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*W. H.*  
E. & P. H. (194 5) Department.

Mg. SERIES. ①

G.O. No.

589, Eedn

Dated

16-4-65

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[Despatch Abstract.]

GRANT - Boy Scouts Association, Madras - 1945-46 - Sancti

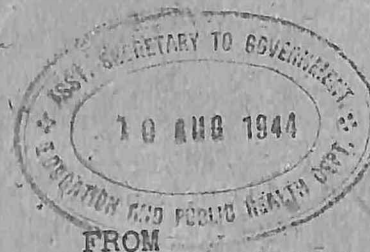
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# Back Papers.

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# Further Papers.

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ROC.No.792-D/44

Office of the  
Director of Public Instruction,  
Madras, dated 7th August 1944.

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FROM

SIR R.M. STATHAM, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, M A D R A S.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Sir,

GRANT - The Boy Scouts Association, Madras - 1945-46 / 0-8  
Requesting sanction of:

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of letter No 1106/44 dated the 28th July 1944 from the Chief Commissioner, The Boy Scouts Association, Madras requesting the sanction of a grant of Rs.7,500/- to the Association for the year 1945--46 and to commend the request. I am including in Part II of the Budget Estimate for 1945-46 the necessary provision for payment of to the Association under the head "37.8.Education - General - Miscellaneous - Non-European - B.4.Grants to Boy Scouts and Guide Movement - Authorised".

R. Narasimha

for Director of Public Instruction.

KAN.8/8

sd/-  
8/8

P.T.O.

40582

Part II Scheme  
1945-46

The D.P. 1106/44  
for relating  
Girl Guide  
Assoc. may be

6-10/8

18

Copy of letter No.1106/44 dated 28th July 1944 from  
the Chief Commissioner, The Boy Scouts Association, Madras.

Boy Scouts Association, Madras - Renewal of grant  
of Rs.7,500 for the year 1945--46.

\*\*\*

I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to  
recommend to the Government the renewal of the Annual grant of  
Rs.7,500 to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Presidency for  
the year 1945-46.

\*\*\*

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VOL. XXIV No. 7

Estd. 1921

APRIL 1944



# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT



THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION, MADRAS PRESIDENCY

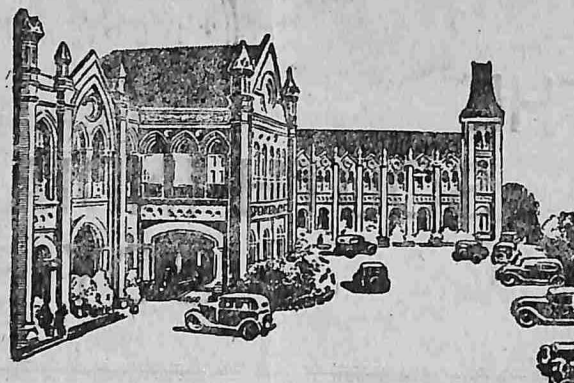
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# THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Presidency

Vol. XXIV No. 7

MADRAS, APRIL 1944

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## Hiking for Rovers

By J. I. M.

LOOKING carefully into the programmes of the Rover Crews which are now few and far between in the Province, we find that sufficient attention has not been paid to outdoor activities, particularly hiking which is a fundamental method of Rover training. Here and there we see a few Crews going about on their annual hikes, which it must be frankly observed is analogous to pleasurable excursions or religious pilgrimages, but those do not take us anywhere near the essential principle of Rover training, which involves a regular and well-planned programme of hikes and tramping camps. The late Chief Scout once wrote, "Rovers are a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service. They are Hikers on the Open Road and Campers of the Woods, able to shift for themselves, but equally able and ready to be of some service to others." The commonest tendency noticed among several crews is, however, to concentrate on service at the expense of the open air, with the inevitable result that our Rovering is not what it should be and is found incapable of catching the imagination and satisfying the adventurous spirit in youth. Hiking and similar activities of woodcraft must loom large in our programme, backed up by a sense of proportion and appreciation on our part. Let us ever remember that Rovering is, after all, the Senior Branch of the Scout Movement and as such it cannot afford to ignore the fundamental method of Scout training which consists chiefly in woodcraft and, particularly for Rovers, in hiking in all forms. *It is not too much to say that no Rover Crew can justify its name if it does not pursue a regular and systematic programme of hikes and camps.* This is rather a hard and unpalatable truth, but this has not been said, however, without weighing various circumstances, both favourable and unfavourable. But Rovering is hiking, and hiking with a purpose. No Rover is worth the name if he is not a good hiker from our stand point.

**Preparation:**—True it is that all young men do not take to hiking all at once. In fact, the most serious problem in several Crews seems to be how to break the ice and rope in the raw recruit for a hike—how to create in him a real liking for and an enthusiastic interest in such outdoor pursuits. Talks and lectures, literary meetings, study circles, trading posts, and similar items of the indoor programme hold more than enough attraction to him, but when it is the question of going out and spending a day or two out-of-doors, all sorts of difficulties, both real and imaginary, seem to clog his mind and tempt him to disassociate from the Crew gradually. The truth is that he has no idea and vision of what Rovering actually means, what its methods and activities are and the joy and happiness one can derive from living in the open and coming into contact with Nature. It is the bounden duty of every Rover leader to bring these facts home to him and initiate him gradually into the mystery and romance of the woods. Preliminary study, planning and training are of the utmost importance in all matters of Rovering, and particularly in hiking. The Rover leader has to realise his responsibility, if he wishes to make any success at all, in setting up a high standard of leadership and efficiency, and this is possible if he devotes due attention to the crew as well as to the individual members, their psychology and interests, and gives them every encouragement and opportunity to follow correct aims and methods of Rovering. As far as the preliminary training for hiking is concerned, he will do well to take the Rover squires to short rambles and experimental hikes, with no other definite purpose in view than to give them an opportunity to enjoy and find out for themselves the inestimable benefits of outdoor Rovering. He himself has to take the lead in this direction, and he may entrust the job to the sponsors and other experienced Rovers at later stages. Such experimental hikes, of very short duration and

in the neighbourhood of the Crew's Headquarters, will go a long way to interest the Rover in real hiking, and incidentally he will also have the chance of picking up ideas as to what he should take by way of equipment, how to walk and tramp, how to take care of himself and prepare his menu and meals, where to camp and what to observe, in fact, all the knowledge and practices he must necessarily possess to carry on exploration on his own. At the same time we cannot minimise the important value of short talks and instructions on hikes provided they have a direct bearing on the work and training carried on previously and aim at helping the Rover to review or appreciate his own experiments. Talks given without relative practices are of little use and have no place in the hike programme.

Going a step further, every opportunity should be seized by the Rover leader to take out such of the Rovers as are free for week-end camps, where the programme should mainly consist of outdoor practices and expeditions into the open country or woodlands close by the camp site. Such short camps, if run properly, will gradually pave the way for regular hikes for half days and Saturday afternoons, affording enough practice to the Rover recruit in carrying light packs, adjusting the gait, taking down short notes, etc. It is on such simple and easy beginnings that the Rover leader should lay the foundation of the regular hike programme for future, and it need not be pointed out that these beginnings are practically useful to stimulate the interest and imagination of the Rover and train him to cultivate the habit of hiking and exploration.

**Purpose:**—Rovering is not loafing about or aimless wandering. Hence, there must come a stage when the Rover Squire should be prepared to undertake the hike himself and he must do it with a specified purpose in view. Here again,

encouragement has to be given to him in the beginning in the direction of observation, map-reading and log-making. The crew may divide itself into small batches of two or three Rovers each and exploration may be undertaken by each batch separately, covering the same portion or the whole of a district but with a different objective such as is outlined in the Explorer's Chart. It is, of course, necessary that the Rovers arrive at a thorough knowledge and comprehension of the purpose by frank and clear discussion at the Crew meetings, before they actually set out on their project. The various purposes of a Rover hike may be classified and grouped as follows:—

1. The countryside and general features.
2. Highways and waterways.
3. Man and his work.
4. Things of the past and historic remains.

Let us take, for example, the objective of the hike of the countryside and general features, and we will be surprised to see how that single objective suggests ideas and materials for a persistent and endless quest for a Rover. Under this very comprehensive item we can easily cover such special and interesting topics as Land forms, Geology, Nature lore and Nature craft, Preservation of Beauty, etc., each one of which entails a life-long study and research on the hiker, if he is keen on specialisation. After gaining a certain amount of experience in hikes, every Rover is expected to select anyone subject suited to his taste and temperament and go on specialising in it so that he can acquire an expert and authoritative knowledge and lead other members of the Crew in that particular item. Specialisation is, as is found in all other walks of life, necessary for progress, and it will also serve as an effective means of retaining the young man permanently in Rovering.

(To be continued.)

## Electrician

(Continued from last month)

BY MR. C. R. RANGANATHAN, B.E.

**Telephones.**—The telephone is an appliance by means of which people can communicate with each other, without their meeting in person. The system has been so much developed, that persons in India can talk to persons in England and other places, as if they were doing it at one place. It was in 1876 that Graham Bell ever managed to speak over wires. It was seen that

varying the resistance of a wire, will vary the current sent through it. This is the fundamental principle of a telephone transmitter. The constructional features of this are as follows: There is a diaphragm at the back of which is fixed a carbon button, soft in nature. This button presses against a contact. This button is placed in front of a slab of soft carbon, which

## The Bigger the Occasion..

Physical fitness, steady practice, sound nerves and intense concentration all combine to allow a cricketer to produce his tip-top best. Indian Tea is a valuable ally to the players of first class sport, firstly because it has no harmful properties and, secondly, because of its stimulating action on the nervous system. The bigger the occasion the more surely may Tea be relied upon. Read what C. S. Nayudu says: "I must have a cup of tea before I take the field in any serious cricket match."

C. S. NAYUDU, ALL-ROUND CRICKETER



# Tea

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in turn is placed on a back contact. Due to the vibrations of the diaphragm, the carbon is pressed and released. When it is pressed, the resistance decreases, and when it is released, the resistance increases. When the whole arrangement is connected to a battery, there will be a variation in the current passing, depending on the sound waves that are produced in the speech. This varying current is passed by means of a long wire, which in turn is connected to a receiver. The receiver is the same as the transmitter in construction. When the varying current is passed into it, the diaphragm vibrates in resonance to the current, and it is transformed into speech. Though the fundamentals remain the same, the modern telephone is more efficient than the older ones, and due to the improved methods of transmission longer distances are covered.

**Dynamos.**—In 1831, it was Faraday who found that when any Electric conductor was quickly moved in a magnetic field, a current was induced in the conductor. The direction of the induced current was the same as the direction in which the conductor is moved. The first Dynamo constructed was made by rotating a round copper disc between the two poles of a magnet, and the connections to the outside were taken by touching one wire at the circumference, and the other at the shaft. Gradually, the round disc of copper was replaced by copper wires, wound on an iron former called the armature. The copper wires were insulated from the armature by winding them on the outer surface with silk or cotton thread. The permanent magnet was replaced by an electro-magnet. This electro-magnet is called the field in a motor, the two ends of the copper wire that are wound on the armature were soldered to two copper rings. Two carbon brushes are made to rest firmly on the rings. When the armature is rotated, current is induced in the

copper wire, and the current so induced is collected by the brushes. The brushes in turn are connected to two external wires. The voltage of the induced current in such a dynamo is too feeble for any work. To increase the voltage, more number of turns are used, and all these turns of wires are connected in series. To increase the amount of current that is generated, a thicker wire is used. From the above description of a dynamo, it can be gathered that it consists of an armature, and a field. The armature is rotated by means of an oil engine or wind mill or any other prime mover. To sum up, a dynamo consists of an armature, field coils, and brushes. Dynamos are built to generate very high voltages, and also low ones, as used for domestic supplies.

It was in 1873, that by chance it was found that, instead of rotating the dynamo armature, if an electric current was sent through the brushes the armature would rotate all by itself. This is true of a D. C. dynamo only. Later on it was so much developed, that huge motors were made, to do heavy jobs. Now-a-days, electric trains, trams, cranes, and other useful appliances are worked by Electric motors.

It has already been explained that, when a current passes through a conductor, the space surrounding it is covered by magnetic lines. If a strip of iron is taken and on it a coil of insulated wire is wound closely, and a current from a battery or the mains is passed through it, it will get magnetised, and it will retain its magnetism so long as current is passed. This is the method by which an electro-magnet is constructed.

The subject of treatment for electric shocks will be dealt with in the next issue.

(To be continued.)

## Trekking

By MR. D. H. MCPHERSON, *Bridge Engineer, M. & S. M. Ry.*

ONE of the most enjoyable and health giving ways of spending a holiday is to go trekking. A tent, some bedding, a few pots and pans and some food are all that is necessary to spend several days away in the open, far from crowds, mechanical noises and the ties of civilization. Such a holiday is refreshing both to the body and to the soul.

People who have never been trekking often ask what pleasure is to be got from trekking.

To them trekking is just walking and to them walking is a much more laboured method of getting about than the use of cars or buses or trains. But such people have no idea of what they miss by tying themselves to mechanical transport, for they have never seen country or people unspoilt by the progress of civilization.

The country selected for trekking will depend on many factors. First of all there is the length of your holiday and so the amount of time and money which you can afford to spend in travel-

ling. Obviously the closer the better, but especially is this necessary in a short holiday. Then there is the type of country to be selected depending on your tastes and whether your inclinations are more for natural scenery, or for interest in people, or for discovering the features of a new country which may not occur elsewhere.

Some country has great natural beauty such as the famous mountain valleys of Kashmir. The valleys are green and well wooded with sparkling torrents flowing through them. They are deep but a turn of the valley often brings a brilliant snow capped mountain into view. Camping in them is sheer delight to anyone who loves natural scenery.

A very different type of country which also has its appeal to lovers of natural scenery is the wide open rolling downland country such as can be found in parts of the Nilgiri Hills of South India. Here are long vistas in all directions and because the tops of the hills are not much higher than the valleys, the sky with its continually changing cloud-formations becomes an important part of the scenery. The colours are more subdued than in the deeper valleys but to those who have an eye for landscape there are many beautiful gradations of greens and blues.

Another type of scenery found where rainfall is low is earth, naked, uncovered by vegetation of any sort. To many the very thought of barren country is abhorrent, but to others it brings great satisfaction. In flat desert there is immense space and clarity of atmosphere, so that objects which look a mile away may in fact be ten times as far. This is not so pleasant on a march in the heat of the day but in camp at night, meditating on the events of the day, there is a sense of remoteness and the smallness of man and his works which is good for the soul. And the silence needs to be heard to be believed.

To the more scientific mind, barren country, especially barren mountain country has its appeal. Here the earth, in its nakedness reveals its structure, the layers which make it up, the types of rocks which make up the layers and the type of stones which make up the rocks. But whether of a scientific bent or not, one of the marvels in such country is the sight of a brilliant green gem. Nearer the gem becomes a paradise of luscious green vegetation either along the bank of a stream fed from mountain snows or surrounding the waters of a clear spring welling up from the depths of the earth. In surroundings of grey, brown mountain slopes, the vividness of the green takes away one's breath.

To those interested in people, there are valleys and countries where contact with the outside world is rare and centuries of isolation have bred people whose mode of living and customs are so different from ours that a study of them is bound to be of interest. Such people are generally shy and sometimes suspicious on being met for the first time but when they see that no harm is meant they are often willing not only to show all their possessions but to let one live with them. And it is only by doing so that a full understanding of them can be obtained.

Apart from the enjoyment and interest in the country and its people there is pleasure to be obtained from the routine of the marches and camp life, with all the surprises, the beauties, the difficulties, the periods of content and repose, which go to make up trekking. The length of the marches anything from 10 to 20 miles, will depend on the type of country and how much time is to be spent during the march in observation and study. Generally an early start is made in the cool of the day and the next camping site is reached early in the afternoon. The rest of the day may be spent in pitching camp, preparing food, writing notes and diaries and in the leisure and contemplation which are so well earned after strenuous exercise.

The equipment taken in a trek should be as simple as possible, confined to absolute necessities. The ideal is where all the equipment is carried by those taking part in the trek and no outside assistance is required. Such a party is self contained and can change its plans and meet unexpected difficulties in a way a larger party could not. A large party with ponies or coolies carrying loads detract from the enjoyment of a trek not only because they have constantly to be looked after and therefore give less time for absorbing the natural interests of the country, but also because by their very presence they undo to a greater or less extent the benefit to be expected in getting away from one's more familiar surroundings. It is not intended here to say what equipment is or is not essential to trekking as too much depends on individual tastes, the purpose of the trek, its duration and the climate of the country where the trek takes place. But in all cases the watch-word should be "Simplification."

Enough has been said to show that trekking holds many and varied interests and enjoyments. It is hoped that anyone who has the opportunity to join a party trekking or better to organise a party himself will do so, without fear that it will just be a week or a month of dull walking.

(The Scout Clarion.)

## BOYS' SECTION

## Scouts serve Famous Hospital.

At the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London, Scouts of the 8th Holborn Troop are soon to commence special duties. Owing to shortage of staff there it has been found difficult to keep the air-raid casualty wards clean, so the younger members of the 8th Holborn Group volunteered to make regular twice-weekly visits to the wards for this special purpose.

They are hoping that their work will prove so satisfactory to the hospital staff that they will later be allowed to help with the more interesting hospital jobs, such as are being carried out by Scouts in many other parts of the country.

## Rescued from Danger Spot.

Despite the fact that he knew that a person had recently been drowned in Dawlish Warren, 14-year-old Patrol Leader Owen Bartlett hesitated only a fraction of a second before going to the rescue of a 9-year-old boy who had got into difficulties in the strong current.

The boy's companion, seeing him caught in the tide, called to some Scouts nearby for help, and Owen dived into the water.

Fearing that the Scout would not be able to reach the boy, other assistance was sought, but by the time it arrived the Scout had brought the boy to the shore, where artificial respiration was applied.

Owen, who is a member of the 2nd Elburton (Devon) Troop has been awarded the Scout Gilt Cross for Gallantry.

## Brave Cub

"With a fortitude and bravery exceptional in a child of his tender age....." is the doctor's praise for the manner in which Wolf Cub Richard Kingsbury, aged 10, has borne suffering consequent upon his injury received when the aeroplane crashed on the playing fields at Downside School.

Both the boy's legs were lacerated and one knee joint was knocked right out of the socket. He knew that he was in danger of death and that even if he lived he would, at best, be permanently disabled or would lose his legs altogether. Yet he did not complain, nor shed a tear, and kept quiet but cheerful, doing everything he was told, but asking that others be attended to before himself.

Throughout his hospital treatment he has displayed the same high courage and uncomplaining cheerfulness and has, in the meantime, worked hard at his Wolf Cub tests, so that he is now able to wear his Cub First Star.

## Things People say.

Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister for Education, Colombo, said: "The times through which we are passing call for true leadership and true disciplined service in all walks of life. The principles which underlie Scouting can help in the two great aims of education, namely the training and equipment of the mind as man's most valuable instrument in life and the formation and development of character."

## GAMES

**Captain Smugglers.** The members of the Pack are formed into two sides, equal in number, as Smugglers and Coastguards. The game should be played in a fairly large stretch of country, if possible, containing trees and other cover. Then choose a large tree as Base. The Smugglers lay their plans while the Coastguards remain facing the tree, so that they cannot see.

The Smugglers are given some small object, such as a stone, which is hidden in the hand of one Cub, and he is Captain. He must not give the stone to anyone, but must get it to the Base without being caught. None of the Coastguards

knows who is Captain. As soon as the Smugglers have made their plans, they go and hide in different directions, so that later on they can make for their Base. After a certain time, the Coastguards set out to find the hidden Smugglers, leaving only one of their side to guard the Base.

When a Smuggler is smacked on the back three times he is caught; it is not sufficient just to touch him. Once the Smuggler is captured, the Coastguard asks: "Captain or Kite?" If the captured Cub is the Captain he must say so, and hand over the treasure. If not, he answers "Kite."



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It does not matter how many Kites are captured so long as the Captain is free; but once he is caught, the game is finished, and the sides change over. If the Captain reaches the Base with the treasure without being caught, his side has won.

**Kick Tin** Try to choose a spot where there are plenty of bushes all round. In the centre of your field mark out a circle about two feet across, and put an old tin inside. Akela can be "Guardian of the Tin." The Cubs all stand round the circle, and one of them kicks the tin out. Everybody then runs and hides, except the Guardian, who puts the tin back in the circle.

Then the Guardian goes to look for the Cubs, and whenever he sees one, he calls his name, and they both race for the tin. If the Guardian reaches it first and kicks it, the Cub is a prisoner, but if the Cub reaches it first and kicks it, then he may go and hide again. The prisoners stand near the circle, and when the Guardian isn't looking, call "Rescue." Anybody who is hiding may then run out, and try, unseen by the Guardian, to kick the tin, and then rescue one prisoner, and then they both run and hide again. Prisoners must remember the order in which they were caught and be rescued in that order.

Only the Guardian may replace the tin after a kick, and no kick counts unless the tin is in the circle. The Guardian must go and look for

those in hiding, and not stand near the tin all the time. The game ends when all the Cubs are prisoners, or when they are tired.

**Good Morning!** Cubs are in a circle with hands behind their backs and heads bowed so that they cannot see what is happening. One Cub remains outside the circle. This Cub walks round the outside of the circle and touches the hand of one of the others.

The Cub who has been touched walks round the circle in the opposite direction from his friend. At the point where they meet they stop, salute, shake hands with the left hand, say "Good morning" and then walk on. The first player back to the vacant place occupies it and the other walks round as before. No running is allowed in this game.

**Clear the Deck.** This game is best played indoors, but can also be played on a small plot of ground. The Cubs are all sailors on board a ship, standing at one end (the quarterdeck). On the word "Man the lifeboat," all rush to the other end. On the word "Man the quarterdeck," all make the for the first end. On the word "Clear the decks," all get off the floor somehow. In the middle of any of the above actions "Block coming over" makes them all lie flat, and "Feeze" is another obvious order. The last man is out in each case.

*Brown Tip.*

## Notes and News

### Madura.

The Scouts and Rovers of the Young India Group, Madura, rendered service to the public in connection with the Vaikunta Ekadasi Festival of the Koodal Alagar Temple at Madura on 6-1-44 and the Pari Vettai Chapparam and the Gajendra Mohsham festivals of the Sri Prasanna Venkateswaraswami Temple at Madura on 15-1-44 and 9-3-44 respectively. The Scouts and Rovers of the Young India and the Y. M. C. C. Groups at Madura rendered service in connection with the Teppam festival of the Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple at Madura on 8-2-1944.

### Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah District.

The Silas Scout Troop of the Higher Elementary School staged a Variety Entertainment on 17th February under the presidency of Khan Sahib S. M. Ismail Saheb Bahadur, District Educational Officer. It was held in connection with the National War Front.

### Madras.

Under the auspices of the Madras Divisional Scout Council, the eighth annual sports and Grand Cub Rally were held on Saturday the 18th March 1944, at Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetty High School, Purasawalkam. Mr. G. Venkateswaran, I. C. S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, presided. Championship in Sports was awarded to the "First Vepery Pack" of the M. C. T. High School. The prize for "Smart Turn out" went to the "First Kilpauk Asoka Pack" and for the best pack in the City to the "Third G. T. Muthialpet Pack" and for the best troop in the City to the "Eversley Club", South Madras. Mr. B. Mannar Reddi was in charge of the Sports and Cub Rally.

## Training Camps.

### Palmaner: Chittoor District. (24th to 29th February.)

A training course for prospective Cubmasters was held in Whiteside Gardens, Palmaner. Twenty-six candidates attended the camp—seventeen teachers from the Board Higher and Elementary Schools, and nine from the Aided Elementary Schools. The officer in charge of the course was Mr. V. Subramanyam, B.A., B.T., Provincial Organising Commissioner, Madras. The course was organised by Mr. R. Mohanrama Reddy, B.A., L.T., District Board Educational Officer and Assistant District Scout Commissioner. The arrangements in connection with the camp were made by Sri. P. Padmanabha Rao, Headmaster, Board Higher Elementary School, Palmaner. The District Scout Council, Chittoor is grateful to the President, District Board, Chittoor, Rao Bahadur V. Raghunatha Reddy, B.A., B.L., for giving all facilities for the Board School teachers to attend the course.

A Training Camp for prospective Scoutmasters will be held at Salem. All information regarding the camp can be had from the Honorary Joint Secretary, Salem District Scout Council, 4/12, Gandhi Road, Salem.

### Viruthampet, North Arcot District.

A week-end Training Course for prospective Cubmasters was held at Viruthampet under the auspices of the North Arcot District Scout Council. The Course was inaugurated by the District Commissioner on 21st January. Thirty-six candidates went through the training. The Course concluded on 30th January. Messrs. James D. Isaac, M. Alexander Manickam, C. A. Joseph, G. V. David, I. J. Rajamanickam and K. Vaidyanathan helped in instructions. On the 18th February a Patrol Leaders' Training Camp was inaugurated by Rao Saheb V. P. Adisesiah, Vice-President, District Scout Council. Thirty Patrol Leaders representing four educational institutions at Vellore took advantage of the Course.

### Ongole, Guntur District. (9th to 14th February 1944.)

A Training Camp for Cubmasters was conducted at Ongole under the auspices of the Local Scout Association. Mr. D. S. Raja Rao, Provincial Organising Commissioner, assisted by Mr. Ch. K. Sidhanti, District Scoutmaster, was in charge. Thirty-nine candidates including six ladies from the A. B. Mission Training School underwent the training.

### Kurnool. (23rd to 26th February 1944.)

Mr. D. S. Raja Rao, Provincial Organising Commissioner, conducted a Cubmasters' Training Camp at Kurnool. Thirty-six candidates were present, ten of whom were deputed by the Municipal Council, Kurnool. Messrs. P. Raju, O.B.E., District Scout Commissioner, Kurnool, and Ch. K. Sidhanti, District Scoutmaster, Ongole, ably assisted Mr. Raja Rao. Rev. A. J. Suttan, a Burma Evacuee Missionary, who is now the Manager of the Cole's Memorial Trust, opened the Camp and gave the campers a delightful and interesting talk on adventures of his own in Burma.

### Tanjore District.

A week-end Training Camp for prospective Scoutmasters was conducted at Tanjore from 5th to 23rd February 1944. Twenty-two candidates attended the Course. Sri. K. S. Sunderesan, Divisional Organising Commissioner, was in charge of the Course. Messrs. V. Ramaswami, C. Devairakkam, R. Subbiah Naidu, P. Srinivasan and H. Krishnamurthi assisted him. Sri. S. Ganesan acted as Quartermaster. Mr. A. Y. S. Parisutham Nadar, District Commissioner, and Rao Saheb Arulanandaswami Nadar, Chairman, Municipal Council, Tanjore, visited and entertained the campers on different occasions.

## TAMIL SECTION (தமிழ் பகுதி)

## அகில இந்திய சாரணச் சங்கம்

(1860-வது வருட சங்கங்கள் பதிவு சம்பந்தமான சட்டம் இருபத்தொன்று பிரகாரம் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு சர்வதேச சாரணச் சங்கத்துடன் இணைக்கப்பெற்றது)

## ‘ஆட்சிமுறை, நிர்வாகம், விதிகள்’.

## பாகம் II

தலைமைச்  
சோதனை  
யாளரின்  
அலுவல்  
கள்

31-(a). தலைமைச் சோதனை  
யாளரின் அலுவல்களாவன :—

(1) சாரணச் சங்கத்தின் நன்மைக்கும், முற போக்குக்கும் இந்தியாவின் தலைச்சாரணருக்குப் பொதுவாகப் பொறுப்பேற்றும், இச் சங்கத்தின் ‘ஆட்சிமுறை, நிர்வாகம், விதிகள்’ இவற்றைப் பரிபாலனம் செய்தல். (இனி ஆ. நி. வி. என்று சுருக்கப் பெயர் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படும்.)

(2) இந்திய சாரணச் சங்கத்தின் நிர்வாகத்தையும், அமைப்பையும் பல்படுத்தி திறம்பட வேலை செய்யும் படி தூண்டல்.

(3) திரவியம், சொத்து விஷயங்களிலும், பொது அமைச்சர், பொக்கிஷதாரர் இவர்களை நியமனம் செய்தல், உத்தியோகத்தினின்றும் விலக்கு தல் சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்களிலும் தலைமைக் காரியாலய சபையுடன் கலந்து நடத்தல்.

(4) உதவித் தலைமைச் சோதனையாளர்கள், மாகாண சோதனையாளர்கள், சுதேச ராஜ்ய சோதனையாளர்கள் முதலிய இப்பதவிகளுக்குரிய யோக்கிய தாம்சங்கள் உள்ளவரை சங்க வேலையில் ஈடுபடச் செய்யவும் ‘ஆ. நி. வி.’-யின் III-பிரிவில் விவரித்துள்ளபடி அவர்களுக்கு அளிக்கவேண்டிய அதிகாரப் பத்திரங்கள் சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்களைக் கவனித்தல்.

(5) இந்திய சங்கத்தின் இணைப்புப்பெற்ற கிளைச் சங்கங்களாகிய மாகாணச் சங்கங்கள், சுதேச ராஜ்யச் சங்கங்கள், இவற்றின் அமைப்பையும், நிர்வாகத்தையும், வேலையையும் திறம்படச் செய்வித்தல்.

(6) ‘ஆ. நி. வி.’-யின் X-பிரிவில் குறிக்கப் பட்டுள்ளபடி சங்க வேலையில் ஈடுபட்டு தீவிரமாக

ணக்கத்துடன் உழைப்பவர்களுக்கு பதக்கங்கள், நற் சாட்சிப் பத்திரங்கள் போன்ற வெகுமானங்களை அளித்தலுக்கான விஷயங்களை ஆலோசனை செய்து இவை சம்பந்தமான சிபார்சுகளை தலைச் சாரணருக்குச் சமர்ப்பித்தல்.

(7) மாகாண அல்லது சுதேச ராஜ்யங்களின் தலைமைச் சோதனையாளர் ஸ்தானம் காலியாயிருக்கும் பொழுது, கானே அவர்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகளைக் கவனித்தல் அல்லது ‘ஆ. நி. வி.’-யின் 82-வது விதிப்படி வேறு ஏவரையேனும் கவனிக்கும்படி செய்தல்.

(8) விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி தீர்மானம் செய்தல், ‘ஆ. நி. வி.’-யில் சொல்லியுள்ளபடி தலைமைக் காரியாலய சபையால் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்படுகிற விஷயங்களைப்பற்றியும், அதிலும் முக்கியமாக ‘ஆ. நி. வி.’ 104-வது விதிப்படி அபிப்பிராய பேதங்கள் ஏற்படும் காலங்களில் தன் முடிவான அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவித்தல்.

(9) சாரண இயக்கத்தைப் பரவச்செய்து அவரவர் இருக்குமிடத்திற்கும், சந்தர்ப்பங்களுக்கும் பொருத்த மாயுள்ளபடி இந்தியச் சிறுவர்கள் பயன்பெறச் செய்தலும், சாரணிய நூல்களைச் சுதேச பாஷைகளில் மொழி பெயர்த்தலுமாகும்.

பொது 31-(b). சங்கத்தின் நிர்வாகம், அமைச்சர் வேலைத்திறம் நன்றாயிருத்தலுக்கு தலைமைச் சோதனையாளருக்குப் பொறுப்பேற்பதுடன் பின்வருபனவற்றையும் கவனித்தல்வேண்டும்.

(1) ‘ஆ. நி. வி.’ III பிரிவின்படி அதிகாரப் பத்திரங்களைக் கொடுத்தல், பதிவு செய்தல்.

(2) சர்வதேச சாரணச் சங்கத்துடனும், இதர தேசிய சங்கங்களுடனும், இச்சங்கத்தின் கிளைகளாகிய மாகாண அல்லது சுதேச ராஜ்ய சாரணச் சங்கங்களுடனும் கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து நடத்துதல்.

(3) ‘ஆ. நி. வி.’ XII பிரிவின்படி சாரணச் சின்னங்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்து சங்கங்களுக்கு அளித்தல்.

(4) பொதுத் தலைமைக் காரியாலயத்தின் கூட்டங்கள், இதர அலுவல்கள் சம்பந்தமான வேலையைக் கவனித்தல்.

(5) மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கொரு முறை நடத்த வேண்டிய மகாநாட்டைக் கூட்டுவித்தல்.

(6) மாகாண அல்லது சுதேச ராஜ்ய கிளைச் சங்கங்களுக்கு அவ்வப்போது வேண்டிய ஆலோசனையையும், உதவியையும் அளித்தல்.

(7) இந்தியாவில் வெளியிடப்படும் எல்லாச் சாரணப் பிரசுரங்களையும் கண்காணித்தல்.

31-(c). (1) இந்தியச் சாரண இயக்கத்தின் நன்மையை அதிகரிக்கச்செய்து, மாகாண, சுதேச ராஜ்ய சாரணக் கிளைச் சங்கங்களுக்குள்ளும், அவைபோன்ற இதர சங்கங்களுக்குள்ளும் சினைகப்பான்மையும், கூட்டுறவும் வளர்வதற்கான காரியங்களைச் செய்தல்.

(2) பொருளாதாரம், சொத்துக்கள் சம்பந்தமான எல்லாக் காரியங்களிலும், பொக்கிஷதாரர், பொது அமைச்சர் இவர்கள் நியமனம், பதவியிலிருந்து விலக்குதல் முதலான காரியங்களிலும் தலைமைச் சோதனையாளருடன் கலந்து ஆலோசித்து தக்கது செய்தல்.

இந்திய சாரணச் சங்கத்தின் எல்லா பொருளாதார, சொத்து விஷயங்களிலும் வேண்டிய ஆலோசனையைத் தலைமைச் சோதனையாளருக்கு எடுத்துக்கூற ஒரு உப சபை நிறுவப்படவேண்டும். அந்த உப சபையில் தலைமைச் சோதனையாளர், உதவித் தலைமைச் சோதனையாளர், கௌரவ பொக்கிஷதாரர், பொது அமைச்சர், தலைமைக் காரியாலயக் கணக்கு களைத் தணிக்கை செய்யும் கணக்குப் பரிசோதகர் இவர்கள் அங்கத்தினராயிருப்பார்கள். பொது அமைச்சரே இந்த உப சபையின் காரியதரிசியாகவு மிருப்பார்.

(3) ‘ஆ. நி. வி.’ 105-வது விதியின்கீழ் அங்கீகாரத் தையும், இணைப்பையும் கோரும் சங்கங்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளும் விஷயமாய்த் தீர்மானித்தல்.

(4) மூன்று வருஷ மகாநாட்டிற்கான திட்டங்களை யும், நிகழ்ச்சிக் குறிப்பையும் தயார்செய்தல்.

(5) தலைமைக் காரியாலய சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு விஷயங்களைக் கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து மூலமாகவே முடிவு செய்யப்படுவதற்கு அனுப்பப்படும்; ஆனால் தலைமைக் காரியாலய சபை ஒரு வருஷத் திற்கு ஒரு முறையேனும், இந்தியத் தலைச்சாரணர் அழைப்பின்பேரில் எந்தக்காலத்திலும் கூடவேண்டும்.

(6) தலைமைக் காரியாலயக் கூட்டத்திற்கு குறைந்தபட்சம் ஏழு அங்கத்தினர்களாவது நேர் முகமாக ஆஜராயிருத்தல்வசியம். கடிதப் போக்கு வரத்து மூலமாக விஷயங்களைத் தீர்மானிக்கும் பொழுது மூன்றில் இரண்டு பங்கிற்குச் சமமான அல்லது அதிகப்படியான அங்கத்தினரின் அபிப்பிராயத்தின்படிதான் தலைமைக் காரியாலய சபையின் சார்பில் தலைமைச் சோதனையாளரோ, பொது அமைச்சரோ, எக்காரியத்தையும் செய்யலாம்; இதர சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் சாதாரண அதிகப்படி அங்கத்தினர்களின் அபிப்பிராயமே போதுமானது.

(7) தலைமைக் காரியாலய சபையின் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் தன் தேர்தல் தேதியிலிருந்து, அடுத்துவரும் மூன்று வருஷ மகாநாடு வரையில் தன் பதவியை வகிக்கலாம். ஆனால் மறு தேர்தலில் அங்கத்தினராக நிற்பதற்கும் உரிமையுண்டு.

(8) தலைமைக் காரியாலயத்தில் ஏதேனும் காலி ஸ்தானம் ஏற்படும்பொழுது, அடுத்துவரும் மூன்று வருஷ மகாநாடு வரையில் எவரேனும் ஒருவரை அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கும்படி தலைமைக் காரியாலய சபை நியமனம் செய்துகொள்ளலாம்.

(9) தலைமைச் சோதனையாளருக்கும், தலைமைக் காரியாலய சபைக்கும் எவ்விஷயத்திலாவது அபிப்பிராயபேதம் ஏற்பட்டால் அவ்விஷயத்தை இந்திய தலைச் சாரணருக்கு சமர்ப்பித்தல்வேண்டும். அவர் தீர்மானமே முடிவானதாகும்.

(தொடரும்)

K. S. சுந்தரேசன்.

# మన కర్తవ్యము.

“హేమన్న స్వంలక్ష్యతే హ్యగ్నో విశ్వస్య క్షామికా పివా.”

బంగారము స్వచ్ఛమైనదో కల్తీదో అగ్నిపరీక్షవల్లనే తెలియాలి అదేవిధంగా కష్టకాలం ప్రాణులకు అగ్ని పరీక్ష అంతర్భూతమైవున్న ధైర్యసాహసాలు, యత్నాలు, ఉపాయాలు, అప్పుడే ప్రకట మవుతాయి. హృదయా భ్యంతరంలో దాగివున్న సహజ భావాలుకూడ అప్పుడే వెల్లడి అవుతాయి. వ్యక్తులకల్లా గోజాతులకూ అల్లాగే కష్టకాలమే అగ్నిపరీక్ష అట్టి అగ్నిపరీక్షా సమయంలో మనమిప్పుడున్నాము.

భయంకర యుద్ధమేఘాలు దశవిశలా వ్యాపించి వున్నాయి. సభో వీధితో విమానాలు, జలరాశిపై నౌకలు, భూమిపై టాంకులు ఒక్కొక్కటిగా మైబడి జనపదముల భస్మీ పటలము చేస్తున్నాయి. ఆ అగ్ని జ్వాలల వేడిమి మనకి తగులుతూనే వున్నది. ఇక అంత రంగిక పరిస్థితులు మాదామా—ఈ యుద్ధ ప్రళయానికి మూల కారణమైన జాత్యహంకారము అన్ని దేశాల్లోను వేళ్లు పాటిస్తుంది. అది మానవజాతిల సమిష్టి జీవనానికి ప్రబలాటంకంగా వుంది. కాస్త్ర విజ్ఞానంవల్ల బాహ్య పరిస్థితుల్లో ఎంత సామీప్యం కలుగుతున్నా అంతకంతకు హృదయాలు ఎడమవుతూనే వున్నాయి. బయలుదేలే ప్రతి నూతనోద్యమం, సవినయతం భేదభావాలనే ఉద్దేశపరుస్తున్నాయి. ఈ పరిస్థితుల్లో పులిమీద పుట్ర అన్నట్లు తుధాజ్వాలలు కాల్చిచ్చులా వ్యాపించి ప్రజలని పొట్ట పెట్టుకుంటున్నాయి.

ఈ క్లిష్ట సమయంలో నిర్వివాదమై, సకలా మోద కరమైన ఆశయా కలిగి పనిచేసే ఒక ఉద్యమం యొక్క అవసరం యెంతోవుంది. అట్టి ఆశయం ఒక్కమానస నేవయే జాలి, మతము అనే సంకుచిత నీమలు దాటి, వాళ్లు శత్రులు, వీళ్లు మిత్రులు అనే భేదం పాటింపక అపన్నుడైన మానవ మాత్రునికి నేవచేయడమనే ఉన్నతా

శయంగల సంస్థ అందరి సహకారాన్ని పొందడం నిశ్చయం అట్టిఅశ యంలో పనిచేస్తున్నది బాలభటా ద్యమం అర్జువైన మానవులకు నేవచేయడమే దాని ప్రధాన సిద్ధాంతం విశ్వమానవ సాభాత్రమే దాని పర మావధి అందుకే ప్రతివారూ దాన్ని ఆదరిస్తారు. అట్టి మహాసంస్థని ఆభివృద్ధిలోనికి తీసుకు రావడం మన కర్త వ్యము. ఆ సంస్థలోగల సజాతీయ విజాతీయ స్వగత భేదాలు నిర్మూలించి దాన్ని బలపరిస్తే దాని ద్వారా మానవజాతికి కల్యాణం కలుగుతుం దనడంలో ఎంత మాత్రం సందేహంలేదు.

ఏ సిద్ధాంతాలు బోధించి బుద్ధుడు, ఏసుక్రీస్తు, మహ మ్మదు మున్నగు మహాత్ములు ప్రపంచ ప్రజల ఆర్తిని ఉపశమింపజేసినారో, ఆ సిద్ధాంతాలు ఈ బాలభటా ద్యమంలో ఇమిడి వున్నాయి అట్టి మానవసేవా సూత్రం చిలుక పలుకుల్లా పునశ్చరణ చెయ్యడం మాత్రమే కాకుండా శత్రుగత మయ్యేటట్లు జీర్ణించుకుని ఆచరణలో పెట్టినప్పుడే విశ్వమానవ కల్యాణం సాధ్య మవుతుంది. అందుకు ఆ సిద్ధాంతాలు చిన్నతనమునుండి అభ్యసించాలి. ఈ మానవసేవా సూత్రం కాలభటా ద్యమం మూలంగా బాలరకు విద్యతో బాటు అభ్య సింపజేసిన నాడు వారు పెద్దవారైన తర్వాత ఉత్తమ పౌరులై భావిప్రపంచ నూతన వ్యవస్థకు తోడ్పడు తారు. “మావరతులకు అంగీకరిస్తేనే నీకు సహాయం చేస్తామనే నిబంధన లేకుండా, నిర్వ్యాజంగా, దేశ కాల పాత్రముల విచక్షణ లేకుండా అపన్నుడైన మానవ మాత్రునికి నేవచేసే మహిమన్నతా శయంగల ఉద్యమం, ప్రజల్లో ప్రచారితమై వ్యాపించినట్లయితే యీ భూలోకమే సర్గరాజ్యమై, సుఖకాంతులలో మల తూగుతుంది.



## Headquarters Notices No Warrants Issued from Dec. 1943 to

### Anantapur

#### Cubmaster

2. Mr. B. V. Sanjeevirayadu, B. H. C. School, Gadekal, Anantapur

### North Arcot

#### Rover Scout Leader

31. Mr. P. J. Pichumani, II Ranipet, Government High School, Ranipet

#### Group Scoutmaster

8. Mr. S. V. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, II Vellore, Sri Mahants High School Vellore

#### Cubmaster

8. Mr. N. Govindarajan, II Vellore, Sri Mahants High School, Vellore

### Bellary

#### Cubmaster

2. Mr. M. Narayanachar, Government Training School, Hospet. Bellary

### Chittoor

#### Scoutmasters

10. Mr. H. Kasi Rao, Headmaster, Combined School, Nerabailu
11. Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Iyer, Board High School, Kalahasti

#### Assistant Scoutmaster

1. Mr. V. Chinniah, Board High School, Kalahasti

### Cuddapah

#### Cubmaster

2. Mr. C. V. Raghavacharlu, Venkatramiah Aided Elementary School, Jammalamadugu

### Godavari West

#### Scoutmaster

3. Sri. Ramamurthy Tolety, Taylor High School, Narasapur

### Godavari East

#### Group Scoutmaster

1. Mr. Mirjafarali, Youngmen's Happy Scout Troop, Amin, District Munsiff's Court, Razole

### Madura

#### District Scoutmaster

9. Mr. T. N. Bhuminathan, Kallar Reclamation, Madura South, Madura

### Madras North

#### Assistant District Commissioner

45. Mr. E. K. Swamy, Little India Scout Troop, 38, Broadway, Madras

#### Scoutmaster

7. Mr. A. S. Venkateswaralu, Little India Troop, 193, Mint Street, George Town, Madras

### Madras South

#### Scoutmaster

10. Mr. Mohamed Aleemullah, Government i-Azam, Mount Road

#### Assistant Cubmaster

3. Mr. Syed Babadur Hussainy, Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road

### Madras East

#### District Rover Scout Leader

10. Sri. K. Srinivasaraghavan, M.A., L.T., H. H. S., Triplicane

#### District Scoutmaster

12. Sri. S. Venkatraman, Dhanvanthri Group, Triplicane

#### District Cubmaster

9. Sri. D. N. Ramachandran, Pillaiyar Koil Street, Triplicane

#### Scoutmaster

16. Mr. P. Vadhiraia Rao, 26, Wallajah Road, Mount Road

#### Cubmaster

6. Mr. D. N. Ramachandran, Sri Krishna Pack, 17th Triplicane

### Malabar South

#### District Scoutmaster

13. Sri. P. V. Appu, Calicut

#### Scoutmaster

9. Mr. K.V. Kuriappan, Madrasathul Muhomadiya Middle School, Calicut

### Ramnad

#### Scoutmaster

21. Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chittal Achi Memorial High School, Kondanoor

### Salem

#### Group Scoutmaster

5. Sri. P. V. Srinivasa Iyer, Little Flower High School, Salem

#### Cubmaster

7. Mr. T. R. Vaidianathan, Little Flower High School, Salem

### Tanjore East

#### Scoutmaster

10. Mr. D. S. James, A. C. Higher Elementary School, Ayangudipalam, Shiyali Taluk

### Tinnevely

#### District Cubmaster

10. Mr. P. S. Ponniah, Tuticorin

అంశము  
తెలియ  
పరిచు  
ట

**ANNUAL MEETING**  
OF THE  
**BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION,**  
MADRAS PRESIDENCY  
ON  
**Sunday, the 16th. April, 1944 at 5 p.m.**  
AT  
**THE SCOUT HEADQUARTERS,**  
WENLOCK PARK,  
BEACH ROAD, TRIPLICANE, MADRAS.

Printed by A. Govindaraja Mudaliar at the Kitchener Press, Messrs. Read & Co., 21, High Road, Triplicane, Madras  
Printers to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Presidency and Edited and  
Published by Mr. J. I. Muthiah, D.C.C., A.L., Prov. Org. Commr., Provincial Scout Headquarters, P. O. Box 424,  
Triplicane, Madras, for the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Presidency.

58 to 1674

Three drafts

(11)

Education &amp; P.H. Dept. (B)

GRANT - Boy Scouts Association, Madras. 1945-46 -  
Sanctioned.

Read: From the D.P.D. Rec. no 792-D/44 27.8.44

Order/Ms.No. 589

Edn. dated 16-7-1945.

The Government sanction the payment of a grant of Rs. 75

(Rupees Seven thousand and five hundred <sup>only</sup>) to the Boy Scouts  
Association Madras, in the current year.

2. The grant should be spent on the furtherance of the  
Boy Scout movement in this presidency. A statement of  
receipts and expenditure of the association during the year should  
be furnished to Government duly certified by qualified auditors.

3. ~~The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount~~  
~~at the disposal of the~~

3. The expenditure will be debited to the head "37.r.  
tion - General - Miscellaneous - B.4 - Grants to Boy Scouts &  
Girl Guide Movements - Authorised" in the Annual Estimate  
Expenditure for 1945-46.

To  
✓ the D.P.I.  
the Hon'ble Chief Commr.,  
the A.C. thro' Fin.  
✓ The Boy Scouts Assn,  
Madras

perph

K.M

17-4-45

✓ AG through Finance

1822  
2.4.45

11.4.45

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
Education and Public Health Department.

G.O. Ms. No.589, Edn., dated 16th April 1945.

Abstract.

GRANT - Boy Scouts Association, Madras - 1945-46 - Sanctioned.  
Read the following:-  
From the Director of Public Instruction, Rec. No.792-D/44 dated 7-8-44.

ORDER:-

- The Government sanction the payment of a grant of Rs.7500/- (Rupees seven thousand and five hundred only) to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras, in the current year.
- The grant should be spent on the furtherance of the Boy Scout Movement in this Presidency. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the association during the year should be furnished to Government duly certified by qualified auditors.
- The expenditure will be debited to the head "37.r.Education - General -

P.T.O.

Resolution of the Government of India, Finance Department (Communications Branch), dated New Delhi, the 21st February 1940.

No. D./584-P.T./40.—The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration for some time the question of the rate of interest to be allowed on the balances held in the Post Office Life Insurance Fund.

The present rate of interest at 3½ per cent per annum has been in force since 1883 when it was fixed at 4 per cent below the then existing rates of interest. Since then, there have been considerable changes in the market rates of interest but the rate of interest allowed on the balances of this fund has always been kept at that fixed figure. During recent years the rate of interest on gilt-edged securities has been below 3½ per cent; and after a careful consideration of the whole question, the Governor-General in Council has come to the conclusion that in future the rate of interest should be fixed at 3 per cent with effect from 1st April 1940.

In order to protect the interests of the existing policy holders, it has been decided that separate accounts should be maintained of the balances in the fund from out of the receipts of policies issued after 1st April 1940. The accumulation in the existing fund and premium of policy holders existing on 1st April 1940 will continue to earn interest at 3½ per cent; and the new rate of interest will apply only to the accumulations in respect of policies issued on or after 1st April 1940. The rate of interest now fixed for policies issued on or after 1st April 1940 will remain unchanged in respect of them.

3. The modification in the rate of interest necessitated a revision of the rates of premium and the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the following rates should be substituted for those occurring in Tables I and II in the rules relating to the Post Office Insurance Fund. These rates will come into force with effect from 1st April 1940 and will apply to all policies issued on or after that date:—

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES.

| Age next birthday at entry. | Premiums payable throughout life. | Premiums payable ceasing at age 50. | Premiums ceasing at age 55. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 18                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 19                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 20                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 21                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 22                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 23                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 24                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 25                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 26                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 27                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 28                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 29                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 30                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 31                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 32                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 33                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 34                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 35                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 36                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 37                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 38                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 39                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 40                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 41                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 42                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 43                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 44                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 45                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 46                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 47                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 48                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 49                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |
| 50                          | 1 12                              | 1 12                                | 1 12                        |

Monthly premiums for an Assurance of 1,000 rupees.

By order of His Excellency the Governor

K. RAMANUJI MENON,  
Secretary to Government.

To all Heads of Departments,  
all Collectors.

Copy to the Departments of Secretariat (all sections).  
Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Superintendent, C.C.B.  
Postmaster-General.  
Accountant-General.

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28/10/54

To all Heads of Departments.  
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Copy to the Departments of Secretariat (all sections).  
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K. RAMTHANI MENON,  
Secretary to Government.

(10)

-2-

General - Miscellaneous - B.4 - Grants to Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Movements - Authorised in the Annual Estimate of Expenditure for 1945-46.

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor.)

V.N. Kadva,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.  
To the Chief Commissioner,  
To the Boy Scouts Association, Madras.  
To the Accountant General, through the Finance Department.

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