a ready response to this request.

Good Scouting, Editor, S. I. B. S.

Cub Rallies.

battle royal, the Cubs dashing about and popping each other's balloons by clapping them between their hands. As each Cub's balloon was popped he ran to the white line, and knelt down with head in like a tortoise. To save time, Mowgli had a pin to pop the balloons of any boys who were left too long. When the whole circle was complete with crouching Cubs, Mowgli blew the whistle and they sprang to the alert. He then took off his tiger-skin, laid it in the centre, gave the order "right turn" and went into the circle as leader of the Cubs for the Jungle Dance "The death of Shere Khan." Everyone said the item was splendid, and there was tremendous laughter at the hopping frogs and crawling crabs, etc.

In order to get all the Packs doing it exactly the same, I made my "Old Wolves" Pack do everything, just as the Cubs would, a couple of times at my Cubmasters' training class. So they were all able to teach their boys alike. We had one rehearsal of all the Cubs together with smaller, cheaper balloons.

Called to Higher Service.

In loving Memory of Scouter T. S. Shunmugam Pillai, Scoutmaster of Mandiramurthy High School, Tinnevely.

One of the oldest Scouters in the District, a great enthusiast in the game of Scouting, a good man, and a friend to all.

May his soul rest in peace.

K. G. Padmanabha Rao, M. A.,

at Dehra Dun on 7th July '33.

In loving memory of K.G. Padmanabha Rao of the Survey of India. A good and loyal friend and a Scout in the real sense of the word.

May his soul rest in peace.

P. O. R.

9. Provincial and State Councils: Keeping in with the policy of the Boy Scouts Association, the exact details of the organisation of the Provincial or State Councils are left to the Province or the State. But the Bye-Laws and the organisation should be approved by the All-India Headquarters through the Chief Commissioner before they can come into force. There are, however, a few conditions to fulfil. The first two sections clearly show that it should not be a department of the Government though there is no objection to the Government and its officials co-operating with the Scout Association, but they do so only in their private capacity. The Provincial or State Commissioners and their assistants are appointed by the Chief Commissioner and they cannot be salaried men while the councils can take in salaried men as Organising Commissioners or Organising Secretaries.

While the rules mention only two such alternative titles, we find the title of such paid workers differing in many places. With the increase of such full-timed officers in the movement who are appointed not only over a Province or State but also over small areas as Districts and Local Associations, the rule should be so amended as to define their ranks and their uniform in the Movement. As it has been already pointed out previously, the position of the full-timed workers is not at all clearly stated.

While enumerating the functions of the Provincial or State Councils, it is clearly shown that the Councils are responsible for all Scout activities in their own areas. The publication of literature, especially in vernaculars is to be encouraged by the Councils. This does not mean that they should try to replace all the existing books by issuing original works, but they should try to deal with local situations. The publication of the pamphlet "Scouting in Schools" by the Madras Provincial Council is an example of such a publication.

9 (a) Divisional and District Scout Councils control a divisional or a district area. The president of such a Council may be appointed or the appointment only approved by the Provincial Council. When the President is elected by the Divisional or District Council and such election is only approved by the Provincial Council, it should lay down definitely the procedure, etc. This is to ensure the welfare of the movement.

The District or Divisional Council is only advisory, and restricted to its own area. It

should help the Local Associations without interfering with their independence or initiative. Every such District or Divisional Council should have a Scout Commissioner.

The Divisional Council should necessarily form various Local Associations if it wants to see Scouting prosper in its area. But unhappily we find the District Council working only in a limited area in most of the cases in our Province.

10. Local Associations: It is to be noted here that while the President and the members of a District Council may be appointed by the Provincial or State Council, the Local Association is a spontaneous and independent expression of the local public opinion. The aim is to get the co-operation of the public and other organisations for boys in that area. It is definitely mentioned in para 2 that the co-operation of the other boy organisations is to be sought for by the Local Association. The Bye-Laws are to be approved by the Provincial or State Council before they can come into force and the Rules book gives a specimen set in Appendix A of the P. O. R.

All the office bearers are elected annually by the Local Association. The Local Association should be in a small area as a taluk or a small municipal Division in a Town. Efficient Secretary in a Local Association is essentially an asset to the movement and the chairman of the Executive should not be normally a Group officer, that is he should be an independent citizen and influential in the locality with Scout interests and knowledge. All warranted ranks in Local Associations are members of the Executive. Every Section (namely Scout, Cub or Rover Scout section in each group) has a vote and so the assistants are not allowed to vote.

Group officers are not eligible to be Presidents of the Local Association, so as to avoid prejudicial interests and also to rope in an influential outsider to lend his name. It is also recognised by the Rules that a Local Association may have a full-timed or part-time salaried Secretary for the Local Association.

The functions of the Local Association stated here under this rule clearly show that it is in charge of all activities in its area. It is directly responsible for each individual unit in the area and its officers. It is in charge of officers who are honorary and non-executive. The Local Association should see that rules

are complied with. The Registration and suspension of a Scout or a Scouter is within its jurisdiction. Every detail of Scout work as instruction or examination in Scout tests and badges are also within its limits.

Its finance should be raised locally and with the help of the Group. It is essential that all Group accounts are also scrutinised by the Local Association. Every Local Association should have its own Commissioner and the rule when amended should include this also, which is now omitted.

11. State Associations are affiliated to the Indian Headquarters on the definite undertaking that it has the approval of the Ruler of the State and that it would keep with the training given in Scouting for Boys, Wolf Cubs Hand Book, and Rovering to Success. The Indian Headquarters leaves the internal administration to the State Association itself.

12. Scout Groups: A Group should have normally all the three sections to ensure continuity and give scope for general boys' work in the area.

A Cub, Scout or Rover Scout can be a member of only one Group unless under Rule 78 (c) when a boy can also work in a school troop and home troop and it is compulsory that they should be in different towns or villages. This is provided to see that a boy may have Scout activities during his vacation. It has been found that some Scouts and Rover Scouts are regular members of more than one troop in one area or town and it should be noted that it is prejudicial to the interests of Scouting.

A Group Scoutmaster is necessary for each Group and he may be in charge of any one of the sections (normally in charge of the Scout section). But it is better to have a fourth

individual to co-ordinate the work of the various sections of the Group.

Registration of each group is very important and it is annual. An open body can enrol members from all places while a "controlled" one can enroll only boys under its control. A school "controlled" group should take in only members from the school. If it takes outsiders the registration should be altered to "open". The Scouter nominated by the controlling authority is accepted by the Local Association and leaves the responsibility of selection to them, unless there is grave danger. In case of open troops the Local Association must approve.

The Group Council is composed of all Scouters of the Group and that is the place where all details of actual working and difference of opinions are discussed and settled. The Group Scoutmaster is the chairman of the Council and he represents the common opinion of the Group Council in the Group Committee where parents of the Scouts also have a place. The Group Committee discusses finance, propaganda, employment of scouts, etc.

The Group officers are appointed or retired in a "controlled" unit with the cognizance and approval of the Local Associations while in an "open" unit it must be approved of by the Local Association.

Group property is in the hands of the Group while it is running, but when it is disbanded the question of ownership comes. There should be a written document witnessed by parents as to the ownership of the property if the Group is disbanded.

Every Group should maintain correct accounts that should be annually audited by the Local Association.

(To be continued.)

How to Run a Troop (II).

The Second Meet:

Preparation: Before you actually begin to work out these programmes read the introductory note "Explanation of Scouting" in Scouting for Boys in India (including the foreword) and chap. X of the same. Read also "Aids to Scoutmastership" by the Chief Scout. These contain hints for the Scoutmaster to play the Game.

Read Yarn 1 yourself. Two days before the due date of the meeting put up on the notice board selected names. Inform them to come there ready for the meeting at a fixed time.

Get a group prayer song as Tagore's Morning song. Sing it yourself and see whether it is the correct tune, if not get at it.

Ask your assistant to get two group games and two interpatrol games ready. Group games as "Scout meets Scout", "Tiger and Lamb", and interpatrol games as a simple relay.

Divide the whole lot of boys into two patrols of 6 each and appoint a Patrol Leader for each of them. Spot out also probable seconds in each. Select a few names of familiar animals or birds for the Patrol names. Practice the Patrol cries, yourself, to be demons-

trated at the meeting later. Get a Yarn ready on "Kim"; read if possible the original book Kim by Rudyard Kipling.

Ask your Assistant to get ready 24 assorted articles for Kim's Game and also two attendance cards one for each patrol, on which model they have to do later on.

Be punctual. Never begin the meet before or after the fixed time. If you are there earlier and also some of the boys, engage them in an interesting chat.

Programme: (one hour and a half)

1. Assemble at the Scout Club Room or the meeting place as fixed before and Prayer. (5 m.)

2. A Group Game "Tiger and Lamb" (10 m.)

3. Then divide them into two Patrols, appoint the Patrol Leaders and give out the suggestive list of Patrol names. If they offer something good, accept it. Demonstrate the cries. Patrols to practice. (10 m.)

4. Inter Patrol: "Simple Relay." (5 m.)

5. Sing-song practice "Tagore's Song." (5 m.)

6. Disperse for "Scout Meets Scout".

Instructions to be clearly explained as on page 54 of S. for B. Fix up a time limit, say 15 minutes and explain the whistle call to assemble after it at the Meeting place. (20 m.)

7. Yarn by Scoutmaster on "Kim." (10 m.)

8. "Kim's Game" arranged by Assistant Scoutmaster. (5 m.)

9. Another active game as "Tunnel ball." (10 m.)

10. Troop comes round you for dispersal.

Horse shoe formation alone to be explained. When command "Troop Disperse" is given

Patrol Leaders should step forward one step to the front and salute (not the Scout Salute now) and then say "Patrol follow" and double up. Practice this 2 or 3 times till they are sure. Insist on the Patrol order of the Patrol Leader being on the right of his patrol and also meaning of one long blast and the rally call on the whistle. (10 m.)

11. Disperse.

12. Call the Patrol Leaders and hand over to them the attendance cards and ask them to select a second for their patrol and report at the next Troop meet. Show them even from the beginning that you are placing entire confidence in them.

Now that you have begun the work you may have to hunt for materials for your work. You would find the following books and literature very useful in your work.

1. "Scouting for Boys in India" by the Chief Scout.

2. "Aids to Scoutmastership" by the Chief Scout.

3. "Quest of the Boy" by Dr. Griffin.

4. "Patrol System and Letters to a Patrol Leader" by Roland Philips.

5. "The Scout Way" by V. C. Barclay.

6. "The Boy Scouts" by Gilcraft.

7. "How to run a Troop" by Ernest Young.

8. "Scouting in the Tropics."

9. "School Scout Troops" by Reynolds.

10. "Scouting out of Doors" by Gilcraft.

11. "Book of Games" by Gilcraft.

12. "Games for Scouts" by Mackenzie.

13. "Policy, Organisation and Rules."

14. Back Numbers of S. I. B. S. and "Scouter."

Every month you would find a new set of Games in the South India Boy Scout and the "Scouter" and this would carry you on well in your work.

GAMES.

A Staff Race.

Make the fellows race to, and round, a chair with a staff behind their knees, and their arms behind this and clasped in front. Anyone who lets his hands go, has to start again. (After the fashion of "Cock fighting.")

Fanning Paper.

This is a favourite relay race. Each fellow has to fan, with a plate or piece of cardboard, a small piece of paper up the room to a small

circle into which he has to get it completely. The trouble starts when there are several papers in. When the next Scout comes, in fanning his own, he fans the others out! The papers should be slightly curled.

Paper Chains.

Have plenty of paper and pins. The first Patrol to make the longest paper chain that will support itself when held at the ends, in a certain time, wins. Then race to tidy up!

Under the Bridge.**A Game for Cubs.**

Arrange the Pack in four teams to form a cross. The first two Cubs in each team face each other, and hold each other's hands, forming a "bridge." These two remain still throughout the game.

At the word "Go!" the remaining Cubs in each team run in file to the right of their

"bridge," and continue running round the circle until the words "The Bridge is Open" are called out. The "bridges" immediately raise their arms to make high arches, and each team continues running in the same direction until it reaches its own "bridge," when it passes under it, falling in as a file with each Cub's hands on the shoulders of the boy in front of him, and all facing their own "bridge."

Rover Scouting in South India (II).**The High School Rover Scout.**

The Rules of the Boy Scouts Association require that a boy who has to be admitted into the Rover Scouts should be 17 years of age and it is also recommended that the Rover Scout Investiture should be at 18th year. Therefore we may meet in the High School only boys of 17 and 18 years of age, those who are just entering the Rover Scouts.

Sometimes we find a few boys of 20 or 21 years. Rightly or wrongly the efficiency of the boy is tested, now-a-days, by the examination passing capacity and getting marks. The school authorities, the parents and also the boys judge by the same standard. We are not going to discuss the merits or demerits of such an opinion, as we have to accept the circumstances as they are. The average boy completes his High School career in his 16th year and can we under these circumstances place a boy 20 or 21 as an example to the other boys. A boy 20 or 21 years old might have either begun the education late or stopped in some class for more than a year.

Sooner or later the presence of such grown up boys in a High School starts trouble. Either they might lead the younger ones astray or feel their presence in the class irksome. Unable to fight with the drudgery of reading year after year the same things, or unable to bear the brunt of the inscrutable joke on their ignorance and age these older boys might treat their teachers with scant respect. Even though these grown up boys are usually treated with respect in the High School, the trouble starts when the younger ones and they are put together.

We shall discuss some of the activities that these grown-up boys might take up with profit through Rover scouting. Hereunder some such activities are suggested and many more would suggest themselves to the Rover Scouts and their Leaders. Every Rover Scout should remember that "Rovering is not" a Spare

Time Activity," but a way of looking at life as an adventure in the "Service of God and the Community" and that "Rovering is carrying on Scouting and the Scout Spirit into every department of man's life in the world."

1. At School: The Head of the institution should help these young men and co-operate with the Rover Scout Leader in his work. If only definite responsibility is given to these older boys, they would benefit not only themselves but also their school in general. Here are a few suggestions towards the same.

1. Custodians of Sports articles.
2. Librarians of their class and school libraries.
3. Maintaining Marks registers (a trial would convince others of its value).
4. School Vigilance Committees against litter louts and insanitation.
5. Helping in School Sports, and preparing score sheets, name cards, equipment, etc.
6. Line referees, track supervisors, etc., during sports.
7. Helping visitors, controlling crowds at school functions.
8. Taking charge of small children during big school gatherings when parents come.
9. First Aid Box and Centre at the School.
10. Taking charge of boys indisposed during school hours till they reach home.
11. Helping the school in its annual dramas, entertainments, anniversaries, etc.

2. In his own Scout Group: There are plenty of opportunities for any well-meaning and efficient Rover Scout. Though High School Rover Scouts might not be old enough to be instructors, they may at least help the Scouters and Instructors to carry on their Scoutcraft and instruction classes.

1. Maintaining Group Log, Libraries, etc.
2. Quartermastering.

3. Helping Scouters to collect Games, materials.

4. Finding new camp sites.

5. Planning for Wide Games as Treasure Hunt, etc.

6. Preparation for Camp.

7. Repairing Camp gear, Troop Headquarters, etc.

8. Helping Instructors in Swimming, Signalling.

9. For Packs—food arrangements in Camp.

10. Making new equipment for Troop Headquarters as Signalling Flags, shelves, etc.

11. Helping for Troop concerts, camp fires.

12. Arranging for visits to nearby places.

3. To himself: This is the period of self-preparation and should not be wasted. Definite attempts should be made to improve oneself.

1. Training himself for Instructor's Badge in Ambulance, Signaller, Swimmer.

2. Advanced Scouting as Hiking, Mapping, Pioneer, Tracking, etc.

3. Discussions about future careers.

4. Scout Law discussions and practice.

5. Preliminary vocational training for future life as Typewriting, Accounting, Literature, etc.

6. Religious lectures and discussions.

7. Physical development through specialisation.

8. Team Games and sports as Tennis, Football.

9. Literature on Scouting and Scoutcraft.

4. To others: The High School Rover Scout need not very much worry himself about the community service. The Rover Scout Leader would take him if necessary. Let him make his Home happy first.

1. Maintain household Accounts.

2. Purchases, etc., for his home.

3. Laundry, milk and other routine work.

4. Fuel collection, storage for winter, etc.

5. Supervision of periodical clearing of the House.

6. Looking after cattle at home.

7. Attend to sick people, if any, at home.

8. Look after Parent's and brothers' bike, etc.

9. Washing his own clothes.

10. Always cheerful himself and cheering others.

and many more such things.

Scrawls for Scouters.**Public Help.**

Some scouters are apt to grouse about the lack of support from the locality in their Troop work, but when they complain, we believe that they have not given the Public a fair chance.

If one would think over the development of the Boy Scout Movement from its inception, not only in England but also in India, the support it has received from the Public is something wonderful.

If the tree has grown from the little seed sown at the Brown Sea Island, and if Scouting has prospered in India since its inception by Dr. Besant, it is due to the support that has continually been given to Scouting from its earliest days.

In fact, it was Public opinion that was mainly responsible for the organisation of the Indian Boy Scouts Association and later the amalgamation of the two associations in India.

If only we tackle the people the right way they always respond. But we should only know the right way and the right people.

It would not do to rub one the wrong way and get the inevitable trouble later.

Scribbler had of late several occasions to witness the arrangements made for the Camps, both in the case of private troops and Training Courses for Scouters.

These camps showed that if only we approach the public with the right spirit, excellent work and co-operation would result.

* * * *

There are some Scouters who are quite anxious to rope in the Public, but somehow they lack confidence in them and fail to win their help.

* * * *

There is yet another type of Scouters who have plenty of local support at their disposal but fail to find work for them.

* * * *

In the first case the Scouter is like the proverbial guide who describes all the details, whether it interests the visitors or not.

* * * *

The other Scouter, who has support but fails to find work for the public should try to improve himself. He would not only lose an opportunity of better Scouting in his troop but also fail to interest the people and thereby exclude the probable men in Scout Associations.

* * * *

The easiest way to interest the public is to send them copies of "About those Boy Scouts" by the Chief Scout and other pamphlets on Scouting intended for parents and the public.

* * * *

Once these people get interested in the work, perhaps the Scouter would be at his wit's end to provide them with work to do.

* * * *

One thing that every Scouter should bear in mind is that, as soon as such definite task is allocated to one man, the Scouter should leave the work entirely to him and limit himself to suggestions occasionally.

* * * *

Here are some such activities for the public man to do.

1. Forming Troop Committees, 2. Troop Treasurers, 3. Instructors and Examiners in special subjects, 4. Members of Local Associations, 5. Helping the troop in collecting funds, etc., 6. Helping in selection of camp sites etc., 7. Arranging Hikes, camps, etc., 8. Collecting camp equipment, helping in its transport, etc., in the Troop, 9. Direct contribution to funds of the Troop, 10. Presentation of equipment, materials, etc., for regular troop hobbies etc.

* * * *

There are heaps of such occasions to interest the people in the boys and their work.

* * * *

There is also another use for such co-operation from the public. People would get interested in the work of the Troop and would be influenced as such. There may be as a result of that an increase in the strength of his troop or more scout Troops in the locality and should we say, better citizens.

Scribbler.



Scout Wood Badge Part II Camp, Periyakulam.

By Courtesy of]

[The Sunday Chronicle.

**THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL BOY
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR
RECEIPTS.**

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance on 1st April 1932 :—							
Cash :—							
In Savings Bank Account No. 1	...	31	14	4			
In Savings Bank Account No. 2	...	3,052	9	6			
In Imperial Bank of India, Current Account	...	113	0	7			
With the Secretary	...	382	1	8			
					3,579	10	1
„ Subscriptions and Donations :—							
Grant from Government of Madras	...	7,500	0	0			
Grant from Corporation of Madras	...	250	0	0			
Public Subscriptions and Donations	...	125	0	0			
Donations towards Provident Fund	...	400	0	0			
					8,275	0	0
„ Registration Fees	...				663	6	0
„ Sale of Scout Magazines	...				1,292	14	8
„ Sale of Scout Diaries	...				190	14	6
„ Sale of Scout Badges	...				1,793	7	0
„ Sale of Wood Badges	...				1	8	0
„ Miscellaneous	...				10	14	9
„ Refund of Advances	...				315	0	0
„ First Instalment of Royalty from Publisher, A. I. B. S. Diary	...				50	0	0
„ Interest :—							
Savings Bank Account No. 1	...	88	6	5			
Savings Bank Account No. 2	...	46	8	0			
					134	14	5

Total ... 16,307 9 5

R. KRISHNARAO BHONSLE,
Honorary Treasurer.

**SCOUTS ASSOCIATION, MADRAS.
THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1933.**

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By purchase of Books and Pamphlets	...				120	0	6
„ Purchase of Badges	...				1,292	7	5
„ Cost of Scout Magazines, Printing and Postage, etc.	...				878	10	3
„ Salaries	...				6,678	0	0
„ Travelling Batta and Conveyance Expenses	...				951	4	0
„ Printing and Stationery	...				221	14	6
„ Postages, Telegrams and Contingencies	...				433	15	9
„ Public Function Expenses	...				235	8	0
„ Rates and Taxes	...				336	0	6
„ Fire Insurance	...				60	0	0
„ Audit Fees	...				50	0	0
„ Repairs to Buildings	...				261	0	0
„ Repairs to Portrait	...				10	0	0
„ Repairs to Cycle	...				13	9	0
„ Gratuity to Mr. Thaddaeus	...				250	0	0
„ Stanley Park Expenses	...				150	0	0
„ Advances to Staff	...				225	0	0
„ Contribution to Provident Fund	...				845	0	0
„ Bank Charges	...				5	1	0
„ Balance on 31st March 1933 :—							
In Savings Bank Account No. 1	...	3,120	4	9			
In Savings Bank Account No. 2	...	99	1	6			
In Imperial Bank of India, Current Account	...	57	15	3			
With the Secretary	...	12	13	0			
					3,290	2	6

Total ... 16,307 9 5

We have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the books and vouchers produced to us and found the same in accordance therewith.

FRASER & ROSS,
MADRAS, 12th June 1933.

Chartered Accountants,
Registered Accountants.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE BOYS' SECTION.

Thought for the month.

" Slowly rolls the march of ages,
Slowly grows the forest king ;

Slowly to perfection cometh
Every great and glorious thing."

Ourselves.

Dear brothers,

Though I have not had opportunities of writing directly to you, through the columns of the Boys' Section till now, I have always been keenly watching how you have all been faring all these days. It now gives me the greatest pleasure to write to you at least for a few months and get to know you better.

By this time your Editor, Mr. V. S. Ratnasabhpathy will have left the shores of India with the Madras Contingent of Boy Scouts to represent us in that great gathering of World Boy Scouts in Hungary in August next. He has promised to give every month interesting accounts of the Jamboree and experiences of their tour in Europe. I know you will be pleased to

read them and will be eagerly looking forward to those articles from him. Meanwhile I have tried to give you some matter by the courtesy of the "Dawn" a very bright troop magazine conducted by the Young India Boy Scouts and I hope you will find it interesting. May I request you to remember that this section is your own, your very own and it is you that has to make it successful. So please send any little article, stories, etc., that you can write and send them along to the Managing Editor, South India Boy Scout, P. O. Box 424, Triplicane, Madras, as often as you can. Even a line will be welcome. So do your best. Wishing you all good Scouting.

Yours in the Brotherhood,
Managing Editor.

Our Brothers Abroad.

YOU are probably aware that there are three million Boy Scouts all the world over dressed just in the same way almost as you are, and doing the same things that you do as a scout. The Editor is glad to have the chance of giving you short accounts of boy scouts from all parts of the world.

Siam:

The Siamese Boy Scouts wear a very smart uniform. Blue Shirts and shorts, yellow scraf and black felt scout hat turned up on the left side. The hat badge consists of a yellow and black cockade surmounted by their scout badge a tiger's head. The late king of Siam, King Rama

VI was the first founder and President of the Siamese Boy Scouts Association, and was so enthusiastic over the Movement that he instituted it in all Schools in Siam. To-day, practically every schoolmaster in Siam is a Scoutmaster. The total number of scouts in Siam is a little over 40,000.

Hungary:

This is the country in which the International World Jamboree is to be held this year. Probably you know that our Province has sent two scouts, one Rover and two Commissioners as its representatives for this great world gathering. The Jamboree is to be held at the Capital or very near it, Buda Pesth, in a place called Godollo

Park. Your Editor Mr. V. S. Rathnasabbapathy has gone in charge of the Madras Party. Well, now! Are you not happy to feel that your own Editor has had the good fortune to tell the 50,000 Boy Scouts that will gather there, of your Madras Scouts? If you happen to look closely at the crown on the Hungarian Scout Badge which is our familiar Arrow head badge with a crown on it, you will notice that the cross on the top of the crown is badly bent. This happened when the crown was stolen 500 years ago. You will also be interested to know that the Hungarian Scout wears a tuft on the left of his hat. This is a special white grass which grows in their country and is called 'orphan's hair' and the Hungarian Scouts wear this as a national symbol when they go abroad. Don't you wish that our Indian Boy Scouts had their own badge and their own national emblem so that the world might know that you are Indian above all things?

Japan:

The "Shonendan Nippon Renmei" (Japanese Boy Scouts Association). The

Jap Boy Scout wears khaki shirt and shorts with a green scarf having a white border. Above the right hand pocket is a green ribbon with white Japanese lettering. Their Scout Badge is the Arrow Head and Scroll. The Association has a membership of over 50,000.

The United States of America:

Their uniform is entirely of Khaki and their Scout Badge is an arrow head surmounted by an eagle.

The American Scouts do a great deal of camping and hiking. This is even extended to the winter season, which gives them fine opportunities for tracking and other winter activities. Many Troops have log cabins for their headquarters.

Probably you do not know that it was through a good turn done by a British Boy Scout in London to an American gentleman in 1909 that the Boy Scouts of America was started. There are nearly a million Boy Scouts in America.

How to wear the Uniform

Well! Brother Scouts, you must all excuse me when I say that most of us still do not pay as much attention as we ought to, to our appearance. One thing we should always bear in mind is the fact that as long as men continue to be human, men will always be judged by the outward appearance and the dress they wear.

A neat looking, tidy, well-dressed boy is really a thing much liked by every one. Most of us as soon as our parades are over roll up our uniform in a bundle and throw them in a corner and never look at the bundle until the next parade comes round. One can imagine the appearance of a scout who appears in such a uniform. I happened to drop in accidentally at the residence of one of the Scouts and to my astonishment I found that his little brothers and sisters were making a very good use of his scout hat as a basket for storing their toys!



I saw the Scout at the next parade with the same hat and it looked as if it was made of paper and the whole dress had a hang-dog appearance.

Have your hats neatly ironed, and kept off from the reach of your little brothers and sisters at home. Have your shirts and

shorts neatly folded and ironed as well, and last but not least, wear your badges in the proper places and have them pinned or stitched on neatly. Remember that "Apparel oft proclaims the—BOY SCOUT"

Just turn up your All-India Boy Scout Diary—I am sure you have your own copy by this time—and you will find a picture with the heading "How to wear your Uniform."

Some common accidents and ailments and home remedies for the same.

Snake Bites:

1. Plant used:

Gigantic Swallow Wart (English) Eruk-kam Chedi (Tamil)

Take three big withered leaves of the plant and mix with 20 or 30 pepper corns. Grind well together and make into a pill and swallow at once.

2. Plant used:

Indian Squill (English) Nari Vengayam (Tamil)

Take one of these onions and pound with vinegar, apply to the bite. *It must be used for external application only as it is a poison.*

3. Plant used:

One Glanded seena (English) Ponnairai (Tamil)

Take a green root of this plant, pound with 20-30 pepper corns, make into pills and swallow at once.

Remember, in all cases of snake bite, the remedies must be applied at once or as soon as possible, for DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Stings of poisonous insects such as scorpions, etc.:

1. Common Garlic (English) Vellai Poondu (Tamil)

Take a common garlic and squeeze out the juice and dip a clean cloth in it. Then from the cloth squeeze ONE DROP of the juice into the *right eye* if the sting is on the left side of the body and *vice versa*.

2. Plant used:

English name not known Nayruvi (Tamil)

Take some leaves. Rub the affected part with them for 4 or 5 minutes so as to rub in the juice. Remove the leaves and apply a little castor oil to the affected part.

3. Plant used:

Gigantic Swallow Wart (English) Eruk-kam Chedi (Tamil)

Apply 3 or 4 drops of the milk of this plant to the spot immediately.

Stomach Ache, Colic Etc.

1. Plant used:

Drum Stick tree (English) Murunga Maram (Tamil)

Take a handful of drum stick leaves, mix with some common salt, pound and drink a few drops of the juice squeezed out of the pounded mixture. This is useful in cases of wind and indigestion.

2. Common Ginger (English) Inji (Tamil)

Take half an ounce of dry or green ginger, pound it and add half a bottle of hot water. Leave for a few minutes and then strain before it gets cool. Take two ounces of this mixture every half hour or hour.

Your grandmother knows many little tips like this. Ask her to tell you some of these home remedies and let the Editor know. Will you?

How to tell the time by your own shadow during the day time.

Many of you, scouts may not be the proud owners of watches, so I give you a little dodge by which you can easily determine the time during the day time, without anybody's help. You will find that with a little practice you become experts in telling the time and the time you arrive at by your calculations will be very accurate. Try it and let the Editor know. You probably know of methods of finding time in the nights without a watch. If you do, why not write to the Boys' Section?

Stand upright on a level ground in the direction of the shadow cast, and measure the length of it by your feet. The length required should not be in feet and inches, but in foot steps. When measuring, be careful to keep your feet touching each other, *i. e.*, the heel of one foot touching the toes of the other and not forgetting to include the step on which you stand. The number of foot steps that you get by such measurement should be multiplied by TWO and then ELEVEN added to the product. With this you divide 210 and the quotient represents the naligais after sunrise if it is before noon; to sunset if it is after 12 noon.

2½ naligais is equal to one hour.

The Ambulance Badge.

The most important of all the Public Service badges of a Scout, Ambulance is among the best—for it is most needed. It is easy to pass the test and obtain the badge but a Scout should not stop with getting the badge but must go a step beyond. He should always wait for an opportunity to use his knowledge of First Aid and to tell you the fact there are plenty of opportunities which we carelessly let go without even devoting a moment's thought over them.

You get cuts, scratches and other small accidents during a game of foot ball, cricket, hockey and other games. Carry always a small first aid box containing a few medicines and roller bandages in your pocket

Example:

Supposing that the length of your shadow is 5 foot steps. Multiplying 5 by 2 we get 10. Adding 11 to this we have 21. If we divide 210 by 21 we get 10 as quotient. This represents 10 naligais. 2½ naligais go to make one hour, so 10 naligais will give us 4 hours. The sun rises approximately at 6 o'clock and the clock time is therefore 6 plus 4 or 10. That is, the time is 10 o'clock. You can be more accurate if you can get the exact time of sunrise or sunset (you get the information from our panchangams or the daily newspapers. Then your time will be more accurate.

In the morning the shadow is cast towards the west and in the evening towards the east. In the afternoon, hours you get by the calculation must be subtracted from the time of sunset. For example, if it is 5 foot steps we know it is 10 naligais. If the observation is made in the morning, it is 10 naligais or 4 hours after sunrise. If it is afternoon it means 10 naligais or 4 hours to sunset. Taking the sunset to be 6 P. M., it only means 6 minus 4 or 2 o'clock.

whenever you go to your school or for play and you will be surprised to see that within about a couple of days you would have treated a dozen accidents and your box would be emptied.

Try and keep a list of accidents that you have treated and note also any ideas of improvements that have struck you. This helps you a great deal. Each patrol must have a First Aid scout who will keep with him a first aid box which can be taken whenever and wherever the Patrol happens to get out. Well brother scouts let me know if you have any further suggestions in this direction.

Patrol Leader's Page.

The "Scout Law".

THE numerous pitfalls and difficulties it is easy for a lad to fall into, are but to be expected. The Scout law gives much assistance in sweeping these obstacles aside. To a lad who has just joined the Scouts, the Law may seem hard to adhere to; but those who have a high sense of distinction and a moral breeding which is born in them, find that with a little exertion of the will, this good character can be retained. What good is a boy who has not got this character.

There are various codes, laws and morals which govern our every day life and the life of those around us. For the Boy Scouts, there exists something more his own special law with principles which appeal to him in his daily life. "When a boy has learnt to distinguish between right and wrong, good and evil, it is essential that he should be provided with a code or a list of rules, upon which to model his thoughts and actions. The law should be both simple and real, and it should lend to inspire the boy to what is noble and chivalrous, it should not merely restrict a boy's actions by exhorting "Don't do this", and "Don't do that". It should encourage him to form ideals.

Whether a scout is real or not depends on how he carries out the Scout Law. It is in the latter that the higher ideals of the movement are contained, the training and development of mind, body, soul and character, and it is by no means easy for the young Tenderfoot to understand this underlying spirit of scouting by his own endeavour and example. He must teach and explain the Scout Law to the Recruit, having the remainder of the Tenderfoot tests to be coached by his second. The law being so important requires an older boy, who has generally speaking, more influence and a better insight into the boy himself.

Of course it is a very easy task for a Patrol Leader or for anybody for a matter of that, to teach a recruit to recite glibly the scout law, but it is quite another thing to explain its meaning and ideals. It is no use hammering into a boy's head a multitude of facts. They do not stick. The Patrol Leaders must let the boy think for himself and not do all the thinking. The effect will be lasting. Do not try to explain the law at once. We have it in from time to time in carrying out Patrol Leaders work or games, etc.

It is of no use for the Patrol Leader to expect his Scouts to keep the law if he himself does not keep it. "Example is better than precept" and there is no more fitting proverb than this.

The Duties of a Leader to his Patrol, Scoutmasters & Troop.

His watchword must be practical sympathy. He must take a personal interest in each member of his Patrol, must take the trouble to understand the character of each and treat him accordingly. He must show tact, *i. e.*, if one of his scouts is a slacker, the best way to wake him up may be to threaten to turn him out of the Patrol; on the other hand the best way may be to speak to him very kindly and persuade him. The Patrol Leader must learn to find out which of these methods to use. In either case he must not do it in anger but thinking of the good of the Patrol. He should visit his scouts if they are ill. He should try to help each one impartially to pass the tests and win badges. In order to do all these things well and to keep up interest and keenness he should often consult the scouts as to their ideas and wishes, and should make plans and programmes beforehand.

General information for Scouters & Rovers visiting Kashmir.

1. You can enjoy a glorious holiday in the beautiful country and have plenty of healthy outdoor life in the midst of lovely nature. Coming to Kashmir is a great adventure and an unique opportunity for those who love life and are eager to gain experience in deeper measure than is possible in the over-strenuous unpeaceful life of everyday affairs.

2. Before starting for this happy valley please gather all possible information from friends, guides, Director of Visitors Bureau and Boy Scouts Office, Srinagar.

3. Inform the Scout Organising Secretary a month before the intending visit. This will bring you in touch with a brother scout or a Rover who will write to you and will prove a friend and a guide throughout.

4. In times of difficulty and trouble find out the nearest Scoutmaster or Cubmaster. He will gladly help you.

5. Dr. S. K. Atri, M. B., B. S., the author of *Kashmir Guide*, at First Bridge, Srinagar, and Professor Raghunath Sawhney M. SC., P. W. College (Rover Leader), Jammu, are the tried and trusted helpers and guides of visitors. Go and meet them. Both of them are jolly good fellows.

What to bring with you?

1. Bedding and clothes to suit all seasons,
2. Rs. 76-14-0 and expenses for visiting historical places on the way to and from Kashmir.
3. The 6th sense will tell the rest,

1. Railway fare.

From your place to Jammu and Rawalpindi to your place ...	Rs. A. P.
From your place to Rawalpindi and Jammu to your place ...	

2. Lorry Rs. 3 0 0	
Jammu to Srinagar ...	10 0 0
Srinagar to Rawalpindi ...	5 0 0
or	
Rawalpindi to Srinagar ...	11 0 0
Srinagar to Jammu ...	4 0 0
Srinagar to Gulmarg and back ...	2 0 0
Sopore to Srinagar ...	1 0 0
Srinagar to Pahalgam and back via Anantnag and Achabal ...	5 0 0

Note.—This includes Road tolls.

3. Boat Rs. 4 0 0	
Srinagar to Sopore via Ganderbal, Khirbhawani, Manasbal and Vulluar Lake ...	3 0 0
Srinagar to Nisbat and Back ...	1 0 0

4. Tongas Rs. 2 0 0	
Nigbat to Harwan and back ...	1 0 0
Tongas at Jammu and Srinagar ...	1 0 0

5. Ponies.	
At Pahalgam and Ganderbal and Gulmarg ...	1 8 0

6. Coolies ...	1 8 0
----------------	-------

7. Food Rs. 26 14 0	
For 30 days-simple square scouty meal-14 annas per day ...	26 14 0

8. Hire Rs. 3 0 0	
Of Rest Houses, Dak Bungalows and Shops Etc. ...	3 0 0

9. Simple curiosities Rs. 10 0 0	
1. Saffron. 2. Paper Machie. 3. Views of Kashmir. 4. Kangri. 5. Leather Bag. 6. Articles of embroidery. Wool, silk and wood carving etc. ...	10 0 0

10. Reserve ...	5 0 0
Total ...	76 14 0

Rupees seventy-six and annas fourteen only.
Experienced Scouters and Scouts have visited Kashmir within Rs. fifty only.

SHREE RAM,
Organising Secretary,
Jammu and Kashmir Boy Scouts
Association, Srinagar.

தென்னிந்திய வாலிபச் சாரான்

தமிழ் அநுபந்தம்.

ஆசிரியர் : த. பு. சந்தானகிருஷ்ணன், பி. ஏ., எஸ். டி.,

பள்ளிக்கூட டிப்ளடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், திருவள்ளூர்.

தோகுதி III.

ஜூலை 1933.

பகுதி 10

சுகாதார அபிமானிச் சின்னம்.

(Public Health Man's Badge.)

III

தற்காலத்தில் விசேஷமாகப் பலரைப் பீடித்துவரும் வியாதிகளில் கஷ்யரோகம் (Tuberculosis) ஒன்று. இத்தலைப்பில் அடங்குவது இருமல் மாதிரிமன்று. இருமல் இதன் சாந்தமான பாகம் என்று சொல்லலாம். இருமல் தொடங்கி உடலில் மற்ற பாகங்களைத் தாக்காமலும், உயிருக்கு அதிக ஆபத்தில்லாமலும் காச நோயாக நிலைபெறலாம். ஆனால் கஷ்யரோகம் அப்படிப்பட்டதன்று. உடல் வலிவற்றிருக்கும் காலத்தில் இவ்வியாதி தனக்கனுசுலமான காரணங்களைக்கண்டு நோயாளியைப் பீடிக்கும். ஆரம்ப நிலையில் மட்டுமே இவ்வியாதிக்கு சிகிச்சை செய்யக் கூடும் என்றும் நோய் முற்றிவிட்டால் பிறகு சிகிச்சையில் பலனில்லையென்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

இது சுவாசப்பை சம்பந்தமான வியாதியென்றாலும் உடலின் எந்தப் பாகத்தையுமே தாக்கவல்லதென்று வைத்தியர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். உடலின் இதோஷ்ண நிலை ஆரோக்கியமாயுள்ளவர்களுக்குள்ள 98.4 டிகிரியைவிட இரண்டொரு டிகிரி எப்போதும் அதிகமாகவே இருக்கும். இதுதான் இவ்வியாதியின் முதல் அடையாளம். இதோடு அல்லது சில நாட்களுக்குப் பிறகு இருமலும் ஆரம்பமாகும். அதன் பின் வர வர வலிவு குறைந்து உடலின் பாகங்கள் தத்தம் வேலையைச் சரிவர செய்யாமல் பல கோளாறுகளுக்குக் காரணமாகின்றன.

ஆகவே இந்நோய்க்கு முதற்காரணம் இயற்கையிலேயோ அல்லது வேறொரு நோயினின்றும் மீளும் போதோ உள்ள பலவீனமாகும். இது முற்றுவதற்குக் காரணங்கள் சுத்தக் காற்று வசதியில்லாமையும், வெளிச்ச வசதிக்குறைவும், சத்துள்ள உணவில்லாமையுமாகும்.

ஆரம்பத்திலேயே வைத்தியரிடம் காட்டி சிகிச்சை பெறுவதுடன் சுத்த காற்றும், நல்ல வெளிச்சமும் உள்ள இடத்தில் வசித்தும், சத்துள்ள பச்சைக் காய்கறி வகைகள், தவிடு நீக்கப்படாத அரிசி யல்லது

கோதுமை உணவு, சுத்தமான பால், ரசமுள்ள பழ வகைகள், பச்சைக் கோழிமுட்டை முதலியவற்றை மிதமாக உண்டும் நோய்ப் பெருகுவதைத் தடுக்கலாம். மொத்தத்தில், நாகரீகமென்று சொல்லப்பட்ட பல மாவு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட உணவுகளை நீக்கி நம் முன்னோர்கள் சாப்பிட்டுவந்த இயற்கை நிலை உணவுகளைச் சுத்தப் படுத்தி சாப்பிடுதலே முறை. இவற்றைத்தான் இப்போது நிபுணர்கள் 'வைட்டமின்' அடங்கிய உணவுகள் என்கிறார்கள். நாகரீகத்தின் காரணமாயேற்பட்டுள்ள கூட்டமான இடங்கள், தூசும் அசுத்தமும் தொழிற்சாலை முதலியவற்றின் புகையும், நிறைந்த காற்று, ஓய்வு நேரத்தையும் கட்டிடங்களில் அடைபட்டுக் கழித்தல்—முதலானவற்றை நீக்கி சுத்தமான காற்றோட்டமுள்ள இடங்களில் காலை மாலைகளில் உலாவி வருதலும், வேலை செய்யுமிடத்திலும் கூடியவரை காற்று வெளிச்ச வசதியை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுதலும் அவசியம்.

நோயின் ஆரம்ப சின்னங்கள் தோன்றி, மேற்கூறிய வசதிகளைத் தாம் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் பெறமுடியாதவர்கள் அங்கங்கே மேட்டுப் பாக்கான ஊர்களில் சுத்த காற்றும் சம இதோஷ்ண நிலையும் உள்ள பாகத்தில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஆரோக்கிய ஆக்ராமல் களில் வசித்து சிகிச்சை பெறவேண்டும். இத்தகைய இடங்கள் மதனபல்லியிலும், தாம்பரத்திலும், ஆவடியிலும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

பிறருக்கு நோய் பரவாமலிருப்பதற்குத் தேவையான தடை முறைகளை மற்றெல்லா வியாதிகளுக்கும் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைப்போலவே கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இவை இக்கட்டுரையின் முதற்பாகத்தில் (ஏப்ரல்) விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

நாகரீகத்தின் பயனாக இந்நோய்க்கு அனுசுலமான சாதனங்கள் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகப்பட்டு வருவதால் ஆரோக்கியமாயுள்ளவர்களும் மேற்கூறிய வாழ்க்கை முறையைக் கைக்கொள்ளுதல் அவசியம் என்பதை

சுகாதார அபிமானிகள் எல்லோரும் விளம்பரப்படுத்த வேண்டிய கடமையாகும்.

சாரணர்கள் பாடி (Camp) ஃ கேல்வதன் நோக் கங்களில் இத்தகைய ஆரோக்கிய வாழ்க்கையை அனுபவிப்பதும் ஒன்றாகும். ஆனால் என்னைக்கோ ஒரு நாள் இரண்டு நாள் வெளியிடத்தில் போய்த் தங்கியிருந்து வந்தால் நிலையான ஆரோக்கியம் பெற முடியாது. அடிக்கடிப் போகவேண்டும். வாரத் தோறும் நடக்கும் பயிற்சிகளைக் கூடியவரையில் ஊருக்கு வெளியில்போய் நடத்தவேண்டும். தினசரி வாழ்க்கையில் பாடி விதிகளை எல்லாவது தூரம் அனுஷ்டித்திருக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் அனுஷ்டிக்க வேண்டும். உணவைப்பற்றிய வரையில் பாடிக்குப் போய்தான் சீர்திருத்தமடையவேண்டுமென்று தயங்க வேண்டியதில்லை. வீட்டிலேயே அச்சீர்திருத்தத்தைச் செய்து கொள்ளலாம்.

காற்றோட்டமில்லாத அறைகளில் முக்காடிட்டுத் தூங்குவதை யொழித்து முற்றத்திலோ, தாழ்வாரங் களிலோ தூங்குவதே ஆரோக்கிய வழியாகும். ஜீவ னத்திற்காகவோ, படிப்புக்காகவோ ஜனக் கூட்டங் கள் கூடுமிடங்களுக்கும், புழுதி, தூசு, புகை பரவு மிடங்களுக்கும் போக நேர்த்தாலும் மற்ற வேலைகளை யாவது சுத்தக் காற்றுள்ள இடங்களில் கழிச்ச வேண்டும்.

பாடி தங்குவதற்கு ஈரம் ஊறின பள்ளத்தாக்குகள் தகுதியில்ல என்று சாரணர்கள் அறிந்திருப்பார்கள். அவை பசுற்பொழுதில் என்ன குளிமையாகத் தோன்றினாலும் இரப்பொழுதில் மிகுந்த தீமையை விளைவிக்கக்கூடியவை. அத்தகைய இடங்களில் கொசுக்கள் ரிதைந்திருக்கும். அவைகளின் உபத்திர வம் கடியோடு போவதில்லை உடம்பில் மலேரியா என்னும் முறைக் காய்ச்சல் கிறுமிகள் இக்கொசுக் களின் மூலமாகக் குடியேறுகின்றன. இதனால் சிறு வர்கள் மலேரியா என்னும் குளிர் ஜூரத்திற்கு இரையாதி ஆரோக்கியத்தை இழக்கநேரும். பாடியிடத் தைப்பற்றி மாத்திரமல்லாமல் பொதுவாகவே இவ் விலக ஜூரத்தின் தன்மையையும், விலக்கு முறையையும் பற்றிச் சாரணர்கள் அறிந்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

இந்த ஜூரமானது முதலில் நடுக்கத்துடனும், கொடிய தலைநோயுடனும், உடம்பில் வலி, குத்தல் முதலியவைகளுடனும் வரும். மறுநாள் அல்லது மூன்றாம் நாள் ஜூரம் நின்று, நடுவில் ஒருநாள் வராமல், மறுபடியும் காய்ச்சல் அடிக்கின்றது. சிகிச்சை செய்து கொள்ளாவிட்டால் இப்படியே அதிக காலம் அடித்துக்கொண்டிருந்து நோயாளியை நாளுக்கு நாள் பலவீனமாக்கி தன் வேலையைச் செய்வதற்குச் சக்தி யற்றவனாக்கி விடுகிறது. இந்தியாவில் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் சுமார் 6 கோடி ஜனங்களுக்கு இவ்வியாதி வருகிறதென்றும் இந்தத் தொகையில் சுமார் 10 லக்ஷம் ஜனங்கள் இறந்துபோய் விடுகிறார்களென்றும் தெரிய வருகிறது.

இக்கோயைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து காரணங்களை யும், விலக்கு முறைகளையும் கண்டு பிடித்தவர் ஸர் ரோலாண்ட் ராஸ் என்ற ஆங்கிலேயராவர்.

நோய் பரவுவதற்குக் காரணம் கொசுக்களானபடியால் கொசுக்களை அழிப்பதே முக்கிய விலக்கு முறையாகும். கொசுக்கள் வீடுகளிலும், கிணறுகளின் சமீபங்களிலும், ஏரி குளங்களிலும், அழுக்குத் தண்ணீர் தயங்கிநிற்கும் இடங்களிலும் வசிக்கின்றன. இந் நீர் நிலைகளில் பெண் கொசுக்கள் முட்டையிடுகின்றன. சில நாட்களுக்குள் முட்டைகள் புழுக்களைப் போன்ற ஒருவிதப் பிராணியாகத் (larvae) தோற்றமடைந்து, பிறகு சில நாட்களுக்குள் நன்றாக வளர்ந்த கொசுக்களாகின்றன.

கொசுக்களின் உற்பத்தி, வளர்ச்சி, விரந்தியைத் தடுக்க :—

(1) உபயோகமற்ற துளங்களை நிரப்புவதும், வீட்டில் உள்புறத்திலுட் வேளியிலும் அழுக்குநீர் நிரப்பிய பாளாங்குகள் பாத்திரங்களை நீரில்லாமல் சுத்தம் செய்வதும் தக்க முறைகளாகும்.

குளத்திற்குமேல் கவிழ்த்து தொங்கும் காற்றமான தாவரவிருத்திகள், செடி, பயிர்கள் முதலியவைகளையும், குளம் குட்டை முதலியவைகளிலுள்ள களைப் புல்களையும், வாத்துப்புல் காணல் தவிர மற்றவைகளையும் களைந்துவிடவேண்டும்.

(2) குளங்கள் முதலியவை நிரப்பிவிடுவதற்கு முடியாதபடி பெரியவையாயிருந்தால் மண்ணைக் கையைய அடைகளின் கறையோரங்களில் ஊற்றி உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம். எண்ணெயானது பரவி சிறிய கொசுக்கள் மூச்சுவிடாதபடிச் செய்து அவைகளை அழிக்கும்.

(3) மீன்கள் கொசுக்களின் குஞ்சுக்கூட்டங்களை (larvae)த் தின்னக் கூடியவை. ஆகையால் வரஷு முழுதும் நீர் நிலையாயுள்ள குளங்கள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவைகளில் மீன்களை விட்டுவைக்கலாம்.

கொசுக்கள் நம்மைக் கடிப்பதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு, நாம் :—

(1) கொசு வலைக்குள் படுத்துத் தூங்கவேண்டும். (2) தூங்கப்போவதற்குமுன் உடம்பின்மேல் எண்ணெய் தடவிக்கொள்ளலாம்.

(3) கந்தகத்தைக் கொளுத்தியோ வேறுவகையிலோ புகைமூட்டிக் கொசுக்களை விலக்கலாம்.

கொசுக்கள் நம்மைக் கடிப்பதைத் தடுக்க முடியாமற் போனாலும் மலேரியா ஜூரங்கண்டாலும் செய்ய வேண்டிய பரிகாரம் ஒன்றே அதாவது கோயிலு மந்திர சாப்பிடுவது.

இந்த வியாதியானது மழைக்காலமாகிய (ஜூலை) ஆடிமாதம் முதல் (நவம்பர்) கார்த்திகைமாதம் வரையில் பரவி அதிகரிக்கக் கூடியது. ஆகையால் இந்த மாதங் களுக்கிடையில் 15 தானியமணி (கிராயின்) எடை கொயினவை வாரத்திற்கொருமுறையாக சுமார் வருஷமுழுவதிலும் 25 தடவை எடுத்து உபயோகித்து வந்தால் வியாதியினின்றும் தப்பலாம் என்று சுகாதார நிபுணர்கள் கண்டுபிடித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

கொயின மருந்து பெரிய தபால் ஆபீஸ்களிலும், கிராமத்தபால் ஆபீஸ்களிலும், கிராம வைத்தியசாலைகளிலும், கிராம முனிசிபீட்டித்திலும் கிடைக்கும்.

மேற்கூறிய சில முக்கியமான நோய்களைப்பற்றியும், பொதுவான சுகாதார முறைகளைப்பற்றியும் அறிந்திருப்பதோடு, சுகாதார அபிமானிச் சின்னம் பெற விரும்பும் சாரணன் காற்று, தண்ணீர், உணவு முதலான சாதனங்களைச் சுத்தமாக வைக்கும் முறைகளை யும் குப்பைக் குவியல்களால் பொது மக்களுக்குத் தீங்கு நேராதபடி அவற்றை அப்புறப்படுத்தும் முறைகளையும் தெரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் இம்முறைகள் எல்லாச் சாரணர்களும் அறிந்து அனுஷ்டிப்பதற்கு முயற்சி எடுக்கப்படும்.

பண்டைச் சாரணர் இயக்கம்.

சிலப்பதிகாரத்தில் ஆதாரம்.

சாரணர் இயக்கம் நமது நாட்டிற்குப் புதியதன்று. இவ்வியக்கம் நம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் இருந்ததென்பதற்குச் சிலப் பதிகாரம் சிறந்த சான்றாக இருக்கின்றது. அவற்றை இங்கு ஆராய்வோம்:—கோவலனும், கண்ணகியும் கவுந்தி அம்மையோடு மதுரைக்குச் செல்லுகையில் சேரக்கத்தை அடைந்து, அங்கிருந்த சோலையொன்றில் தங்கி இளைப்பாறினர். அவ்வேளை, காவிரிப்பூம் பட்டினத்தினின்றும், வாய்மை தவறாத, அறநெறியையாவருக்கும் உபதேசிப்பதைத் தொழிலாகவும், தொண்டாகவும், கடமையாகவும் கொண்ட இரு சாரணர் அங்கு வந்தனர். நாடுகாண் காதையில் பின்வரும் பாக்கள் நண்குணர்த்துகின்றன.

‘ஆற்றவீ யரங்கத்து வீற்றுவேருகிக்
குரங்கமை யுடுத்த மரம்பயி லெக்கத்து
வான ருறையும் பூதா ரெரு சிறைப்
பட்டினப்பாக்கம் விட்டனர் நீங்காப்
பெரும்பெய ரைய ரொருவருங் குடனிட்ட
விலங்கொளிச் சிலாதல பேலிருந்தருளிப்
பெருமக னதிகசயம் பிறழாவாய்மைத்
தருமஞ் சாற்றுஞ் சாரணர் தோன்ற’

சாரணர் எனும் சொல்லுக்கு ஒற்றர், புலவர், சமண முனிவர், ஆகாசவாசி, அறநெறி சாற்றுந் தொண்டர், பரோபகாரி எனப் பலபொருள்கள் கொள்ளலாம். இச்சம்பவத்தினின்றும் அறியக் கிடப்பதென்ன?

அவ்விருவருள் முதியோன் கவுந்தியம்மையை நோக்கி,

“கழிபெருஞ் சிறப்பிற் கவுந்தி கானும்
ஒழிகென ஒழியாது ஊட்டும் வல்வினை
இட்ட வித்தின் எதிர்த்து வந்தெய்தி
ஒட்டுக்கலை ஒழிக்கவும் ஒண்ணு”

என ஊழ்வினையின் வலிமையை வலியுறுத்திக் கூறினார்.

டித்து வருகிறவையானபடியாலும், இக்கட்டுரையில் அங்கங்கே இவைகளைப்பற்றி விவரிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாலும் இவை இங்கு தனித்தெழுதப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் இவை சித்தியானுஷ்டான முறைகளானபடியால் மிகவும் முக்கியமானவையாகும். இவற்றைப் பற்றிய அறிவில் தேர்ச்சி சொல்லளவோடு இல்லாமல் நாள்தோறும் கையாளும் பழக்கவழக்கங்களைக்கொண்டு சோதிக்கத் தக்கதாகும்.

(முடிவு பெற்றது.)

சுந்தானசீருஷ்ணம்.

அன்றியும்

அறிவன் அறவோன் அறிவுவரம் பிகத்தோன்
செழிவன் சினேந்திரன் சித்தன் பகவன்
தரும முதல்வன் தலைவன் தருமன்
பொருளன் புனிதன் புராணன் புலவன்
சினவரன் தேவன் சிவகதி நாயகன்
பரமன் குணவன் பரத்தில் ஒளியோன்
தத்துவன் சாதுவன் சாரணன்-காரணன்
சித்தன் பெரியவன் செம்மல் திகழொளி
இறைவன் குரவன் இயல்குணன் எங்கோன்
குறையில் புகழோன் குணப்பெருங் கோமான்
சங்கரன் ஈசன் சயம்பு சதுமுகன்
அங்கம் பயத்தோன் அருகன் அருண் முனி
பண்ணவன் எண்குணன் பாத்தில் பழம் பொருள்
விண்ணவன் வேதமுதல்வன் விளங்கொளி

என இறைவனது பல்வேறு நாமங்களையும், கல்யாண குணங்களையும், இறைவனருள் பெறும் வழிகளையும், பிறவிக் கடலை நீந்தும் மார்க்கங்களையும் மூவருக்கும் நன்குரைத்தனன்.

அச்சாரணர் கூறியவற்றைக் கேட்ட கவுந்தியம்மை யும் அவர்களைக் கைகூப்பி வணங்கினார். இதனின் றும் சாரணர் துறவிகளாலும் போற்றப்பட்டார்கள் என்பது புலனாகின்றது.

இத்தகைய சம்பவங்களினின்றும், அக்காலத்தில் நம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் சாரணர் இயக்கம் பரவி இருந்ததென்பது வெள்ளிடைமலை.

இஃதன்றி அக்காலத்தில், (1) தல சாரணர், (2) சல சாரணர், (3) பல சாரணர், (4) புட்ப சாரணர், (5) தந்து சாரணர், (6) சதுரங்க சாரணர், (7) சங்க சாரணர், (8) ஆகாச சாரணர் என எட்டுவகைச் சாரணர் இருந்ததாகவும் அறியக் கிடக்கின்றது.

சா. பெ. நவநீதம்.

இரண்டாந்தரச் சின்னப் பயிற்சி.

IX

தீசையறி கருவியைக்கொண்டு இடங்களின் திசைகாற்றிதல்.

ஆரம்பத்தில் 4 திசைகளையும், பின் 8 திசைகளையும், கடைசியாக 16 திசைகளையும் முறையே கண்டு பிடிக்கும்படி கற்பிக்கவேண்டும். பகலில் சூரியனைக் கொண்டும், இரவில் சந்திரன், நட்சத்திரங்கள் முதலியவற்றைக்கொண்டும் திசைகளை நிர்ணயிக்கும்படிப் பழக்கலாம். கிராமங்களிலும், பட்டணங்களிலும் விநாயகர் கோவில்களின் சன்னதி கோக்கும் திக்கு 'கிழக்கு' என்பதை எடுத்துச்சொல்லி அதினின்றும் மற்ற திக்குக்களைக் குறிப்பிடும்படி செய்யலாம். கரும் பலகையைச் செங்குத்தாக வைத்து திசைகளைக் கற்பிப்பது சரியான முறையல்ல. தரையின்மேல் அதைப் படுக்கையாகவைத்து படம் வரைந்து வேண்டிய பயிற்சியைக் கொடுக்கலாம். ஏதேனும் ஒரு திசையைச் சிறுவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் காண்பித்து அதைக்கொண்டு மற்ற திசைகளைக் காட்டும்படி மாற்றி மாற்றி பயிற்சிகள் கொடுக்கலாம். திசைகளின் 16 வகைகளையும் வரிசையாக ஒப்புவிப்பதில் பலனில்லை.

ஒரு புதிய பிரதேசத்திலிருக்கும்பொழுது திசையறியும் கருவியைக்கொண்டு திசைகளை அறியும் ஆற்றல் சிறுவர்களுக்கு இருக்கவேண்டியதவசியம்.

சாரணர், குருவியார் விவளையாடத்தக்க சில விளையாட்டுக்கள்.

29. விதையைப் பையில் போடு (Bag-the-bean)

சிறுவர்கள் ஒரு பெரிய வட்டமாக நிற்கிறார்கள். அவ்வட்டத்தின் மத்தியில் ஒரு சிறுவட்டம் வரையப்படுகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவனிடத்திலும் ஒரு மொசை அல்லது புளியங்கொட்டை கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவனும் தன்னிடமுள்ள கொட்டையை மத்தியிலுள்ள வட்டத்தில் எறிகிறான். சாரணத்தலைவர் ஒரு கொட்டையைமாதிரம் சிறுவட்டத்திலிருந்து எடுத்து விடுகிறார். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சைகை கொடுத்தவுடன் சிறுவர்கள் எல்லோரும் வலது புறம் திரும்பி வட்டமாக நடக்க ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது ஏதேனும் ஒரு ராகம் பாடப்படுகிறது. சங்கீதம் நின்றவுடன் ஒவ்வொருவரும் மத்தியிற் சென்று, ஒவ்வொரு கொட்டையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தன் இடத்திற்கு வந்துவிடுகிறான். கொட்டையை எடுக்கத்தவறும் ஒருவன் வட்டத்தினின்றும் விலக்கப்படுகிறான். இம்மாதிரியே கடைசியாக ஒருவன் ஐயிக்கும்வரை ஆட்டம் நடைபெறும்.

30. ஒதுங்கிக் கொடுக்கும் பந்து (Dodge Ball)

விளையாடுமிடத்தில் ஒரு வட்டம் வரையப்படுகிறது. சிறுவர்கள் இரு கட்சியினராகப் பிரிக்கப்படுகின்றனர். ஒரு கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த சிறுவர்கள் வட்டத்தினுள்ளும், மற்றொரு கட்சியினர் வட்டத்திற்கு வெளியிலும்

இது சம்பந்தமான பயிற்சியை நேர்முகமாக பலவிடங்களுக்குச் சிறுவர்களை யழைத்துச் சென்று கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு அட்டையில் வட்டமொன்று வரைந்து அதனுள் அழகான நேர்கோடுகள் வரைந்து திசைகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டால்மட்டும் போதாது. பள்ளிக் கூடம், வீடு முதலிய தெரிந்த இடங்களின் பல திசைகளைச் சரியாகக் குறிப்பிடும் சக்தியிருந்தால் மாதிரம் பயனில்லை. வெளிகளிலும், தெரியாத பிரதேசங்களிலும் திசையறி கருவியைக்கொண்டும், பிற குறிக்கோள்கொண்டும் திசைகளைச் சுலபமாக அறியும் திறமையும் உண்டு பண்ணவேண்டும். விளையாட்டுகளில் திசைகளறியும்படிக்கும் பழக்கலாம். திசையறியும் கருவியை உபகரணமாகக்கொண்டு வெவ்வேறு திசைகளை நோக்கித் திரும்பி நிற்கவும், நடக்கவும், ஓடவும் பயிற்சி கொடுக்கலாம். இவ்வாறு செய்வதால் திசையறியும் சக்தி சிறுவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகிறது.

இத்துடன் இரண்டாந்தரப் பயிற்சிக்கான குறிப்புக்கள் முடிவு பெறுகின்றன.

K. S. சுந்தரேசன்.

நிற்கின்றனர். வெளியிலிருப்பவர்கள், உள்ளிருப்பவர்களைக் காற்றடைத்த தோற்பந்து (Basket or Football) ஒன்றால் அடிக்கவேண்டும். பந்தை உள்ளே எறியும்பொழுது வட்டத்திற்கு வெளியிலேயே நிற்க வேண்டுமென்பதை வற்புறுத்தவேண்டும். அடிபட்டவர்கள் ஆட்டத்தினின்றும் விலகி விடுகிறார்கள். யாவரும் அடிபட்டபின் வட்டத்தினுள்ளிருந்தவர்கள் வெளியிலும், வெளியிலிருந்தவர்கள் உள்ளிலும் மாறுகிறார்கள். முன்போல் ஆட்டம் தொடர்கிறது. ஒரு கட்சியினர் மற்றொரு கட்சியினரை வெளிப்படுத்துவதற்கு ஒரு காலவரை ஏற்படுத்துவது நலம்.

31. மோதிர வேட்டை (Hunt the ring)

ஒருவனைத் தவிர மற்ற சிறுவர்களெல்லோரும் வட்டமாக உட்காருகிறார்கள். ஒரு சிறு மோதிரம் அல்லது வளையம் கோர்த்து ஒரு மெல்லிய நீண்ட கயிற்றில் வட்டத்திலுள்ள சிறுவர் யாவரும் தங்கள் கைகளை வைத்துக்கொள்கின்றனர். வட்டத்தில் சேராத சிறுவன் மாதிரம் வட்டத்தின் மத்தியில் நிற்கிறான். சிறுவர்கள் தங்கள் கைகளை கயிற்றின் மேலேயே அங்குமிங்கும் நகர்த்திக்கொண்டு வளையம் மறைவாக வட்டத்தைச் சுற்றி கைகளுக்கடியில் போகும்படி செய்கிறார்கள். மத்தியிலுள்ள சிறுவன் வளையம் போகுமிடத்தையும், இருக்குமிடத்தையும் குறிப்பாயுணர்ந்து எந்த கைக்குள் வளையமிருப்பதாக

நினைக்கிறானே அக்கையைத் தொடுகிறான். பட்டனை அந்தக் கை கயிற்றினின்றும் எடுக்கப்படுகிறது. வளையம் அங்கிருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் வளையம் வைத்திருந்த சிறுவனும், மத்தியிலிருந்த சிறுவனும் இடம் மாறுகிறார்கள். இவ்வாறில் ஆட்டம் முன்றோல் தொடரும்.

32. வண்டி தொடர்களும், குடைந்த வழிகளும் (Trains and Tunnel).

சம எண்ணிக்கையுள்ள சிறுவர்களடங்கிய கட்சிகளில் சிறுவர்கள் ஒருவர் பின் ஒருவராக நின்று, கால்களுக்கிடையே ஒருவர் தாழாமாக நகர்ந்து செல்வதற்கு வேண்டிய இடம் விட்டுக் கால்களைப் பரப்பிவைத்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள். ஆட்டம் ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கான சைகை கொடுத்ததும், ஒவ்வொரு வரிசையிலும் கடைசியிலுள்ள சிறுவனும் (கையில் ஒரு கழுத்துக் குட்டையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு) தன் கட்சியின்

தொழர்களுடைய கால்களுக்கிடையே நகர்ந்து சென்று முதலில் வந்ததும், சுட்டென எழுந்து கால்களைப் பரப்பிவைத்து நிற்கிறான்.

அவ்விடமுள்ள கைக்குட்டைபின்புறமாக புதிதாகக் கடைசியிலிருக்கும் சிறுவனுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகிறது. அவனுக்கு அது கிடைத்ததும் அவன் தனக்கு முன்புள்ள சிறுவர்களுடைய கால்களுக்கிடையே நகர்ந்து செல்கிறான். இவ்வாறே கட்சியிலுள்ள யாவரும் நகர்ந்து சென்று, ஆட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கு முன் நின்ற விதமே நின்று, கடைசியிலுள்ள சிறுவன் கழுத்துக் குட்டையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நிற்பான். இவ்விதம் எந்தக் கட்டி முன்பு செய்து முடிக்கிறதோ அது ஐயித்ததாகும்.

குறிப்பு:—கழுத்துக் குட்டையைப் பின்புறமாக ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் அனுப்பும்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவனும் அதைத் தொடவேண்டும்.

K. S. சுந்தரேசன்.

குருளைப் பயிற்சி.

விளையாட்டுகளும், அவற்றாலுண்டாகும் நன்மைகளும்.

பிள்ளைகளுக்கு விளையாட்டுகளில் இன்ப மதிக்க மென்று சாரணத் தலைவர்களும், பெற்றோர்களும் தங்களனுபவங்களிலிருந்து ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். எவ்வளவு அவசரமான காரியமானாலும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு விளையாட்டை விட்டுவிட்டு அக்காரியத்தைக் கவனிக்க மனம் வராது. விளையாட்டுக்கள் போதுமென பிள்ளைகள் சொல்லவேமாட்டார்கள். ஆதலின் ஆவலுடன் கருதப்படும் இவ்விதயத்தைக் குறித்து நாம் சற்று ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டியதவசியம்.

விளையாட்டுகளினால் சரீர பலம் ஏற்படுகிறது. திடசரீரமின்றி இவ்வுலகில் நமக்கு இன்பமேயில்லை. சுவரை வைத்துக்கொண்டல்லவோ சித்திரம் எழுத வேண்டுமென்ற பழமொழிப்படி திடசரீரமின்றி இவ்வுலகில் இன்பமான வாழ்வில்லை. கோயற்ற வாழ்வே குறைவற்ற செல்வம் என்பது உண்மையே. கோயில் வாமலிருக்க திடசரீரம் அவசியமாகும். திடசரீரம் பெற நாம் தேசாப்பியாசம் மட்டும் செய்தால் போதாது. பலத்தைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய விளையாட்டுக்கள் வயதிற்கேற்ப விளையாடவேண்டும். விளையாட்டுக்களால் நம் சரீரத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு அவயமும் வளர்கிறது. சுத்த காற்றை உட்கொள்ள வசதி உண்டாகிறது. அத்தால் மார்பு விரிந்து பெரிதாகிறது. நல்ல பசி யேற்படுகிறது. விருப்பத்துடனும், ஆசையுடனும் ஆகாரம் உட்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

விளையாட்டுகளினால் சரீர சம்பந்தமான பயனுடன் நல்லொழுக்கப் பயிற்சியும், சமூக வாழ்க்கைக்குரிய பழக்கங்களுமேற்படும். கவலையின்றி உற்சாகத்துடனிருத்தல், தன்னிப்போலவே பிறரை நினைத்தல், பிறருடன் பழகத் தெரிதல், சியாயமான மார்க்கத்தில் மனதைச் செலுத்தி வஞ்சனையின்றி எக்காரியத்தையும் நோக்குதல், கஷ்டியின் முன்னேற்றத்தை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு சுயசலத்தை நீக்குதல், பிறருக்காக

தனக்கு வரும் சொற்ப சிரமங்களைப் பொறுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல், ஒற்றுமை முதலிய நற்குணங்களேற்படுகின்றன. சந்தோஷமான தீர் குடும்பப்போல பாவித்து எக்காரியத்தையும் ஒற்றுமையுடன் நடத்தப் பழக்கமேற்படுகிறது.

சிறுவர்களின் குணத்தை நாம் விளையாடுமிடத்தில் எளிதில் கண்டறியலாம். சமூகப் பயிற்சியில் பழக்குதற்கும் நல்லொழுக்கப் பயிற்சியில் பழக்குதற்கும் விளையாடுமிடமே தகுதியானது என ஆங்கிலேயர் கருதுகின்றனர். அது உண்மையே. ஆகவே விளையாடுமிடத்தில் பற்பல நற்குணங்களைக் கற்றால் நாம் பலகத்தில் நன்மக்களெனப் பெயர் பெறலாம். மேலும் தன் வாழ்க்கையை ஒழுங்கான வழியில் நடத்துவதனே சிறந்த ஆட்டக்காரனாவான்.

விளையாட்டுக்களில் பல கைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு படை, நிரையிலுள்ள பிள்ளைகளின் உலிவு, சுத்திக்குத் தச்சவாறு விளையாட்டுக்களை முன்பே யோசித்துக் குறித்துப் பகுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். விளையாட்டுக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்சாரும் கைவசமிருக்கவேண்டும். விளையாட்டுக்களை ஆரம்பித்த பின்பு சட்டங்களை யோசித்தல், புத்தகத்தைப் பார்த்து சந்தேகம் நிவர்த்திசெய்தல், விளையாட்டுக்கு வேண்டிய பந்து முதலிய சாமான்களை தயார் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தல் முதலியன கூடாது. முன்பே எல்லாவற்றையும்தயாராக வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நாம் கொடுக்கும் விளையாட்டுக்கள் ஒரேயினமா யிருத்தல்கூடாது. ஞாபகசக்தியை அதிகப்படுத்தும் விளையாட்டுகள், ஐம்புலன்களுக்கு சக்தியை யதிகரிக்கக்கூடிய விளையாட்டுகள், கஷ்டி விளையாட்டுகள் முதலியன கொடுக்க உபயோகித்து விளையாட்டுகள் முதலியன தொடக்க வேண்டும். இவற்றையோசித்து விளையாடவேண்டிய விளையாட்டுகளைத் தீர்மானித்து பின்கண்டபடி குறித்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

இவ் விலையாட்டுக்களின் சட்டங்கள் கருத்தாகியும், இலகுவாகியும், தெளிவாகியும் இருக்கவேண்டும். சட்டங்களைச் சொல்லும்போது குறுகியபாடும், அலமதிபரக்க சுவரெத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

ஒரே விலையாட்டை வெகுமேல் விலையாட்டக் கூடாது. விலையாட்டின் தன்மைக்குத் தகுந்தமேற் பைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சரியான கோரத்தில் சிறுத்திலுல்தான் அவ்விலையாட்டில் வெறுப்பேற்படாமலிருக்கும். அசுத்தமான பிள்ளைகளை விலைக்கீ

வட்டிவண்டும். சீர்ப்புச் சொல்லுபவர் வரத்தைக் கூங்கேண்டும். அதைப்பற்றி மறுத்துப் பேசக் கூடாது. விலையாட்டு முடிந்தபின் அதைப்பற்றி யாவது வேறு யாரைப்பற்றியாவது அவிழ்த்துப் பேசுதல் கூடாது. சரியாக நடத்தப்படாத பல விலையாட்டு களை விட ஒழுங்காக நடக்கும் ஒரு விலையாட்டு மேலாகும். ஆகவின் சரணத் தலைவர்கள் இவ் விதமாகவும் ஜாக்கிரதையா யிருக்கவேண்டும்.

G. சுத்தரம்.

VI

எல்லாச் சிறுவர்களுக்கும். 13 வது வயதிலிருந்து 16 அல்லது 17 வயதுக்குள், யுனெஸ்கோவத்திலும், தேச வளாச்சியிலும், சில மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இம்மாறுதல்களே பெளருஷத்தின் கல்ல ஆதாரம் எனலாம். இம்மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்படும் காலம், வாழ்க்கை நடைவழியாகும். ஆண்களால் இக்காலத்தைச் சிறுவர்கள் நன்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். கல்ல திடமான தேக பலத்தை உண்டாக்கிக்கொள்ள இதுவே தகுதியான காலமாகும். வாழ்க்கையில் ஒரு தினசரி முறை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய காலமும் இதுவே. தினந்தோறும், தகுதியான தேகப் பயற்சிகள் தவறாமல் செய்வவேண்டும். பிராணவாயுவை ஏராளமாக உட்கொள்ளும் பொருட்டு வெளிப்புறங்களில் சந்துஷ்டியோடு கூட ஒடியாமுக்கற்கவேண்டும். பள்ளிக்கூட அறைகளில் கற்பதோடு கூட இத்தகையக் கல்வியும் சிறுவர்களுக்கு இன்றியமையாததாகும். சரிந்ததைச் சத்தமாக வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். “அழுக்கை அகற்ற” யென்றல்லோ மூத்தோர் அமுதமொழி. காலியில் தேகப்பியாசம் செய்த கொஞ்சமோம் கழித்து, சத்தமான

G. சுந்தரம்.

(தொடரும்.) அடையபலம்-வா. தியாகராஜன்.

July 1933.

(వె. సు.)

జూచువాడు ము క్రిబడయునని తెల్పుబడియున్నది. కావున సుఖసుఖముల సమానముగా జూచుటవలన ము కినుగుట కును ప్రపంచములో సంతృప్తి నై తృప్తిగా కాలముగడుపుటకును వీలుండును. అట్టి గొప్పయాచరణ బాల్యమునుండి అభ్యసించినగాని పట్టుబడను. అట్టి పవిత్రభావమును అటల మూలమున బాలర కభ్యసించజేయుట మిక్కిలిగాంఁపవని. సుఖసుఖముల సమానముగా జూచుట కలవాటుపడిన వాడు తన జీవితమును సార్వకపరముకొనుట కేలాటి సంది యమును లేకు. భైర్యమండినగాని కష్టసమయముల సంతన ముండను. భైర్యముకలుగుటకు మనమాటలపై మనకు నమ్మ కము కలుగవలెను. అందుననే “ధృతిగలవానికి సంతన” మని చెప్పబడినది. ఆపదలందు మనచేత నగునంతవరకు మనప్రయత్నములు చేయవలెను. ఏలనన “మనజయత్నంబు లేక ఏపనియుగాదు” అని తెల్పుబడినది. పిమ్మట దేవసా యముకొరకు నేచియుండవలయునెకాని ఆభైర్యపడరాదు. “వగవంగావలను. లేమి వచ్చినతోడఁ”, “ఆపదలనోర్చి

కం॥ తనకొనమె తనకొనమె
తనకొనమె తనకొనమె కయచుట్టెనా
తనకొనమె తనకొనమె స్వర్గము
తనకొనమె నరకమునకు తక్కుము సుమతీ॥

కంఠివగవును దేవోహినుం. దేగు నాత్మహితక్రయలకు నత్తు
ముడగును. వ్నగవు గొరగ యుహ్యగము: కగజేయగ
గలు సగచిత్తు లగుతువును. (భారతము, ఆరణ్య
పర్వము.) వెలదండ సుబ్బరాయుడు, వే నవారశేట.

45

మ కాము కా ర్యక్ర మము.

(Camp Programme)

9-30 కు దీపముల నార్పుట.

ఈ ప్రాగ్రామలో అన్ని విధముల వీరచర్యలును చేయ వచ్చును. రెండుసార్లు భోజనము, రెండుసార్లు పలహార ములు అట్టి కష్టములేకుండా జరుపవచ్చును. ఉదయము పలహారమున ఒకకప్పు కాకి ఒకరూపై నుట అంగగము.

తొలము చల్లనివేళ బాలవీరచర్యలు నిమిత్తము యివ్వబడినది. ఈ వేళలయందు హైకింగు (Hiking), స్కౌటు పేసు (Scout pace), పయనిరింగు (Pioneering) వగయిరా పనులు చేయవలెను. డేరాలు వీటి సామగ్రి మిక్కిలి పరిశుభ్రముగ నుంచవలెను. జట్టులు డేరాలవలె తెల పేతెడు చేయవలెను. దినముచేయు పరీక్షలో స్కౌటు మార్ష్టరు జట్టులను సాయంట్లు నివ్వవలెను. సాయంట్లు నిచ్చుటలో వంటకలములు, సాయఖానాలు, తుమ్మ వేయు గోతులు వగయిరా లను బాగ్ పక్ష పరీక్షించవలెను దుప్పట్లు, చాపలు తప్పకుండా యెండచేయవలెను. భోజనానంతరము అందరూ తప్పక ఒక గంటసేపు విశ్రాంతి తీసుకొనవలెను. ఈ టయములో తరుగుట, మాట్లాడుట జేయకూడదు.

మధ్యాహ్నము చర్చలు:—అటలకు, వీరచర్మలకు ౩ గం

టాలు కాలమున్నది. బేజ్జీలు (badges) సంపాదించుటకు పాండవలసిన తర్ఫీదు, ముఖ్యమైన స్టంట్లు (stunts) చేయవలెను. అటాలు కూడా సాగా నాడినవిధప వృత్తములు, పువ్వులను గురించి తోధన చేయవలెను. వంటచేయుటకు

అందరు నీరులు తున్నప్పుడు పొద్దునవలెను. అన్నిటి కంటే క్యాంపు పైరునందు వీరు లభికోత్సాహము నొనరించుచు వుంటుంది. దీనికి వారు వారి యిష్టమువచ్చిన దుస్తులు ధరించ వచ్చును. నెత్తిమీద గుడ్డవేసికొని, దుస్తుతో కప్పుకొనుట తగిన దుస్తులగును. దూర్బతీజట్టు నాయకుడు క్యాంపుపై రకు కార్యక్రమము జాగ్రత్తగా తయారుచేసి యుంచు కొనవలెను. పాటలు, నృత్యములు, ఆందోళనలని పాడు పాటలు ప్రత్యేకపు స్థంబులు వర్గములు చేయవచ్చును. భీమునిపట్టణము. మద్దూరి కోదండరామదీక్షితులు.

(అనుసరింపబడినది.)

కిశోరవీరుల నాయకులారా! మనకు ప్రశ్నలు.

మన గణముతోటి పనినిగూర్చి అవ్యవస్థాపకుల మారు కొని మనలో ప్రతియొకరును దానినిగూర్చి ప్రశ్నించుకొనుట తటస్థించుచుండునా! లేకున్న, యేదో ఒకత్రోవలో కళ్ళుమూసికొని పోవుచుండుట తటస్థించును. మీ కిశోర వీరగణాపు కార్యక్రమములను భాగములుగ నిడదీసి, ప్రతి యొకదానిమీదను ప్రశ్నలను వేసికొనుము. ఈ క్రిందివి కొన్ని మాదిరి ప్రశ్నలు: ఆలోచించండి:—

1. అనందమయమగు గణము.

కిశోరవీరులు నవ్వ హాస్యమును పొందుచున్నారా? గణసమావేశముల కొరగ కడుగుచూచుచుండురా, సకాల మునకు హాజరగుచున్నారా? తమ పెద్దలను సమ్మదిచురా, వారితో సున్నప్పుడు నిర్బంధములేకుండ నుండురా?

(అనుసరింపబడినది.)

2. క్రమశిక్ష (డిసిప్లీన్).

వారు అజ్ఞలను శిరసావహించురా? అవ్యవస్థాపకుల గోల చేయుచుండురా, ఎప్పుడూనా! అది వారి ఆత్మశిక్షణఫల మా, పెద్దల ప్రత్యక్షమా? కర్మకలాపములందు తీవ్రముగ నుండురా, నవ్వులాడుచుండురా?

3. ప్రత్యేక లక్ష్యము.

గణమందే ఆకేలా దృష్టియా, ప్రతియొక కిశోరవీరుని యంజా! వారి ప్రత్యేకలక్షణములగూర్చి ఆయన కొంచె మైన యెరుగునా! వారి ప్రత్యేకపు కోరికలు అభిలాష లకు వీరీయబడునా, వారందరు ఒకే సమయాన ఒకే పనిని ఒకేమార్గిరి చేయుచుండురా? వారు చేయదలచు పనులలో నారికి స్వాతంత్ర్య మేమైన నుండునా! అల్లరి పిల్లలు మాత్రమే చూడబడుచున్నారా?

ఈ ప్రశ్నలకు మీకుమీరు జవాబులిచ్చుకొనండి!

(అనుసరింపబడినది.)

కిశోర వీర విజయము.

(A Drama for Cubs)

తృతీయాంకము.

రంగము - 1.

చిట్టి:—“కిశోరవీరులగూర్చి నేను, ప్రమాణచట్టము నాటింతునా!”

అకేలా నిజంగా దేవుడు. ఆవేళి మాయురికి కచ్చాడు. చచ్చి యేదోచెన్నాడు. చెప్పడంతో కేక్కురుమనకుండ జేరమన్నాడు. నాన్న చదువుచెప్పే నాలుగోయక్క నాలుగు వారాలకేనారాది, అకేలా చెప్పే ఎనిమిదిక యొక్కం వచ్చేసింది ఒకవారంలోనే. (అల్లనిటుజూచి) ఎల్లాగయినా, నాన్న నాన్నే, అకేలా అకేలాయే. ఇంక యేడ్చివీరులలో నివ సావంతూడ చచ్చేలాడు, అప్పుడే మూడోనెత్తందోలేదో జేరి. ఈ ఏడాది యింతరునాత 1st Form లో జేరిపోవన్నాడు. అంతే అకేలా చెప్పినమాట వింటాను. జాగ్రత్తగా చదువుకుంటాను. కాని, ఆయనంటే ఒకటే కోపము. ఏమిటంటే! ఆయన కథలు చెబుతూన్నాడా; చెప్పే చెప్పేవి నగం నగం చెప్పి వదిలిపెట్టేస్తాడు. తరవాత విండానికి నాకు మా సరదాగా ఉంటుంది. నేనే అకేలానైతే, అలాచెబుతానా! కథంత వక్కమాట చెప్పేస్తాను. ఎల్లాగయితేనాకేం, అకేలా మాట తప్పుకుండ వింటాను. అన్నట్టు మరిచిపోయాను. ఈ వేళి నీకు దీక్షయిస్తాను. వచ్చేటప్పుడు మీనాన్నను ‘తీసుకురా అన్నాడు’, అకేలా. అంతే పెందరాళే బయలుదేరివెళ్ళి అదిక్షయేమిటో పుచ్చుకుంటాను. “కిశోరవీరులగూర్చి నేను, ప్రమాణచట్టము నాటింతునా!”

రంగము - 2.

(కిశోరవీరుల క్యాంపు-ఉదయము 5 గంటలు. కిశోరవీరుల గంభీరగర్జన తరవాత చిట్టివచ్చి అభివంద నము చేయును.)
అకేలా:—కిశోర వీరగణముయొక్క చట్టమును అభివం దన చిహ్నము యెరుగుదునా?
చిట్టి:—ఎరుగుదును.
అకేలా:—అట్టేమేమి!

చిట్టి:—బిడ్డ తనపెద్దకు లోబడియుండును.

బిడ్డ తనకుతాను లోబడడు.

అకేలా:—కిశోరవీరుల అతి పవిత్రమైన ప్రమాణమును తీసి

కొనుటకు సిగ్గుముగ నున్నానా!

చిట్టి:—సిగ్గుముగ నున్నాను.

(అకేలా ప్రమాణము చెప్పుచుండగా చిట్టిఅనును)

అకేలా:—నేను నా శక్తికొలది

“దేవునకుం బానస నావిద్యుక్తిధర్మమును నలుపునునని, కిశోరవీరగణముయొక్క చట్టము ననుసరించునునని, ప్రతి రోజును యెవరికైన ఒక్కటియైన ఉపకారము చేయుచు నని, ప్రమాణము చేయుచున్నాను”.

అకేలా:—ఈ ప్రమాణము ననుసరించి నీ శక్తికొలది నిపు చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నించునునని మేమునమ్ముచున్నాము. ఇప్పుడు నిపు కిశోరవీరుడనైతివి. ప్రపంచము సంతలో వ్యాపించియున్న వీరసోదర బృందములో నొకడనైతివి. (అకేలా చిట్టియొక్కటోపని అతనితలమీద సరిగాపెట్టి అతని చిహ్నాల కుడిచేతికిచ్చి అతని యెడమచేతిని తనయెడమ చేతితో స్పర్శించును. చిట్టి కుడిచేతితో అభివందనము చేయును. వెనుకకుతిరిగి గుంపునకు అభివందనము చేయును. గుంపులో జేరును).

అకేలా:—చిట్టి యిప్పుటినుండియు నిపు నిజమైన కిశోరవీ రుడనైతివి. వీరసోదర బృందములో జేరితివి. సోదరులు నేలకొలది నికుకలరు. ఎప్పుడును ప్రమాణము ననుస రించి నడుచుకొనుచుండువుగాక. చేయరానట్టి కార్య ములను చేసి నీ వీరసోదర బృందమున కవమానము తేగూడదు. నీ ఉడుపులను ఆ ఆ పరిశుభ్రముగా నుంచుకొన వలయును. గుంపులో నున్నప్పుడు తప్ప ఇతరనోటయందు ఎప్పుడుపులను ధరించరాదు. సర్వ శ్రేష్ఠతయందును ప్రమాణమునకును సరించి ప్రవర్తించు నట్లుభగవంతుడు నిన్నా శీర్షదించుగాక!
తండ్రి:—నాయనా, చిట్టి! కిశోర వీరగణములోజేరి ధన్యుడ నయితివి. నిపునలయం దేమరక యుండువలయును.

రంగమ్మ - 4.

($\frac{5}{m}$ వ వందల 7వ అంకం.)

రంగమ్మ - 3.

[సమయం — 5 గంటలు: సానయం — చెరువుగట్టు.]

సూరన్న:—అబ్బయ్యా! నీవు వానదేవిన మహాపాకారము
 పను నిరూపించిన నేమి తీర్పుకొనలేను. ఇప్పుడూ, ఇదితీసి
 కూచుము.

చిట్టా:—యీ దాస్తా! నేను కిహోరపేరగణములా నాక ఉన్నా.
మానవాచారము ననుసరించి దినమునకొక యువకొక
మైనాను పోయితురే నాచిద. ప్రత్యేకకారమును పొంద
నవయింపల మా ఆశల ఉన్నవి. ఇందున, మాబులలో నే
యియినయను పర్యాయ స్థానం.

అక్షరములు ఏమిట?

మూసైన్స్ : మూసైన్స్! మానాడిన యూరప్రవాడు సీట్లకు వ్రా
య్యబడినట్లు చెప్పాడు. అందుచే సీట్లను బహు
మానవిస్తూగా వ్రాసాడు నిగోకరంయిస్తూడు.

అక్షరములు :- మూరన్న గారు! మా గణములోని ప్రతి బాలుని
యొక్క - అక్షరముల తమ నిర్దిష్ట కీర్తనమును తెలిపరి
చుటయే. దానికి ప్రత్యేకమును నా రాశింబునవదలదు.
మీ కిష్టముకలదేని మా గణపు సంఘములలో నాకే సభ్యు
మగుటేది ఈ గణము సభ్యులైనవరచుడు. ఇదియే మిమ్ము
లను మేము కోరు ప్రార్థనము.

సూర్యుడు : చిత్తుడు. నేటినుంచి సమ్యక్కుడుగా కారే గణము
సభిక్త్యుపరములకు నా సాధ్యమై నంత ప్రయత్నము
చేచినను, ఇక నాకు కలవుకయమేయును. నమస్కా-
రము.

ఉకేలా:—నమస్కారము: శలవండి.

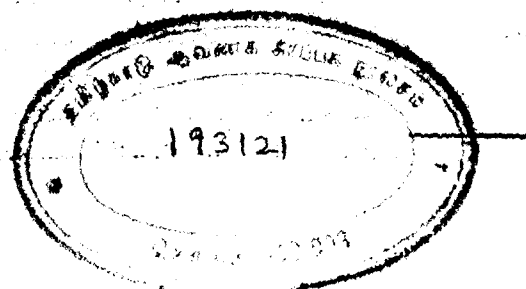
(సహాపకు.)

అనికొర వంక (టావు),

(ಬಾಹ್ಯಾಕಾಶ.)

[తెలుగువిద్యకున్నాము, ఏలూరు.

పూర్వ దీక్షా జాతిపదాను.



WILL BE ISSUED ONLY TO REGISTERED GROUPS.

N. B.—All indents for badges from within the province should be forwarded to the Provincial Headquarters through the district officers only. Indents from other Associations outside Madras Province should be sent through the respective Provincial Officers.

Buttonhole Badges.		Rs.	A.	P.	Pin Badges—(Contd.)		Rs.	A.	P.
Tenderfoot	each	0	2	0	Chaplain	each	2	4	0
Tenderpad	"	0	2	0	Examiners	"	2	0	0
Rover Scouts	"	0	6	0	Instructors	"	2	0	0
Patrol Leaders	"	0	4	0	Supporters	"	1	4	0
Cub Sixers	"	0	4	0	Secretaries	"	1	8	0
Commissioners	"	1	8	0	Scout Proficiency Badges	"	0	4	0
Scoutmasters	"	1	0	0	Cub Proficiency Badges	"	0	4	0
Assistant Scoutmasters	"	1	0	0	Rambler—(for Rover Scouts)	"	0	12	0
Cubmasters	"	1	0	0	Stars.				
Assistant Cubmasters	"	1	0	0	Scout One year Service Stars				
Group Scoutmasters	"	1	4	0	Metal	"	0	3	0
Rover Scout Leaders	"	1	4	0	Scout One year Service Stars				
Assistant Rover Scout Leaders	"	1	4	0	Cloth	"	0	1	0
Medical Officers	"	2	12	0	Scout Five year Service Stars				
Old Scouts	"	0	9	0	Metal	"	0	9	0
Secretary	"	1	0	0	Scout Five year Service Stars				
Supporter	"	1	0	0	Enamel	"	0	12	0
Brooches.					Cub One year Service Stars				
Tenderfoot Brooches	"	0	3	0	Metal	"	0	3	0
Tenderpad Brooches	"	0	3	0	Cub Five year Service Stars				
Hat Plumes & Badges.					Metal	"	0	9	0
Patrol Leaders	"	0	8	0	Rovers One year Service Stars				
Instructors	"	3	0	0	Metal	"	0	3	0
Scoutmasters	"	3	0	0	Rovers One year Service Stars				
Assistant Scoutmasters	"	3	0	0	Cloth	"	0	1	0
Group Scoutmasters	"	3	8	0	Rovers Five year Service Stars				
Rover Scout Leaders	"	3	8	0	Enamel	"	0	12	0
Assistant Rover Scout Leaders	"	3	8	0	Cub Gilt Proficiency Stars	"	0	3	0
Cubmasters	"	2	12	0	Lady Workers Badges (Silver)	"	4	0	0
Assistant Cubmasters	"	2	12	0	Embroidered Cloth Badges.				
Commissioners	"	4	0	0	Hon. Assistant Scoutmaster	"	6	0	0
District Scoutmasters	"	3	8	0	Hon. Cubmaster	"	6	0	0
District Cubmasters	"	3	0	0	Hon. Assistant Cubmaster	"	6	0	0
District Rover Leaders	"	3	8	0	Sea Rover Scout Leaders	"	4	0	0
Rover Bars (R.S.) metal	"	0	5	0	Sea Assistant Rover Scout				
Cloth Badges.					Leaders	"	4	0	0
Tenderfoot	"	0	3	0	Sea Scoutmasters	"	4	0	0
Tenderpad	"	0	3	0	Sea Assistant Scoutmasters	"	4	0	0
Second class	"	0	3	0	All Round Cords.				
First class	"	0	6	0	1st Grade (Green & Yellow)	"	1	8	0
King Scouts	"	0	9	0	2nd Grade (Red & White)	"	1	8	0
Rover Instructor	"	0	5	0	3rd Grade (Gold)	"	3	0	0
Chaplain	"	0	9	0	Thanks Badges.				
Sea Scout Badges	"	0	5	0	Gold	"	14	0	0
Cub Instructor	"	0	4	0	Silver	"	4	0	0
Rover Shoulder Straps (Pair)	"	1	4	0	Bronze	"	0	12	0
Pin Badges.					Embroidered Cloth Badge for				
Cub Officers	"	0	3	6	' Sports	"	1	0	0
Scout Officers	"	0	3	6					
Commissioners	"	2	4	0					

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.

Editorial Notices.

Articles in English and photographs intended for publication, should be sent to the Editor of the South India Boy Scout, 4/19, Audiappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O., Madras, excepting matter relating to the Boys' Section which should be sent to Mr. V. S. Ratnasabhapathy, the Editor, Boys' Section of the South India Boy Scout, Guindy Road, Aayar, Madras.

Matter intended for publication in the Tamil Supplement should be sent to Mr. T. P. Santanakrishna, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tiruvellore.

All Telugu matter intended for publication in the Telugu Supplement should be sent to Mr. P. V. Ramana Rau, B.A., B.Ed., The School, Rishi Valley, Kurubalakota P. O., Chittoor Dt.

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 for the views held by the correspondents.

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

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.

Prevent that

SUMMER HEADACHE

by buying a bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

India's First and Best.

Little's Oriental Balm and
Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.,
P. O. Box 67. 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. Narayanswami, B.A., L.T., 4/19, Audiappa Mudali Street, Vepery P. O., Madras
for the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association, Madras.