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# THE GUIDER

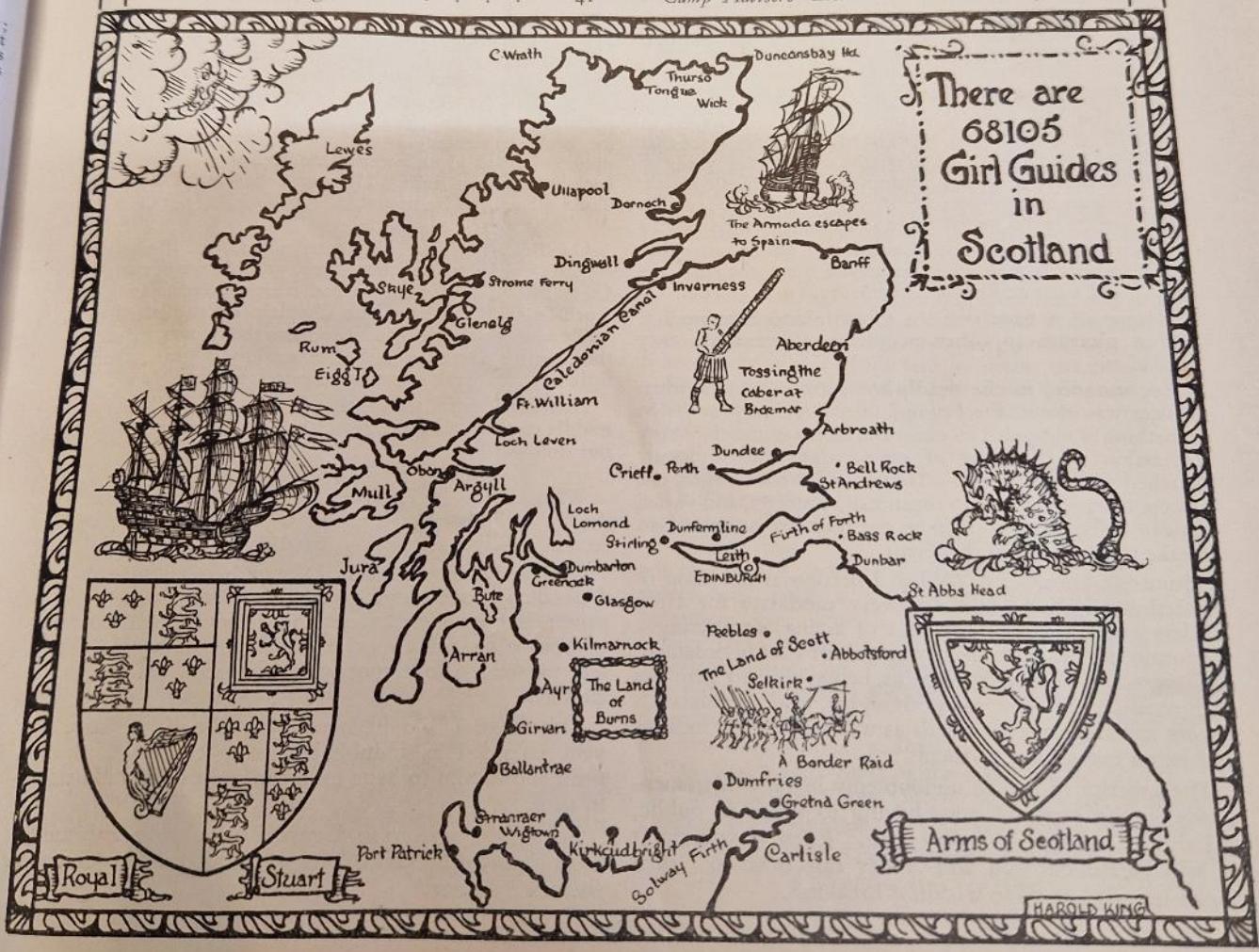
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# The Chief Scout's Outlook

**O**N November 23rd last an interesting Conference was held composed of the heads of Departments of the Girl Guide and Boy Scout movement, at which measures for securing closer co-operation between the movements were discussed in principle and detail.

It was generally agreed that with the extensive growth of both movements, not only in our own country but overseas as well, that if they continue to progress at the same rate they will have an enormous influence in the near future in the policies of their respective countries.

Therefore it was felt that the time had come when the two, having the same ends in view, should work in closer co-operation and consultation with a view to directing their energies on the best lines. The next step will be for County and District Commissioners of both movements to get in touch with their "opposite numbers" and see how far they can mutually assist one another.

The interchange of experiences and suggestions cannot fail to be of advantage to both movements, and it was felt that both would now go forward with greater strength and doubled influence.

*Apropos* of this and the saying that the young are leading their elders in the present century, the following extract from a report by a Scouter bears on the case—where he says: "Fortunately all my Rovers who are courting are courting Girl Guides!"

I am sure it is a good thing to do a bit of play-acting when you are young. At school I was encouraged to do a lot of it and I have thanked my stars ever since that I did so. For one thing it taught me to learn yards of stuff by heart; also it accustomed me to speak clearly and without nervousness before a lot of people; and it gave me the novel joy of being someone else for a time.

It led one to know the beauties of Shakespeare and other authors, to feel, while expressing them, the emotions of joy and sorrow, love and sympathy.

Above all it gave one the pleasure and happiness of giving pleasure to other people at times when they needed it.

For instance, in the deadly hot season in India when cholera was about, the Colonel of my regiment saw that something was needed to cheer the men against the nervy depression which came of seeing their pals suddenly snatched away by death. Therefore he encouraged the officers to keep getting up theatricals, concerts, and varied shows of that kind in order to get them to laugh and so to take their minds off the terror.

Someone has written "When I become Archbishop of Canterbury I shall insist on every candidate for Holy Orders going through a course of acting, and acting a performance before the examiners prior to being ordained. In this way I should ensure his being able to grip his congregation, to sense their thoughts, and to put such deeper meaning into his words as will move their feelings and be an inspiration to them."

The practice of acting undoubtedly helps you tremendously in the event of your having to speak in public, and this is valuable to every man. Even if you don't go into Parliament you will at any rate have to return thanks one day at your wedding breakfast.

Play-acting ought to form part of everyone's education. So for these and many reasons I am glad to see that more and more Scouts and Guides are giving entertainments in the winter months and are thus not only earning satisfactory additions to their funds, but are giving good training to their boys and, moreover, are giving pleasure and happiness to other people.

The following appreciation of Scouting is interesting—

"I must tell you two incidents that occurred to me on my return journey from Gillwell. I was travelling in Scout uniform, and at Victoria had just time to snatch a counter lunch at the station. I ordered a sandwich and a glass of beer. Standing next to me was a pleasant-looking man of fairly humble rank who, just as I was going to pay for the meal, stretched out a hand and said: 'No, please allow me to stand you this.' I demurred, of course, but he insisted, saying: 'I see you are a good lad.'

"I may say that in the electric light and with my large hat he did not see my grey hairs! I only had time for a few minutes' conversation, but it turned out that he was from the South of Ireland and said that though the Irish and English did not always hit it off there were Scouts in both countries and he was pleased to treat me. Rather nice, wasn't it? I ate and drank at his expense, thanked him, saluted him and went off.

"Next I went to the bookstall, bought a *Weekly Times*, price 4d., handed the bookstall man sixpence. He gave me back fourpence. I was just walking away when I noticed he had given me too much change. So I went back and made it right. His comment was 'Thank you. Trust a Scout to be honest.'"

One British Colony fears that it will not be able to send representatives to our Jamboree, and that is Tristan da Cunha. We have recently had letters dated March and April from Mr. Pooley, the Chaplain on the Island, and while sending cordial greetings from the Scouts, he regrets that, unless they can make an airship in time, there is little chance of their getting to our Jamboree.

It was delightful to feel that in this far-off island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, they are thinking of us and our doings.

When I was in Hungary the novel idea occurred to the Scout authorities there of taking an impress of my foot in concrete as proving that I had been there.

In consequence of this I have been invited by an Australian Scout training centre to send them my footprint; but for one thing my foot is not especially a thing of beauty to set up as an ornament, nor did I quite like to send it to a spot which my foot has not as yet trodden.

Otherwise I should have been proud to have my visit recorded as indubitably as a criminal's thumbprint shows him to have been the guest of His Majesty—in gaol.

So when I next go to Australia I shall take with me the most characterful pair of shoes that I can find.—Reprinted from the "Scouter."

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disposal of refuse, etc., can all be woven into games, and if the captain will sometimes put camp craft into the weekly programme she will be more than repaid when the time comes to take the company under canvas.

The donkey hitch, a knot used daily, can easily be learnt in the club room, as also the brailing up of a tent. A piece of material, about 18 in. deep and a yard long should be tacked to a roller of wood, and tapes to represent the brailing strings, fixed at intervals of about 6 in. along the wood.

If each patrol makes one specimen, it can then be hung over the back of a chair, and used for a competition. Each Guide should run up in turn, roll up the brailing, and tie the donkey hitches. As a variation, captain could call out—"Sun shining!" and No. 1 will run up and brail, and run back again; then captain says—"Rain coming!" and No. 2 runs up and lets down the brailing; so on until each has had a turn. Any Guide failing to tie the hitch right should run behind the captain, and lose a point for her patrol.

To avoid treading on groundsheets is a habit, and can be remembered during the evening, if several squares are marked on the floor in chalk, and every time one is stepped on, a point is lost, from whatever game is being played. Or each Guide can be given a newspaper, to be used as a groundsheet whenever she sits on the floor; she must see that it is the right way up (this can be marked) and no one must tread on it.

Square lashing, which now comes into the Second Class test, is of importance in camp; and competitions to see which patrol can make the best gadget, suitable for wash-house, kitchen, or tent use, will show the Guide the real need for lashing properly; and at the same time enable her to experiment as to the best and most suitable type.



## Camp Craft in Winter

LET us go to camp, in our club room, during the winter months, so that our new Guides may have some idea of what the life is like. Often a child dislikes camp, simply because she is totally unprepared for it, and dropped as it were, into an entirely new atmosphere, she has to spend the whole week trying to adjust herself.

Many things in camp are a matter of habit, and should be done, or not done, almost without conscious thought; and to learn these things, by games and competitions, in the club room, will enable the Guide to get her bearings, at once, and save much unnecessary strain.

The care of a tent, making one's bed so as not to roll out of it, stacking firewood, doing various orderly work, the



For a change, gadgets could be made without any string, the Guides using their initiative to invent different varieties. Whatever sort is made, however, it is necessary to see that they are really strong, useful articles, that will stand wear and tear, and are the right type for camp use.

It makes a change to one's usual programme, if the whole evening is spent as "A day in camp"; any special training that the captain wishes can then be introduced, and the campcraft adapted to suit any company.

The following is an outline.

The Guides arrive at tea time, and sitting in patrols the rules of the game are explained. These may vary, but generally each patrol will lose points for any item that is left undone, and at the end the one who has lost the fewest number of points will win.

Next tents have to be pitched, that is, drawn on the floor with chalk; or more elaborately, if there is time. Each patrol has one tent, and the right shape must be considered, the doorway remembered, and which way it should face. Captain will then inspect tents, see that everyone is present, and collect the camp fees (weekly pennies).

The whistle for supper calls us to a new game, everyone sits down and a menu is given to each patrol, and they have to write out the necessary groceries, etc., with the right quantities that would have to be bought to provide that menu, for the number of Guides in the company. Lists are then read out and discussed.

After this it is bedtime, and the Guides retire to their tents; they are given two minutes in which to undress, that is, undo *all* buttons, take off ties, badges and belts, and undo shoes. When the whistle blows for silence, everyone should be lying down, in their tent, and captain will go round and see that each Guide is properly undressed, that all clothes are off the ground, that no one is touching the side of the tent, or across the doorway.

The reveille whistle will give them two minutes in which to dress, and fall in, in patrols opposite captain, who will see that all buttons, etc., are properly done up.

Drill or physical exercise can follow, or orderly work in patrols, that is, one patrol will make a specimen fire, another collect firewood (captain should see beforehand that there is some about), another make gadgets and so on.

The Camp Fire could be the last item.

The hoisting of the Union Jack, if part of the usual evening's programme, would take place whenever the captain thought best, and the evening could close with the lowering of the Colours, and Prayers.

JOAN KERR.



## A Bird Table

By F. K. MARSDEN, F.R.H.S.

THE winter months are here. Have you made a bird table? You should, because it is very difficult for birds to find food in wintry weather, especially so in the case of insect-eating birds. Then, too, you will be able to make friends with these usually shy creatures and to learn much of their lives and habits.

A good sort of bird table is just a big piece of wood fastened to a post driven into the ground. Eighteen or twenty inches square is a convenient size and will carry all you need to put on it. Round three sides nail an edging about two inches high. Then the wind cannot blow off the food, nor can the birds push the food plates off.

The remaining side has no beading. To prevent the wooden table from weathering, cut a piece of linoleum the size of the tray. It can easily be slipped off for cleaning.

And the pole. Of course, you do not want the cats to scare the birds away, so make the table catproof. Fasten the back of the tray to the pole with a strong hinge so that it can hang down against the pole. Rest a light stick between the tray and a notch cut in the pole.

This will enable the tray to support the birds, but if a cat chances to jump on, the stick will be dislodged and the cat will get a fright, probably never to come again.

Nail one or two branching twigs to the corners of your table for the birds to perch on before hopping on to the tray. They like this.

Vary your food and you will see many kinds of visitors. Soaked bread will bring sparrows and robins. Watch the mannerless sparrow, and the high and mighty robin, who prefers to dine alone.

Finches prefer seed; a packet of finch seed will last a long time and give delight to many a chaffinch and salmon-breasted bullfinch. An old sunflower-head will attract green finches and sparrows.

Thrushes and blackbirds are insect-eating birds, and do not like seeds. But they will love cold boiled potato, soaked biscuit or a dish of cold porridge.

Put out your bacon rind, odd bits of suet, scraps of raw meat, and wait for the starlings. You will have plenty of fun watching them greedily feed, the while they quarrel, peck at each other, squawk and fly up and down.

And, of course, you want those fascinating little acrobats that can hang upside down as easily as they can stand. I mean the tits. A coconut is best for them. Knock a hole in each end of a nut and suspend it from a nail at the corner of the tray. Then they can eat from both ends—and the nut keeps better that way than split in half.

You will recognise the great tit with his yellow and black, the blue tit with his blue head, black bib and yellow waistcoat, and the coal tit with glossy blue-black head and neck and brown back. When you want them to perform hang a brazil kernel on a wire and watch them swing upside down on it and peck bits off.

Save all the hips and haws you can and either hang them on the branching twigs or scatter them on the tray.

Yew berries will probably show you a stand-up fight between the blackbirds and the thrushes.

Now that it is well after Christmas you simply must put out your mistletoe berries for the Missel Thrushes, and a bunch of wheat is always acceptable to the birds.

When ponds are frozen a saucer of water will bring you many bird visitors.

You will not neglect to keep a bird list. Enter their names and descriptions, what sort of food they take, note their table manners and anything else which strikes you. Then by next spring I am sure you will feel well repaid for the few pence you spent on your bird table in the winter.

### A TRUE STORY.

To the Reviewer of Guide Stories.

Dear Reviewer,

Sympathising with your remarks about Guide stories in the November GUIDE, we have tried to write one on new and original lines. But as it only filled half a page, we thought it looked better in verse, and here it is.—Yours, etc.

M. LINDLEY and M. BREARLEY,  
Kettering Division.

## GUIDE GERTRUDE

Guide Gertrude never saved a life,  
She never stole a fork or knife,  
Of theft she never was suspected  
Nor Captain of the school elected.  
She did not lead her erring form  
From mad adventures in the dorm.  
To higher things and Girl Guide Law.

When out on hikes she ne'er protected  
Her friends from wild bulls, undetected,  
Lurking in hedgerow and in by-way,  
Carelessly straying on the highway.  
When down at night she laid her head,  
No burglar hid beneath the bed  
Waiting until he might withdraw.

And when Guide Gertrude went to camp  
She suffered much from cold and damp:  
A camp ne'er threatened by marauders,  
It needed no heroic warders.  
She never found a missing will,  
Nor, brave, explored a haunted mill—  
A Guide, but not without a flaw.

Guide Gertrude was a normal girl,  
Her head was never in a whirl  
Dazed with fantastical romances  
Of Guides in curious circumstances.  
She swept the house and washed the dishes,  
Fed the canary, hens, and fishes,  
No leader she, or even Second,  
No hero as success is reckoned;  
Trying her best and sometimes failing,  
Sometimes cheerful, sometimes wailing,  
A human Guide was our G.G.  
Not unlike you and just like me.

B. M. L.

THIS is an age of handicrafts, and of all the many fascinating hobbies in vogue at the present day none surely is more fascinating than weaving. Not only is the art itself absorbing and profitable, but it gives an interest in the everyday things of life that would otherwise pass unnoticed. To take one instance only, a white damask tablecloth is usually considered merely a useful household adjunct, but looked at with a weaver's eyes it becomes a marvel of human and mechanical ingenuity.

It is a pity, therefore, that hitherto weaving (of any real efficiency) has only been available to those who had strength, space, and money for a loom. That is why the Thackeray Weaver has been placed on the market, and we think a short description of this handy and exceptionally useful little contrivance may interest our readers.

It is just a frame, one end of which rests on the knees and at the other, two legs stand on the ground. With a wool warp on it weighs about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. and can be carried on one finger. It can be used anywhere—by the fire, in the garden, on the beach, even in bed!—and when not wanted can be hidden away behind a chair or couch.

Plain weaving consists of four movements, and is so simple that a child of five has learnt in five minutes. We will assume for the moment that the weaver is warped, this being undoubtedly the best way for a beginner to buy it, as it is so arranged that mistakes are almost impossible, and if made are quickly seen and rectified, for it is as easy to unweave as it is to weave.

Now weaving after all is only darning, and all that any machine can do is to simplify this darning by first raising one and then another set of the warp threads to enable the bobbin with the weft thread on to be easily passed through the opening or "shed" as it is called. In the ready set-up weavers it will be noticed that the alternate threads are of two different shades or colours, each shade being raised alternately.

Now having found a comfortable (not too high) chair and got the weaver in position (see Fig. 1) we are ready to begin.

(1) Take the shed stick with the left hand—or both if it is easier—draw it as near the headle frame as possible and turn it on its edge (see Fig. 2).



Fig. 1.

## The Thackeray Weaver

(2) With your right hand pass the bobbin through the shed thus made in front of the comb, receive it with the left hand, and with finger and thumb of right hold the wool to prevent it being pulled too tight.

(3) With both hands slightly raise the comb and draw it towards you, place the wool with it and push it back. (In this weaving it is rarely necessary to press the wool.) (See Fig. 3.)

(4) Upset and push back the shed stick and stand up the headle frame which raises the other set of threads. (See Fig. 4.) Push bobbin through and use comb as before. When these simple movements have been accomplished you have learnt plain (or "tabby") weaving, and even in plain weaving the number of designs and colour schemes that are possible is legion.

The setting up of the warp takes from twenty minutes to half-hour—a beginner would, of course, take longer—but warping, though perhaps more tedious, is no more difficult than weaving and is so fully described in the instructions sent out with the weavers that after the first one or two warpings it becomes, like the weaving, almost automatic.

When the scarf sent out on the weaver is finished, more ambitious things may be undertaken, and here we might mention a few of the possibilities of these unassuming little machines, though it would perhaps take less time to say what they will not do!

On the standard size weaver (15 in. wide) the following articles have been made: Coats and skirts, frocks, cardigans, men's waistcoats, jumpers, hats, shoes, nightdress and handkerchief sachets, table runners, bags, sofa rugs, petticoats, gold and silver braid pochettes, blotter covers and ends, raffia workcases, door mats, hearthrugs, cushion covers, pram. rugs and covers, tea and hot water cosies, tray cloths, etc., and, with the exception of her stockings, one keen user has been entirely clothed in Thackeray woven garments!

The advantages of the larger sizes are that the 20 in. wide will make a whole back to a coat or cardigan and save the invisible join, and the 26 in. will make a skirt in one piece. Two male weavers have woven material on these for their clothes and had it tailored.

No specially prepared thread or wool is required, and



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

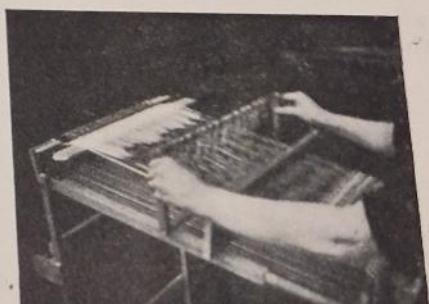


Fig. 4.

## Films for Children

By J. M. HARVEY

(Organiser, Children's Film Section, Bernstein Theatres, and  
Secretary of the Film Society)

anything from fine cotton or silk to 1-in. wide lace or ribbon can be woven if the proper comb is used. In a short article such as this one must confine oneself to the plain weaving, but the weavers by no means stop at this, and the keen user of them will not do so either when once bitten by the fascination of pattern weaving. A week's course of lessons in this will prove that the possibilities are endless, but for those who are unable to take this short cut there is the longer way by means of the instructions supplied with the pattern outfit.

In conclusion we would say that this little contrivance undoubtedly fills a want, and what is perhaps its happiest achievement is that, owing to its lightness and easy working, it has brought a little more interest and brightness into the lives of the halt, the maimed, and the blind, many of whom are now expert users of it.

## The Use of the Vote

THESE words appear on p. 68 of the Book of Rules, Policy and Organisation as the description of a subject important in Ranger training. This year Rangers, like everybody else, will have a vote to use when they are 21, and the question has become insistent, exactly what does such training imply?

It implies a general idea of the organisation of the Empire, of the relation between the Mother Country and the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and of the responsibility of the Mother Country to do its best for the whole.

It implies, further, some knowledge of the way in which the country is governed, what sort of decisions are in the hands of the local authorities—Town Councils, County Councils and Boards of Guardians—and what questions are decided by the Houses of Parliament; in other words, what our votes in combination can effect.

And it implies the realisation that, for those who have votes, it is a duty to use them and to try to do so wisely. This involves a consideration of the great political parties, what they have done or tried to do in the past, at what they aim for the future, and what is the big idea that the best exponents of each endeavour to represent. Since we are a non-political organisation, Ranger captains will not try to influence the votes of their company, and, if they discuss politics, they will be very careful to do so without party bias. Not everyone can succeed in this, and most of us will probably be wiser to recommend Rangers, who have reached or are approaching the age of 21, to attend some of the meetings held by each political party. But this they should do as private individuals, as citizens, not as Rangers, and accordingly not in uniform.

Nevertheless it is here that their Guide training will tell. Every bit of practical organisation in which they have taken part, every effort they have made to carry out the Guide Law, will help them in politics, as in other affairs of life, to think not for any party or section of the community but for the country as a whole.

H. C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan.

## BURBERRY'S SALE.

GUIDERS will probably be glad to know that Burberry's sale is continuing until the last day of February.

They are disposing of stocks made up from short lengths, and other cloths which are not going to be repeated again, in order to make room for the new season's materials.

The special reductions are shown on page 63, and a copy of their catalogue will be sent to anyone writing to Burberry for one, and mentioning THE GUIDER.

THE Girl Guides Association in having made a new film has again shown itself to be in the forefront in a movement which concerns the welfare of children. A long and difficult task lies ahead of those who wish to see special film programmes for children established throughout the country, and the goal will not be reached until public opinion is strong enough on the subject.

I expect that most of us have at one time or another shaken our heads over many of the things which children see in cinemas, and probably we finished up by saying that "they" ought to provide special programmes for children.

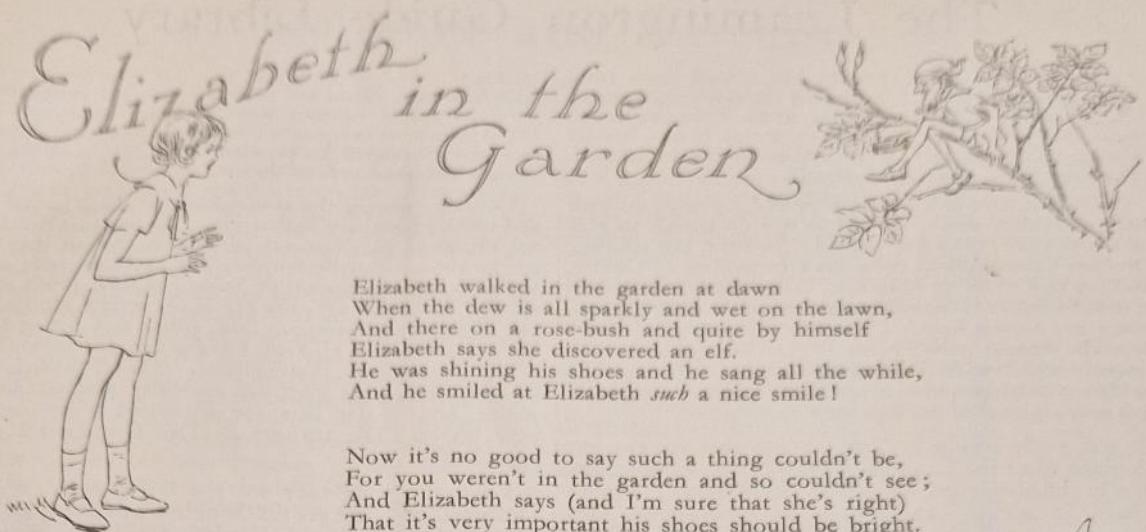
Perhaps it is not very widely known that "they," or in other words the Film Trade, have made various attempts in this direction. About a year ago I was asked to run a children's film section for a circuit of cinemas in and near London, and the result has been both interesting and illuminating.

It was necessary to spend a great deal of time in looking for these films and in seeing them through, but although we have given over eighty performances in the last few months I am glad to say that we have not yet exhausted the supply. The chief difficulty lies with the children themselves. At first they attend these performances in very large numbers, but in spite of their obvious enjoyment expressed by lusty shouting, they gradually drift back to the ordinary adult programmes. In many cases the reason is probably domestic—girls at home on Saturday mornings can give much help, and if the parents are going to the cinema later in the day it is easier to take the children with them. But there are many cases where such reasons do not apply, and it is then that the Girl Guides Association could do so much to encourage children to choose the morning programmes in districts which give them.

The new Guide film, "The Fourth Law," provides a splendid opportunity for helping to establish children's film programmes. I imagine that in the course of the year most divisions will book this film. It was made by British Instructional Films from an original story by Mrs. Eric Streatfeild, Division Commissioner for Eastbourne, and apart from being a really good Guide story, it is very interesting to see what excellent results have been obtained from amateurs. The children—all Guides and Brownies—are entirely unselfconscious, and it is quite hard to believe that they are making their first screen appearance.

The film runs about forty minutes, so that where a full length programme is to be shown other items will be necessary, and therein lies the chance to show what can be done for a children's programme. There are any number of really beautiful and amusing animal pictures, bird and nature films, short ones showing various sports in slow motion, and these, judiciously mixed with some short comedies, make an excellent programme with "The Fourth Law" as the main feature.

Space will not permit of more detail being given here, but if any readers would like to take this opportunity of helping on this very big social question of children's film programmes, I shall be pleased to give fuller details as to its possibilities. Correspondence should be addressed to me at 56, Manchester Street, W.1.



Elizabeth walked in the garden at dawn  
 When the dew is all sparkly and wet on the lawn,  
 And there on a rose-bush and quite by himself  
 Elizabeth says she discovered an elf.  
 He was shining his shoes and he sang all the while,  
 And he smiled at Elizabeth *such a nice smile!*

Now it's no good to say such a thing couldn't be,  
 For you weren't in the garden and so couldn't see;  
 And Elizabeth says (and I'm sure that she's right)  
 That it's very important his shoes should be bright.

Elizabeth walked in the garden at noon  
 When the air is alive with the bees' gentle croon,  
 And there in the shade of a sweet-smelling stock  
 A dear little fairy was ironing her frock.  
 And she said to Elizabeth, "Drat it! My dear,  
 These gossamer gowns are most plaguey, I fear."

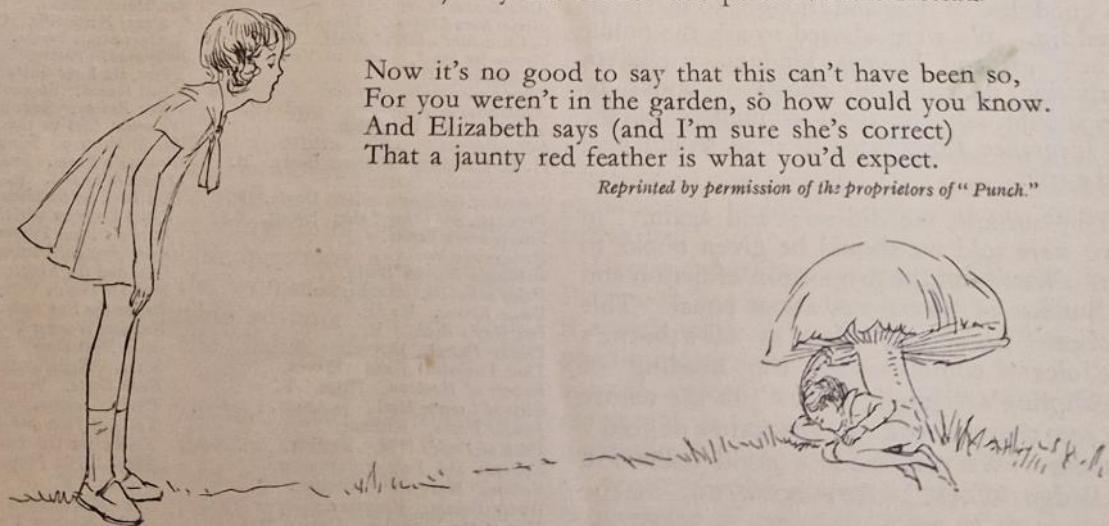
Now it's no good to say this is simply absurd,  
 For you weren't in the garden, so couldn't have heard,  
 And Elizabeth says (and I'm sure that she knows)  
 That fairies quite often use words such as those.



Elizabeth walked through the garden at eve  
 When the sleepy old sun's in a hurry to leave,  
 And under a toadstool Elizabeth found  
 A baby hobgoblin curled up on the ground.  
 He'd a tiny brown face and no hat on his head,  
 But a jaunty red feather was perched there instead.

Now it's no good to say that this can't have been so,  
 For you weren't in the garden, so how could you know.  
 And Elizabeth says (and I'm sure she's correct)  
 That a jaunty red feather is what you'd expect.

*Reprinted by permission of the proprietors of "Punch."*



# The Leamington Guide Library

OUR Divisional Library has existed since 1920. At that time it consisted of six volumes, reposing on the window-sill of the room, which we rented from the Y.W.C.A. We have now 700 books, besides a good many old ones, which are no longer in demand. These are being given away shortly.

At first all our new books were old, to make an Irish bull. In other words, we had to rely on friends to give us books they no longer wanted. In 1922, the reigning Division Commissioner collected a committee of Guides, with an ex-Guided as librarian. This committee got up an entertainment in the following year which made £5 10s., which was a great help. Otherwise our only funds came from the annual subscription of 2s. 6d., paid by each company which wished to join the library. At that time the library only opened once a week. Country companies were sent a parcel of books once a month.

It was really owing to THE GUIDER that we got our £50 grant from the Carnegie Library Trust. Seeing the notice in the May, 1926, number we decided that "There's no harm in asking," and sent in an application. This had to go through the National Council of Girls' Clubs. A good deal of information had to be supplied in return. Questions as to the number of companies, number of Guides, the average number attending the library, accommodation for books, etc., all had to be answered. Our accounts were also asked for. In due course we heard that our request had been considered, and that the trustees were prepared to give us a grant of £100. This was magnificent; BUT, and it was a big but, among other conditions, we had to agree to spend a sum equal to 10 per cent. of this grant on new books every year. Ten pounds a year from our slender purse was out of the question. So we had to content ourselves with half the grant; even so, we find £5 a year is rather a difficulty.\*

The trustees sent us a catalogue of their books to choose from; so next came the fun of deciding what to get. This catalogue is divided into two halves—fiction and non-fiction. The non-fiction section is again subdivided under many headings, such as poetry, sport, nature, biography, etc. The trustees asked us to devote a proportion of the grant to non-fiction. We had also to remember the ages of our readers: Rangers, Guides and Brownies. So that it took a good deal of time and thought to make out a well balanced list. We were advised to ask the public librarian to help us, and he was kindness itself. In addition to advising us over our choice of books, he suggested we should ask the local committee of the Warwickshire Insurance Committee if they would give us books on hygiene.

Emboldened by success, we did so; and again, "in due course," we were told we should be given books to the value of 30s. We found the proportion of fiction and non-fiction on our list of books was about equal. This may sound rather "highbrow," but as Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales" comes under the heading of mythology, and Kipling's "Jungle Books" in the nature section, it will be seen that the road to "the realms of gold" is made an easy one. We also made a good collection of books on "Badge Work." Any book not in the

(\* The 10% may be now made up by gifts, and not necessarily purchases, for the library, provided the librarian has the choice of the books given.—ED.)

catalogue could be ordered. For our £50 we got 125 books, all well bound and printed. In some cases, really good illustrated editions were sent us. Although the books have been in use nearly two years now, it is pleasing to find they are still in excellent condition, showing the readers take great care of them.

Honesty compels the confession that there is one sad and solitary exception to this rule. We find that Brownies for the most part demand fairy tales, though they like stories about other Brownies. The packs are only asked for a yearly subscription of 1s. 6d., as their funds are so small. At Guide age, the cry is for school stories, and yet more school stories. Still, other and better books do get read, and girls of Ranger age are undoubtedly more catholic in their choice. The "Book-Lover" badges are a great incentive to wider reading, and the junior and senior lists are consulted when ordering new books. The reviews in THE GUIDER are also a great help.

For our £5 in 1927 we got thirty-one new books. Our new list is not yet finished, but we have bought 10s. worth of books from Headquarters. The division is lucky in having a small room, with cupboards for books, at our own headquarters. We have also been very lucky in our librarians (all Guiders or ex-Guiders) who have always proved keen and reliable workers. Any success we can claim is due to their hard work and enthusiasm. It should be added that a yearly report on the library has to be sent in, and the library is liable to be inspected from time to time.

Below is a list of the books that appear to the favourites in our library:—

Note.—B = Brownie age. R = Ranger age. Other books, Guide age.

Tales for Brownies. Anon. B.  
Girl's Budget. Anon. B.  
Little Men. Alcott.  
Ugly Duckling. Andersen. B.  
Dormitory Flag. Avery.  
Popular Girl. Baldwin.  
Peter and Wendy. Barrie.  
Awfully Big Adventure. Bartimaeus. R.  
Brown School Captain. Batchelor.  
School Rivals. Best.  
Black Fairies. Blaikie. B.  
All School Stories of Brazil.  
Dimsize Series of D. F. Bruce.  
Playing the Game. Carr.  
Alice Books. Carroll.  
Stories from Chaucer.  
C. Chaundler's School Books.  
Stories for the 8, 9 and 10 Year Old.  
Chisholm. B.  
Three Sailor Girls. Cowper.  
Adventures of a Brownie. Crail. B.  
Still William. Crompton.  
Gillian of the Guides. Darch.  
H. B. Davidson's Brownie Books. B.  
Silver Shakes. Dodge.  
Hound of the Baskervilles. Doyle. R.  
Brownies, and Other Tales. Ewing. B.  
Finnemore's Books.  
B. Girvin's Books.  
Golding's Wonder Books.  
Helen's Babies. Habberton.  
Uncle Remus. Harris.  
Ian Hay's Books. R.  
Plucky Patrol. Hayes.  
That Turbulent Term. Hayes.  
Rupert of Hentzau. Hope. R.  
Girls of Cromer Hall. Jacobson.  
Jungle Books. Kipling.  
Puck of Pook's Hill. Kipling.  
Rewards and Fairies. Kipling.  
Brownie Margaret. Kitchen. B.  
Water Babies. Kingsley.  
Meg of the Brownies. Lane. B.  
All Lang's Fairy Books. B.  
True Story Book. Lang.

Red True Story Book. Lang.  
Arabian Nights. Lang.  
Robinson Crusoe.  
Light Princess. MacDonald. B.  
Princess and the Goblin. MacDonald. B.  
Princess and Curdie. MacDonald. B.  
Girl of the Pampas. Marchant.  
Only Susan. Marshall.  
Boys of the Otter Patrol. Martin.  
Rebel of the School. Meade.  
Little Girl Next Door. Mockler.  
All Dorothea Moore's Books.  
Audrey at School. Nash.  
I Will Repay. Orczy. R.  
Mrs. Hann's Books.  
Guides of Northcliffe. Owsley.  
E. Oxenham's Books.  
Pollyanna. Porter.  
Eileen, the Lone Guide. Royce.  
Third Round. Sapper. R.  
Black Beauty. Sewell.  
Youngest Girl in the School. Sharpe.  
School Mystery. Simmonds.  
Peacock's Farm. Smith. W.P.  
Treasure Island. R. L. S.  
Red Book for Children. Mrs. Strang. B.  
Violet Book for Girls. Mrs. Strang.  
Jessica's First Prayer. Stretton.  
King Anne. Turner.  
Rose and the Ring. Arr. Titmarsh.  
Mrs. De Horne Vaizey's Books.  
Under the Red Robe. Weyman. R.  
Russian Wonder Tales. Wheeler.  
Girls Next Door. Whyte.  
Mike. Wodehouse.  
Beau Geste. Wren. R.  
Phil's Cousins. Wynne.  
Tales of Jock and Jane. Young.  
Poems for the Young. Browning. B.  
Eight Little Plays for Children. Fyleman. B.  
Blue Poetry Book.  
Girls' Book of Verse. Lyttleton.  
Child's Garden of Verses. R. L. S.

## Rangers and Rovers

By the HEAD OF RANGERS

**E**VERYONE is talking co-operation: some as though it were a new (and rather daring) development, yet actually it is not the result of any sudden rush of brains to the head, but an idea which, as the Chief Guide constantly reminds us, is as old as the movement, but one which, absorbed in our own interests, we are apt to shelve.

A recent conference of the heads of departments of the Scout and Guide Associations showed how much has already been attempted and how much more might yet be done. Certainly the Ranger and Rover branches would seem to be those in which co-operation should be most natural and most advantageous to the rank and file. They are at an age when nothing is more interesting than the opposite sex, and neither branch can afford to leave this fact out of consideration. There have been organisations for women and girls that never noticed the world contained such things as men and boys (perhaps no one ever told them) and in spite of splendid effort such societies have all tended in time to become dreary accumulations of born old maids.

Meanwhile the advantages to be gained from co-operation are immense. Here we have two branches, complementary parts of the same movement working towards the same end along very different lines of approach. Instead of limiting our outlook to our own immediate sphere we might gain much from knowledge of each other's work, or when that work is similar, from an exchange of experiences and ideas.

Co-operation on broad lines should give both men and girls a chance of seeing the other sex from all angles; too often dances provide the only chance of meeting and give them but a very narrow view. Happy co-operation in a fox-trot does not necessarily ensure happy co-operation through life (though it may be quite a good test), and the more they judge one another as men and women and not as dancing partners the more likely are they to make a happy choice.

Opportunities of meeting the other sex in uniform, with all its associations of healthy comradeship and outdoor life tend to promote a wholesome attitude of mind which takes the other sex for granted and finds in it no occasion for self-consciousness.

Nowadays in many spheres men and women find themselves working together, but not always without friction; might not the organisation of joint activities in the genial atmosphere of the movement give both Rangers and Rovers valuable training in working with the other sex, and looking at things from one another's point of view? Many public questions are regarded entirely from the man's or the woman's point of view, and it would be a considerable advance if those now growing up could form the habit of judging all questions from both aspects.

There are difficulties of course. First, the disparity of numbers. In a country district there may be four Rovers and about forty Rangers. The Rovers may be splendid fellows, but co-operation would demand more than human courage, so it often happens that any efforts must be made by divisions and naturally involve more

cumbersome organisation. Then, of course, there is Gladys, not herself a Ranger, who strongly disapproves of her Rover boy's interest in the Rangers. What can an unfortunate Rover do? True, Gladys might solve the problem by joining the Rangers, not perhaps the best motive, but still—. Actually this difficulty arises less in the Ranger company where owing to the superabundance of women so many of us, alas, have no Percys to disapprove.

We, for our part, must go slow. There is quite a question whether the average young man feels that meetings with other average young men are improved by the presence of girls, whereas the average girl undoubtedly feels that all functions are improved by the presence of men. The young fellow who enjoys a girl's company is interested in her personally, likes to have her alone in a lane, but does not necessarily care for girls *en masse* simply as part of the scenery. For this and every reason let us see that Rangers don't rush in where Rovers fear to tread, but that all co-operative efforts are the outcome as much of the Rovers' wish as of our own.

At present actual co-operation has taken the form chiefly of dances and socials, which have no particular value in themselves since Rangers and Rovers usually have plenty of opportunity for such things outside the movement; we want rather to give them chances of meeting on other ground. Still, where these socials are organised by a joint committee of Rovers and Rangers they may gain much from the experience of working together on the committee.

In some places dramatics and concert parties have been successfully arranged and certainly are much the better for including both male and female voices. Here too, may be a means of service. A Rover and Ranger concert party may be able to give a great deal of pleasure in hospitals or other institutions or might help to raise funds for local charities.

Probably we might more often combine when inviting an outside speaker to address our meetings. Surely there are many subjects of equal interest to men and women: aspects of employment and citizenship, emigration, scientific subjects, and so on, which might be followed by useful discussions, the more useful in that they would represent both the man's and the woman's point of view. And how much more gratifying to the speaker to find a room full of eager listeners, pleasantly stimulated by the presence of the opposite sex, than a subdued group of girls meekly huddled together at the chilly end of the parish hall.

Here and there brave pioneers have embarked on debates. Perhaps it has come as a surprise to some Rovers to find it worth while debating with girls, but they have been open-minded enough to admit it was a success, such a success, indeed, that in one place they were completely converted in debate to the flapper vote. In another division a Ranger and Rover committee has been formed to organise joint activities, and carries out a successful programme of meetings, some of them quite undisguised socials, others with a distinct but not obtrusive flavour of improvement about them.

## By the Way

In yet another district a Scouter is arranging a series of Sunday evening talks on definitely serious subjects to which he has invited the Rovers to bring their girls, and the Rangers, if they like, to bring their boys.

One would wish if possible to co-operate in service, since that is the chief function of both branches, but it is not easy to find the actual form of service suited to both. Occasionally opportunity arises, for instance, where parties of children are sent into the country by the Children's Country Holiday Fund, Rovers and Rangers can do a lot in keeping a friendly eye on them and organising games and outings. We might also co-operate by letting one another know when we come across some form of service that needs doing but which we feel is more suited to the opposite branch. And if we have opportunities of meeting and discussing things we can in any case co-operate in the valuable service of forming sound public opinion.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise that all such co-operation is still very experimental; it is on its trial and needs careful handling, and should in all cases be under the supervision of the local commissioners.

One would not suggest that all Ranger companies should at once embark on a programme of co-operation, but rather that Ranger captains and Rover leaders should, with their commissioners, review their local circumstances and consider whether a more definite recognition of the other branch might not bring to both crew and company a realisation of the increased power at the command of a movement in which the diverse qualities of men and women are united by the courage of youth in furthering the same end.

## BROWNIE GAMES.

*There and Back.*

Brown Owl or Tawny stand in the middle of the ring. She hides her eyes and counts 20 out loud. At 1, all the Brownies run, touch the wall nearest them and try and get back in their places in the ring before the end of count. If not back when B.O. calls 20, they try and stand quite still. If they do so, they neither lose nor gain. If they regain ring, they score 2, if seen moving after "20," they lose 1.

At the end of a few minutes, B.O. can change the number she counts and make it less or more according to the score. Sixes count score in the end. (The number counted depends on size of room. Twenty is good for very large room or playground, 5 for small room.)

*Hidden Pictures.*

Each Brownie needs chalks and paper. Each six needs one article for each Brownie, such as pine cone, buttercup, stone, twig, leaf, shell, etc. These are hidden under a cloth, one cloth for each six.

At the word "Go," two or three Brownies go to cloth, feel one article for one minute and go back and draw it. (Remainder go as soon as they have finished, or all may go at once if preferred. Points are given for the best picture—also for anything the Brownie can tell about the thing she is drawing.)

*Magic Cloak.*

Brownies move slowly about the room with their eyes shut. When B.O. says "Stop," they kneel down wherever they happen to be and hide their eyes with their heads on their knees. B.O. covers someone with the magic cloak and the others then look and guess who it is.

*House Building.*

*Relay race.* Each six has a large piece of paper in front of them with a big square drawn on it. They run up in turns and make a house out of the square by drawing doors, windows, etc. Each Brownie has two or three turns and may only draw one thing at a time. When the houses are finished, B.O. tells the Brownies the sort of people whom she thinks live inside the house. Very fat because of wide door, no windows open, etc.

*Tim Children's Newspaper*, in a recent number, relates that the French newspaper, *Friend of the People* (*L'Ami du Peuple*), has given the sum of one million francs for the use of the Boy Scout movement in France. This generous gift is part of the newspaper campaign to bring about a great national reconciliation through the fusing together of all classes, begun during the war.

Believing the good of the country to be at stake, it thinks the Boy Scout movement, by its policy of mutual help, will be the most practical means of bringing this about, and it wants to see the young men of every family and every class in France united in brotherhood.

We have received several letters commenting favourably on the correspondence courses of lessons in practical arts and crafts advertised on page 53 by the Association of Homecraft Studios.

Guiders and others seem to find the course of real benefit, and that what they are able to learn from it, is useful knowledge to pass on to their Guides. It certainly provides ideas for company bazaars, and does not entail an expensive outlay in tools or material, some of which are, indeed, given away free to new members of the course to start them off.

Messrs. Newton, Lantern Slides Makers, of 43, Museum Street, W.C.1, write to tell us that they have just published two new lantern lectures—"The Imperial Camel Corps with Colonel Lawrence" and "Lawrence and the Arab Revolt."

The slides are copied from photographs actually taken during the Lawrence expedition, and the notes primarily written for use in schools and colleges.

Guiders may be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of providing an interesting evening for Rangers and older Guides. The hiring charge of slides and lecture in each case is 15s., and application for them should be made direct to Messrs. Newton.

The following story of a good turn performed by three Boy Scouts appeared recently in the *Daily Mirror*:-

"While lunching with a friend in a small restaurant, we realised to our horror that it had come on to rain, and that our car was outside with the hood down. Imagine our joy, therefore, when on going out we found the top up. A little wet note pinned on the running-board read—'No trouble at all—Three Boy Scouts.'"

The B.B.C. announces that in February, March and April, there will be a series of three talks intended to be of help to bachelor girls, especially those who live either in bed-sitting-rooms (with gas ring), or tiny flats which they run single-handed. These will be given from London and Daventry on Fridays, February 1st, March 15th and April 19th, at 6 p.m. The first one on February 1st is by Mrs. D. Cottington Taylor, Director of the "Good Housekeeping" Institute, and is entitled "Housekeeping for One."

On Saturday mornings at 10.45 from Daventry 5XX, a series of talks on fashions, home dressmaking, interior decoration, etc., will be broadcast by various experts.

The B.B.C. will welcome expressions of opinion on these talks from listeners and also suggestions for future talks of a similar kind. For the present they will be on Daventry 5XX only, but should there be a sufficient demand it is possible that later on other stations may be included.

Scouts and Guides figured in a modern version of "As You Like It," when Mr. Terence Grey produced the play at the Cambridge Festival Theatre as a futuristic study in black and white.

Rosalind, during her masquerade in the Forest of Arden appeared not only as a boy, but as a Boy Scout, and Celia bore her company attired as a Guide. To complete the effect, Rosalind awakened Orlando by blowing a Scout whistle.

*Guider to Tenderfoot* : "Why was St. Andrew crucified on a diagonal cross?"

*Tenderfoot* : "To fit in with the others in the Union Jack!"

## Inside the Clubroom

**I**N these days when the Guide is as useful as her brother Scout, there is a great deal of splendid work being done by girls in the way of construction and decoration. The clubroom is wonderfully useful both as a spur and an outlet—whatever may be needed—for such activities! But the Guider may happen to know little or nothing of these matters, and her powers will be taxed to the utmost when she is called upon to guide her flock along the paths of decoration and repair.

Even for the Guider who does know something of these arts there are many pitfalls; and these few hints are based upon (a) the questions most frequently asked in regard to indoor "jobbery" by those about to start; and (b) the little bits of knowledge most obviously needed by those who have started.

There is no pretence made that anything original is being said, and all these snippets of advice may doubtless be found in many books. But in this condensed form they may be useful to the busy Guider.

First of all, where construction or repair are concerned, there must be *some* ability to use simple tools. How few people can cut a piece of wood the *exact* size they really require! In measuring it, if possible place the wood in the position in which it is to fit, and there mark it for cutting. It is the shifting of a short foot-rule which so often leads to inaccuracies, and therefore needs much care when it is the only measuring method possible. One can also use a long thin strip of wood to take the length required for long heavy timber, this being quicker, simpler and more accurate than moving a rule many times.

The pencil mark must be made carefully and clearly, and the sawcut must not be made *on* the line (such a popular error), but just on the "waste" side of it, touching it. If the cut (or "kerf") is taken *on* the line, the wood is just too short, as even the finest saw removes a definite thickness of wood.

Very few women using a saw know how to start the cut. They move it up and down a few times and it dances and jiggles on the edge of the wood, and more than probably makes its first good cut at least an eighth of an inch away from the mark! The would-be carpenter often gives up the struggle after several fruitless attempts to get a better start, and continues the cut where it began—and the piece of wood is too large or too small. The correct way is to place the left thumb (or knuckle) against the blade of the saw, as a guide against which it can start to work. Draw the saw *upwards* a few times to "nick" the edge of the wood, and then if the first few strokes are taken carefully and steadily, the teeth of the saw will *not* leap up and lacerate that left thumb, as the nervous novice imagines they will!

Never use a "buckled" (bent or twisted) saw; keep the elbow in line with the saw; do not pull or twist the tool—and a correctly started cut will continue correctly. A little practice on some waste wood will be well worth while.

There are two tools (or rather instruments) which few novices in carpentry use to any extent, and many not at all—the square and the spirit-level. And job after job is spoilt for the lack of these two, and so much amateur work shouts aloud of the ignoring of these obvious and

simple aids to accuracy. There is no space here to give instruction for their use, but it is merely a matter of common-sense application, and any carpenter will give a demonstration. Cut your boards square and true, put up your shelves and your towel-rails level, and avoid that slipshod haphazard look about your work!

Then again the simple carpentry jobs which might look so well are spoilt for lack of a little *finish*. The novice leaves the rough sawn edges instead of cleaning them up with sand-paper or trimming them with a knife. Whether work is to be left plain or decorated, a smooth finish always pays; and sand-paper (use coarse first, and a smooth grade afterwards) is one of the most valuable aids to this end.

In cutting a piece of wood to fit something, it is better to err on the side of too bigness, because it can be decreased further, but not increased. When the amount of superfluous wood is so small that it cannot be sawn off even with a very fine saw, it may be removed with a wood rasp. This is a useful tool, seemingly unknown to many people, wonderful ally to the nervous novice. It can be used for shaping awkward pieces and is certainly a safe method of dealing with the "just-too-large" trouble.

In some cases, where the fitting of wood is faulty and cracks are left, these may be filled with putty (of the use of which more anon) or plastic wood—the latter will take stain like wood. Incidentally, plastic wood is a most useful material for all sorts of repairs and for making small objects—it is too expensive for big things. It can be moulded to any shape and sets hard, when it can be treated like wood. There are several makes on the market—"Necol" is a very good one—and most good ironmongers stock it.

Questions are often asked as to the comparative merits of materials for lining walls or making partitions in the clubroom. The modern building boards such as "Beaver" and "SX" are splendid if the cost is not too great for available funds.

Three-ply wood may be very cheap if one can obtain some of the imperfect qualities at about 1s. per square yard, and this is quite good enough for many purposes. Three-ply is of course inflammable, though it can be made safer by treatment with a fire-resisting paint. But its disadvantage is that it swells and buckles if in a damp place.

One of the best wall materials for general utility combined with cheapness is the "Thistle" plaster board. This material is primarily intended as a substitute for laths, and can be plastered. But used just as it is, it is very suitable for the amateur wall builder. It is a kind of sandwich plaster, which of course does not burn. It is made in sheets 32 in. by 36 in., which are most convenient to handle, even for the lone worker. "Thistle" plaster board is nailed up like any other wall board, and can easily be cut with any old blunt saw. It will take any form of decoration required, and costs under 1s. 6d. per square yard. In using it for a wall or partition the joints can be covered with thin strips of wood, and this is tidier and cleaner for the clubroom worker than filling the joints with plaster.

M. L. TOWNLEY-GRINDROD.



# THE WOODCRAFT TRAIL



Edited by MARCUS WOODWARD

## A Yarn to Spin When on the Trail.

When following the Trail with the children, Scouts or Guides, or lesser fry, our ideal is to make every yard of the way reveal its six-and-thirty interests. Much is to be said for collecting, and much against, since many kind souls are opposed to the destruction of life caused by flower-picking. The poet Hood's line seems to present a perfect motto for all true Scouts and Guides, "Pity it is to slay the meanest thing."

Readers have contributed many attractive notes on the art of revealing to children the interests of the Trail—of stimulating their wonder; thus, a Guider told us lately about her almost magical gift of luring the birds to her side by imitating their songs and calls. A correspondent suggests as an amusing subject for discussion, when out on the Trail, the origin of the names of things seen—trees, flowers, insects, beasts and birds, and asks, How many Guides of a country company could explain why the starling was so named, the linnet, or the plover?

Certainly the names of birds, as of flowers, the proper names and the familiar ones—the love, or nick-names—and the scientific names, often inshrine a wealth of romance, and to understand them is to add a new interest to their owners.

If we examine the origins of the three examples suggested, we find that the English name, starling, with its diminutive, stare (which may be connected with one of the notes of the bird), and the German *staar*, the French *etorneau*, the Spanish *estornino*, are all derived from the same root as the bird's generic name, *sternus*, which simply means—and appropriately—the twittering bird.

The linnet's Latin name is *Linota cannabina*. From *Linota* came our name (and *la linotte*), and the original name was bestowed from the bird's fondness of the seeds of flax—*linum*. *Cannabina* is from the Greek word for hemp. Early ornithologists supposed there were two species of linnets, and gave one the present generic, the other the present specific name, since one was supposed to feed on flax, the other on hemp. The name, linnet, also suggests a call of the bird.

Plovers are among the rain-fowls; and certainly seem to rejoice when ground is made soft by rain, so that they may probe the more easily for food. Perhaps it was because they made their appearance at the rainy season that golden plover were called *pluviers*, rain-birds, whence

our name; or it may have been given because their movements hint at changes in the weather, to which they are marvellously sensitive. The full name of the golden plover is *Charadrius pluvialis*, the first word the Latinised form of the Greek word signifying "a bird dwelling in river valleys." The German name is *Regenpfeifer*, the rain-piper.

Every bird's name has its story, one to fascinate our young students if artfully related. It would be easy to expand these notes into a bulky volume. To give a few more examples at random:

Larks are the *Alaudidae*, a word traced to the Celtic, *Alauda*, from *al*, high, and *aud*, song. Our word lark is a contraction of lavrock, meaning a crafty worker, from some old superstition, perhaps hinted at in the Spanish name *Zurriaga*, "a scourge which inflicts punishment."

The name peregrine means a wanderer; in German this is the *Wander-falke*. So the fieldfare is the farer or traverser of the fields. The kestrel has the specific Latin name *tinnunculus*, signifying a bell-like or monotonous note; kestrel may signify "the peasant's hawk," from a Latin name. Shakespeare gives the name as "costril."

The name shrike means shrieker, from the shrill cry. The scientific name of the shrike, *excubitor*, sentinel, is from the use to which the bird was put in old days by falcon-catchers on the Continent who, taking advantage of its quickness in observing a hawk at a distance, and its loud cries thereon, made it an assistant while at their calling.

The nightingale's name is derived from *nacht*, night, and the Saxon word *galan*, to sing.

The original sense of the word tit is merely something small, as in titlark for little lark, and titmouse, little mouse. (Titmice also cry "tit-tit.")

Bunting is from an old word, buntin, short and thick, which describes the neck of birds of the family. The chaffinch is the finch which delights in eating chaff. The sparrow means the flutterer, from *spar*, to quiver; so the swallow's name is allied to a Greek word signifying to toss.

Many names indicate birds' habits, like wryneck, suggesting that bird's way of "wryly" twisting the head; and many birds cry their own names, like cuckoo, curlew and chiffchaff. Many names explain themselves, like that of the swift: but children do not think out the meanings for themselves, hence a discourse on a subject like this will always improve a shining hour, or a wet one, when on the Trail, or gathered by the camp fire.

## Chips from our

## THE IMPRISONED STARLING.

"Allow me to say first of all how much I appreciate *The Woodcraft Trail*.

"We have a company Nature log-book to which the Guides send notes. The following was handed to me by a born lover of Nature, aged 14 (M. A., 1st Stevenston Coy.), and I thought it might be of interest for the *Trail*:

"In October, while out walking, I became interested in a starling searching for grubs, and was astonished to see him hop to a small hole in a wall, drop in a worm, and with his head on one side listen attentively. A curious croaking and whistling from the hole told the bird that everything was all right and apparently satisfied, he flew off. On searching, I found a loose stone in the wall which I drew out, and an instant later out flew Mrs. Starling. The reunion between her and her mate which took place on a near by tree a few minutes later was indeed a treat to watch. The stone I had moved must have fallen and imprisoned Mrs. Starling, but her mate had found a small hole in the wall-top through which to drop her food."

M. D. T. (Capt., Stevenston Coy., Ayrshire).

## THE SPARROW THAT LOVED A TORTOISE.

"Miss H.'s tortoise made friends with two sparrows, one of which was lame, last summer. The tortoise lives in the garden, and when Miss H. took it anything to eat, she would whistle to the sparrows, and even when they were out of sight at a distance they would come fluttering down to join the tortoise in its meal, eating bread from the same dish. At night the tortoise slept in the wash-house, and when Miss H. went to shut it up she would find the lame sparrow waiting at the door too, and the two friends would sleep side by side, cuddled up closely in loving companionship. The other sparrow preferred to roost in the ivy."

M. R.  
(Capt., 4th Norton Coy.).

## A WEE, BUT NOT TIM'ROUS, BEASTIE.

"In a Yorkshire wood I came upon a shrew-mouse, which did not seem in the least alarmed; it was feeding on a large fat worm so intently that it allowed me to stroke it!—until at last it made its final gulp and scuttled away."

A. C. (Capt., 1st Sunningdale Coy.).

## THE SQUIRREL THAT PLAYED BY HIMSELF.

"Encouraged by the statement that Nature notes, great or small, are always welcomed for the *Trail*, I send the following: Tramping through Dovedale, I saw a moving shadow on the path, and 'froze'—it was a brown squirrel, engaged by himself in the pastime of jumping over a wood-pile. For fully ten minutes he kept me entertained by his pretty antics. Over the pile, round the back of it, up one beech-tree, down another, over the pile again, he frisked and frolicked, all the time with his tail in the air, like a friend of Hiawatha's. After a time I saw the nest, high up in a beech, and



## Readers' Logs

saw the charming picture of Mother Squirrel preening herself on a bough—a high reward for a quarter of an hour of 'freezing.' M. B. J. (B.O., 1st Winchcombe Pack).

## THE MIRACLE OF GOSSAMER.

"I always read with pleasure *The Woodcraft Trail*, as it always offers something fresh to learn. Nature is so wonderful—and unless one is alert, one misses so much."

"One impression I received lately on the Trail I shall never forget—a field of clover which appeared covered by a white mist until the sun came out, and transformed it into a sea of rippling waves of silver. As I stood and stared, it seemed that only the sound of the waves breaking was needed to turn the field into a perfect sea-piece! Then I saw that the whole field was alive with a host innumerable of tiny gossamer spiders, whose silk had covered all the clover with silver threads."

E. B. (Lieut., 7th Clacton Coy.).

(Note.—The gossamer spider, and the young of many other spiders, have the power of sailing on silken threads, which carry them to great heights and on long voyages, even out to sea. The flights are always preceded by the appearance of threads of gossamer, sent forth by each spider from its spinnerets, on the ground, and these are the cause of showers of gossamer, let fall by the aeronauts. The miracle of gossamer has excited wonder, like our correspondent's, from earliest ages, as when Chaucer wrote:

As sore some wonder at the cause of thunder,  
On ebb and flood, on gosomer and mist,  
And on all thing, till that the cause is wist.

M. W.

## THE CITY OF THE ANTS.

"In a North Country wood I entered Ant City, the roads of which ran for a mile or more up the mountain-side, constantly crossing other main roads, all busier by far than the busiest of London's thoroughfares, so that the grass was worn down by the millions of ceaseless feet. All ascending ants were heavily laden with bits of stick ten times their own size, while all those descending were unburdened, unless carrying the bodies of comrades fallen by the way. Each main road was three or four inches wide, and, stretching as far as eye could see, was packed with ants—who, it seems, have not thought of one-way traffic!"

L. M. (Capt., 3rd Durham City Coy.).

## THE CRAFT OF THE SPARROW.

"When lying in bed on the balcony of a hospital, with a view of a trim lawn, I was in a position for bird-watching! Nurse strewed bacon-fat, etc., on the lawn, and five sparrows promptly descended to investigate. They pecked and, as it were, sniffed, but not a particle was eaten, and they soon retired to their former employments. Then a robin came to sample the bacon; and soon after the same five sparrows (as if confident now that there was no trap) came to dine, and remained at the feast until twilight fell."

"A GUIDER."

## TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Readers' Nature notes will be welcomed for publication. Ideas are invited on how to arouse the interest of Guides when on THE TRAIL.

Address letters to "Woodcraft," THE GUIDER, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.



# The Bookshelf.



## NATURE LORE.

*Feathered Friends of Field and Forest.* By Eleanor E. Helme. With 16 coloured illustrations by Barbara Briggs. (R.T.S. 7s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This handsomely printed book is written for children in a pleasant chatty style. The writer clearly has personal knowledge of the birds she describes, and she narrates many delightful incidents which she has observed herself; she seems to try to enter into the individuality of each bird. Perhaps a little too much favouritism is shown in some cases, for while a jackdaw is blamed for its "murderous ways" because it sucks eggs, the handsome magpie, which probably sucks as many eggs and eats as many young birds as it can, is described in far more kindly terms. Of course hardly anyone ever has a good word to say for a cuckoo's ways, and the young cuckoo is here called a "murderous interloper"; but, after all, it may be remembered that the bird obeys the law of its being, and if it is ever to grow to its full size in its foster-parents' nest, it needs must have their full and individual attention. But these are minor matters, and the book is certainly one that many children will enjoy and learn much from.

G. L.

## THE FLAG.

*Peeps at the Union Jack.* By Nora Hewett. (Black. 2s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This book, though not written especially for Scouts and Guides, but for "the boys and girls of the Commonwealth of free nations," is the story of our Flag; and more than that—of the Royal Standard, the three Ensigns, and the flags of our Dominions.

We Scouts and Guides are probably word perfect in the make-up of the Union Jack; we have drawn it and taught it so often. But how many of us know anything of the three Ensigns and their history! And that of the Dominion Flags, which mean, or ought to mean, so much to us?

We have it in this well-written and beautifully illustrated book, and we learn the history of our flag in glowing words:—

"Remember always that it is built up of the crosses of men who gave themselves, living and dying, for their vision of Truth—that it has waved over a multitude of others who have followed valiantly where duty called—and that it waves to-day an undying symbol of union, brotherhood, and service, over the greatest Commonwealth the world has seen. . . ."

## STORY-TELLING.

*More Stories and How to Tell Them.* By Elizabeth Clark. (University of London Press Ltd. 3s. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This second series of tales arranged by Miss Clark is as welcome as the first. All kinds of stories are to be found here, and they are beautifully told. The comments at the end of each tale are a great help to the would-be story-teller, for Miss Clark completely understands what it means to learn this art in which she is now a master. She says: "Our failures are for our learning," and bids us stand up to them, because "success in story-telling, as elsewhere, may be a blind alley."

Some of the tales are well known, and the rest will shortly become so. The amusing ones, such as "The Talkative Sparrow" and "Peter Peregrine Patch," will enthrall Brownies, but among them all "The Passing of the Elf Folk," a Scandinavian folk tale, is the one which haunts the memory most.

R. H.

*Yesterday and Long Ago. A Book of Animal Stories.* By Stephen Southwold. (Collins. 6s. net.)

This book contains stories of animals and birds, including tigers, elephants, foxes, crabs, badgers, ants and tomtits. The chief aim of the animal world seems to be to outwit somebody else, after the example of Brer Rabbit, and anyone who shows off is sure to be made ashamed of himself in the end. Mother Tit, when faced with a cuckoo's egg and an appalled husband, says blandly, "That? I laid it, of course. Where else could it have come from?" and maintains her story till the baby tits are ousted by the intruder. The book is well illustrated and the animal lover will find plenty of stories to keep him happy while his parents rest.

R. H.

## CITIZENSHIP.

*Fireside Talks and Discussion Groups.* With some suggested topics. By A. Clifford Hall, M.A. (British Y.W.C.A. Press, 6s.) Russell Street, W.C.1. Price 6d.)

It is generally recognised that debates and discussions are the best means of arousing an interest in citizenship, but some of us have found it difficult to hit on a really good subject. This difficulty will no longer trouble those Guiders who care to invest 6d. in the purchase of this little book. The brief introduction gives some useful hints on how to conduct a "fireside talk" (which is a less alarming name than "group discussion"), and there follows a list of questions, any one of which opens up a wide field of interest. The questions are grouped under a dozen or more headings, such as: religious, ethical, historical, political, industrial, literary, art and music, sports and recreation, etc.

Here are some of the questions, picked out at random:—

Is the Sermon on the Mount practicable?

If it isn't practicable,

then why isn't it?

Should Christian people wear mourning?

Is it something more

than a pagan survival?

Is a lawyer justified in defending a person whom he knows to

be guilty?

Has civilization made us happier?

Is it making us soft?

To what extent are school punishments and rewards useful or

mischiefous?

What new invention would you most welcome? And what

most dread?

"See your own country first."

Is this sound advice, or would

you agree with this: "What do they know of England, who

only England know?"

"The Pictures."

Are they what we want?

If not, how

can we get the sort of films we want?

Y.W.C.A. Headquarters are prepared [to supply, on request, notes for leaders' use, a batch of newspaper cuttings bearing on the topic chosen, and tips on books and pamphlets worth consulting.

Some Guiders will surely be glad to take advantage of this offer.

R. K.

## BIRDS.

*From a Bird Lover's Diary.* By Arthur Astley. (The Sheldon Press, 7s. 6d.)

From the first to the last page, this book keeps the reader in the open air. It is the record of many years' observation of the bird-life of Lakeland. Those who have had previous experience of bird-study will gain much delight and benefit from the book. As we read, we live over again our own thrilling days of bird-stalking and we also get a fresh light on the habits of many of the birds, by watching them through Mr. Astley's eyes. Some of us, for instance, have rejoiced to see the male woodcock in March perform his evening courtship flight, but who except Mr. Astley has heard it utter "its peculiar notes, usually a very high-pitched squeak, often followed by an equally deep-sounding grunt, a most strange and uncanny combination of sounds to proceed from the same bird." The book teems with fresh and instructive touches of this kind and altogether it is a valuable asset to any bird library.

A. H. W.

## PLAY.

*The Birds' Council.* Children's Play. By Winifred Allen. (Sheldon Press, 4d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

The Birds meet together, and after some discussion as to whether a President would not be more advisable because cheaper, decide to elect a King. Mr. Jackdaw is unanimously chosen by an electorate carried away by his borrowed plumes, and as unanimously dethrown when he is found stealing his subjects' valuables. It is full of the little jokes that grown-ups enjoy when they hear them spoken by quite small children.

K. S.



#### A STUDY CIRCLE FOR CUBMASTERs.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR.—I was invited to attend a Cubmasters' Study Circle meeting in this district the other day, and was tremendously impressed. At no Guiders' training evening have I learned more or enjoyed myself so much! The meeting was taken by one of the Cubmasters. Though the District Commissioner and H.Q. Chief Commissioner for Cubs were present they took part only as members of the pack. The spirit of the whole meeting was one of real friendly co-operation—there was no constraint at all, although we were of all ages, from all classes, and of both sexes. The Cubmaster running the meeting was among the youngest present. We began by playing team games, and a point that struck me was that before the start on *every* occasion the command "Pack Alert" was given, and not until we were all alert was the word "Go" said.

After the games we formed a circle and a paper was read by a young Cubmaster. The subject was the first part of the Promise—a Cub's duty to God. He made the following points:—

- (1) A Cub must learn to know God as a Father.
- (2) A Cub must learn to pray—and only if a Cubmaster can truly pray himself can he help the boy.
- (3) A Cub must learn to realise the presence of God always, and to share with Him his work and play, sorrows and joys.

The paper showed real thought, and was simply and straightforwardly given. A discussion followed, and it was suggested that if it was not possible to hold "Cub's Own" on a Sunday, the experiment of having it on a week-day evening might be tried.

A singing game, country dancing and a woodcraft game followed, and then while we partook of coffee and biscuits, the Chief Cub Commissioner spoke for a few minutes and questions were asked. Again I was impressed by the friendliness and informality of it all. Afterwards two warrants were given, the recipients renewing their Scout Promise before receiving the warrant; and the meeting closed with a prayer. I was told this was a typical monthly evening. Each Cubmaster takes it in turn to take games and read a paper.

Is such an evening not more helpful than regular training in large numbers by an overworked Dip?—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PRICE,  
*Brown Owl.*

#### CUBS AND BROWNIES.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR.—I was interested to read your correspondent's account of a joint Scout and Guide Social, may I tell you of a joint Cub and Brownie Christmas Party given by the 1st Horsham Rangers on December 18th? A few Cubs and Brownies from each of the packs in the district were invited, numbering thirty in all, about seven packs being represented. The party started with one or two games, including the old favourite, "Oranges and Lemons." At supper the Brownies and Cubs sat alternately round a table gaily trimmed with crackers, the centre-piece being a large Christmas cake with coloured decoration on the icing of a Cub and Brownie standing at the salute. Then, the game of Family Coach was played, immediately after which a loud knocking at the door was heard and in walked Father Christmas, who distributed small gifts to all. The last item on the programme was a "Fish Pond" containing a toy for each Cub and Brownie. Then the party, which had proved a great success was brought to a close with "God Save the King"; Officers, Rangers, Brownies and Cubs standing in a circle.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. BOLTON,  
*Company Secretary, 1st Horsham Rangers.*

#### HELP NEEDED.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR.—Could you come to my help? I urgently need voluntary helpers to give three hours on Wednesday evenings at

St. Luke's Mission Hall, Custom House, to take a poor company of Girl Guides and ditto Brownies. For three months, the girls have been waiting for Guiders, though temporary help has been given at great sacrifice. This help has come at last to an end, and the company and pack must be closed down if volunteers do not come to the rescue. Hours: 6 to 7.30 Brownies, 7.30 to 9 p.m. Guides. It will be a real big piece of work, entailing sacrifice for three months. I shall be very grateful to anyone who cares to write to me.—Yours, etc.

MAY WYNNE.

42, Prince Regent's Lane,  
Plaistow, E.13

#### THE DISTRESSED AREAS.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR.—May I tell you what the Guides in this small and rather poor district have done to help with the distressed areas in Wales?

Each patrol of each company made itself responsible for three new garments—dress, knickers and woolly vest. They collected a wonderful amount of old, but good warm clothing. Brownies' pennies were spent for 4 pound packets of tea, and some chocolate. A school company which could not make clothes gave money, which was added to, and material bought, out of which Rangers made twenty garments—dresses, high-necked petticoats and knickers. These things were put on view in the window of the Y.M.C.A. and many people came in and added gifts.

I am writing this because I was astonished at the amount of clothing collected and made, two large packing cases having been sent to-day. Perhaps other districts may be encouraged to try this way of helping.—Yours, etc., CHARLOTTE EVANS MARSH,  
*District Commissioner.*

Clevedon, Somerset.

#### CLEAN TIES.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR.—If I may do so through your columns, I should like to thank the captain of a Warwickshire Post Ranger company, who, in the January GUIDER gave the name and address of a Ranger who undertook to turn and re-make Guiders' ties for the small sum of 8d. per tie.

I had two ties whose days of usefulness were past—they were not even fit for wear on the wettest morning in camp!—and I sent them off, thinking "at least, nothing can make them any worse." They were returned to me within a week, looking almost like new ties—indeed, one of them, which, from its earliest days had proved most refractory, always going into creases and wrinkles where no creases and wrinkles should have been, despite time and care taken in tying it, has returned a reformed character, and, when put on in a hurry yesterday, knotted like a lamb, with never a ghost of a crease or wrinkle!

So, Guiders all, let me advise you to collect all your discarded ties, and send them off to Hilda Morris, 17, Farthing Lane, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, and let her clever fingers give them a new lease of life.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. M.

#### THE GUIDER—1928.

*To the Editor.*

DEAR EDITOR.—I have a complete set of THE GUIDER for 1928 which I no longer require. I should be very pleased to give them to anyone to whom they would be of use, upon payment of postage. Should you know any quarter where they would be welcome, perhaps you would let me know at any near date.—Yours, etc.,

H. BARRE GOLDIE,  
*District Secretary.*

Brampton, Huntingdon.

(Continued on page 50.)

[February, 1929]

## FOUND—A LONE BADGE.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I am writing to you with regard to a Lone Guide badge which was picked up here some time ago. The finder gave the badge to one of the Guides in my company who in turn has handed it to me.

I don't know whether you think it is worth while inserting this in THE GUIDER; the badge has been well kept and somebody may be very sorry to lose it.

There are no Lones round here, and I do not know of anybody having been seen wearing a Lone Badge. The particulars are as follows: "Lone Guide Badge found in the street at LLANRWST, Denbighshire, North Wales, on or about November 30th."—Yours, etc., MARION G. PRIDDLE,

Captain, 1st Llanrwst.

Plas Madoc,  
Llanrwst,  
Denbighshire.



A BATH AT PAX.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I am sending you a photograph which I feel sure will interest many readers of THE GUIDER. Miss Behrens is giving her precious Patrick a bath, assisted by the Chief Guide, who was so pleased with the snapshot that she said I might send it to you—Yours, etc.

Pax Hill, Bentley.

D. P. CLERK.

## STOCKINGS WANTED

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—Stockings! Stockings! And still MORE STOCKINGS! The more the better! Not those which are still capable of service as leg-coverings nor the kind that ladders. Any other kinds will be welcomed by the 1st A Hull Rangers who will make them into dresses for poor children, if the legs are tolerably free from holes or darns. Stockings which cannot be camouflaged in any other way, will be stitched together and covered with cretonne to make bed-covers. Underclothing, too, which is incapable of renovation, will be greatly appreciated for this purpose, as will men's or boys' socks.

I must emphasise that we do not want articles which could be used in their present condition. We are not an agency for collecting and distributing cast-off clothing. We are specialising in finding use for material which would normally be consigned to the rag-bag.

Obviously, woollen or silk-and-wool stockings are the best for our purpose, but we are having some difficulty in collecting material, as so much silk is worn. We should be glad of the co-operation of Guides and Rangers throughout the country, and can deal with as many parcels as are sent us. Here is a splendid chance of rendering service and being thrifty at the same time.

Black, white or coloured stockings, plain, ribbed or fancy—all are equally useful. Two pairs, with a little embroidery, make a small dress which does not betray its origin.

In case there may be in some one's mind a shade of uncertainty as to what we want, I will sum up: worn-out underclothing, etc., and STOCKINGS.—Yours, etc.,

103, De La Pole Avenue,  
Anlaby Road, Hull.

EDNA MITCHELL,  
1st A Hull Ranger.

## RANGERING

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—Miss N. Langley's letter on "Rangers" is very interesting. Personally, I believe that nothing has ever fulfilled the function of the "Senior Guides" of years ago. To Guides of 14 to 16 there is something intensely satisfactory in being a senior at this age, the word "Ranger" has no special attraction. It would be well worth the experiment to divide large companies into Junior Section (from 11-14) and Senior Section (from 15-18). From the deplorable leakage throughout the movement, of girls from 14 and over, it is obvious that a special transitional stage of training is necessary, before the more serious responsibility of Rangering. Miss V. C. Barclay, in her excellent book, "Good Scouting," deals very thoroughly with this question with regard to Scouts.

The growing enthusiasm for "Quests" amongst Rangers, shows that we have again sought inspiration from the brother movement. Why do we not adopt their scheme in its entirety? A pamphlet entitled "Rover Quests in Practice," has been issued by the Boy Scouts Association. They, too, have been seeking definite aims, and their solution is, simply, ten quests based on the Scout (and Guide) Law:—

- The Quest of Truth.
- The Quest of World Scouting.
- The Quest of Rover Errantry.
- The Quest of the Younger Brother.
- The Quest of Beauty.
- The Quest of Kindness to Animals.
- The Quest of Conscience.
- The Quest of Happiness.
- The Quest of Personal Efficiency.
- The Quest of the Spiritual.

With very little adaptation they could be used by the Rangers, provided we made "womanliness" our shibboleth, instead of "chivalry."

Uniform! As true women, this question never palls, for it is a perfectly natural desire to look our best! Sometimes, I think we are deliberately blind to this desire in our Rangers. We expect them to wear an unbecoming, childish garb, which enhances rather than detracts from an adolescent's tendency to awkwardness. I believe that if Ranger uniform were more suited to the age and type of girl who wears it, our numbers would be doubled in a very short time. Why should they wear a dress which makes them feel odd, self-conscious, or, which is far more important, is not admired by their "young men"?

The correspondents who would like all ranks to wear the overall style of uniform must be svelte, indeed! Rather let the Rangers wear costumes, I should say! They could still wear the existing type of hat, and, for the sake of their personal appearance, I am sure most Rangers would enjoy the extra effort expended. The most and least expensive uniforms pass unmarked in a crowd.—Yours, etc.,

DOREEN BURTON,

Cadet Ranger Captain.

MATERIALS for the Handicrafts Competitions should if possible be obtained from the following firms, whose announcements appear in the advertisement pages:—

## RAFFIA.

London: Messrs. Country Industries, 26, Eccleston Street, S.W.1  
Leicester: Messrs. Dryad Handicrafts, St. Nicholas Street.

## LEATHER AND TOOLS.

London: Messrs. George & Co., Noel Street, W.1.

The Hylder Leather Co., 72, Oxford Street, W.1.

Manchester: The Art Leather Workers' Supply, 9, Amber Street, Shudehill.

Liverpool: Messrs. Robert Kelly & Sons, 32, Renshaw Street.

Glasgow: Messrs. Andrew Paterson, 26, Clyde Street.

# THE GUIDER



ARTICLES AND REPORTS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS for insertion in *THE GUIDER*, LETTERS TO THE EDITOR AND BOOKS FOR REVIEW should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to

contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return, should the necessary postage be enclosed.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The *GUIDER* is sent to Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year, 4s. Foreign and Colonial, 4s. post free.

## MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on January 15th, 1929.

Present:—

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E. (Chair).  
Lady Baden-Powell.  
Mrs. Birley.  
The Lady Clinton.  
Mr. P. W. Everett.  
Mrs. Houson-Craufurd.  
The Lady Delia Peel.  
Mrs. Walter Rawnsley.  
The Hon. Mrs. Tufton.

The following letter was read:—

Buckingham Palace.  
December 19th, 1928.

DEAR SIR ROBERT,—The Queen commands me to thank you and the Headquarters Committee of the Girl Guides very much indeed for your most kind telegram of sympathy. Her Majesty appreciates highly their loyal and feeling message, and knows she can count on Girl Guides throughout the Empire.

Yours very sincerely,  
BERTHA DAWKINS.

It was agreed to guarantee the sale of 100 copies per quarter of *The Council Fire* and to try to interest Commissioners in this international publication.

The resignation of Mrs. Cowan Douglas, Eagle Owl and Great Brown Owl, was received with regret.

The resignations of Miss Behrens, Head of Training, and Mrs. Mark Kerr, Head of Publications, to take effect in March, were received with regret.

It was agreed that Miss Rachel Heath's play should be given on the evening of March 12th for the Commissioners attending the conference in London that week.

It was reported that Miss Dalton, Blue Cord Diploma, had agreed to undertake training in the Province of Wellington, New Zealand.

Miss Warner was reappointed to represent this Association on the Women's Advisory Committee of the League of Nations Union.

The report of the Training and Camping Committee was received.

It was agreed that the next meetings should be held on February 19th, and Monday, March 18th, at 2.30; and that the Annual Meeting of the Council be held on Tuesday, March 19th, at 3.30.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

## AWARDS

### Medal of Merit.

Mrs. Percy Lewis, Division Commissioner, South-East Kent.

"Good service to the movement."

### Blue Cord Diploma.

Miss D. Beveridge, of Fife, Scotland.

### Gold Lanyards.

Miss E. Bradley, Captain, 1st Elmbridge.

Miss G. Payton, Captain, 18th Watford.

Miss E. Roberts, Captain, 2nd Hornchurch.

### Gold Cords.

Cadet Patrol Leader Heather Child, 2nd Winchester City.

Cadet Betty Killick, 2nd Winchester City.

Ranger Second Margaret Pike, 6th Dublin.

Ranger Second Miriam Pike, 6th Dublin.

Cadet Leader Ivy Burley, 2nd North Poplar.

Patrol Second Gwyneth Parry Morgan, 10th Cardiff.

## THE COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE

March 12th, 13th, 14th, 1929.

A CONFERENCE for all grades of Commissioners, County Secretaries, and Diploma'd Guiders, will be held in London on the above dates

at the Grosvenor Hall, 200, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. (Near Elbury Bridge).

The conference will begin each morning at 10.0 a.m. and will continue throughout the day. Uniform is optional, but those attending the conference are requested to wear a small card upon which their name and rank are clearly written.

In order to arrive at some idea of the numbers to be expected, Headquarters asks that those intending to be present should send in their names to the General Secretary, if possible *not later than February 18th*, together with any subjects for discussion that they may wish to bring forward at the open session on Thursday, March 14th.

A programme of the conference will be published in the March *GUIDER*.

On the evening of Tuesday, March 12th, at 8.15 p.m., there will be a special performance of four scenes from the Guide Law—*Sir Francis Drake*, Loyalty; *Sir Thomas More*, Courage; *St. Francis of Assisi* and *St. Joan of Arc*, Purity; written and produced by R. F. Heath, and acted by members of the Westminster division, and others. Admission will be free, but tickets must be obtained from Headquarters on and after February 18th. The performance will take place in St. Barnabas' Hall, Pimlico Road, S.W.1, and as space is necessarily limited, application for tickets will be dealt with strictly in rotation, until all seats are allotted.

Reduced railway fares for those attending the conference have been granted by the railway companies of Great Britain (except the Metropolitan, District and London Electric Railway Companies), provided at least 100 avail themselves of the cheap tickets. They will be available from March 11th to 15th. *Applications should be made by March 1st*, if possible, to the General Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, for the vouchers necessary to obtain cheap fares, and in every case it should be stated clearly the station from which the journey to London will be made.

## REDUCED RAILWAY FARES

APPLICATIONS for reduced railway fares for camp must be made direct to Headquarters, and the following details should be observed:—

(1) Permission to camp must be obtained locally. Issue of cheap railway tickets by Headquarters can only be made to warranted Guiders, and does not mean that permission to camp has been given.

(2) Guiders are reminded that the form of application must bear the railway stamp before it can be exchanged by Headquarters for a voucher. This is to show that the local station-master approves of the date on which the party is to travel.

(3) Applications must be sent in to Headquarters not later than one week before the date on which it is proposed to travel.

The following concessions have been made by the British railway companies as follows:—

(1) That cheap tickets will be available for parties of Guides travelling to camp and rallies the same as ordinary tickets.

(2) That in the case of juveniles travelling to camp on the Continent the railway companies have agreed that the minimum number of twelve passengers shall not be required to obtain the cheap fares for journeys in this country. Parties going to camp on the Continent travelling via London and the Southern (Central or Eastern Section) Company's route, will continue to be booked to London only.

(3) With regard to officers travelling with juveniles at the cheap fares, it has been found necessary to limit the number to one officer for every eight juveniles. In cases where the juveniles number less than eight, the officers will be charged the full public fare.

(4) The railway companies have also agreed to introduce special cheap fares for Rangers and Ranger Cadets, travelling to camps and rallies, in parties of *not less than eight*, at the ordinary single fare and one-third for the double journey (fractions of 3d. reckoned at 3d.); the tickets will bear the same availability as ordinary tickets, and will be issued on surrender of the authorised voucher.

[February, 1935]

## THE SCHOOLS CONFERENCE

GUIDE HATS.

For a long time the question of a smaller Guide hat has been under consideration at Headquarters. The new shape has now been decided upon, and the hats are now in stock.

They are made of a much softer felt than before, and can be rolled up without creasing, the stiff flat brims having been done away with.

There is no alteration in price in the three qualities (2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d.), but postage will be considerably cheaper, i.e. 3d. instead of 6d., as the hats can be sent out rolled.

## GUIDE OVERALLS.

The new style of Guide overall is now to be had at Headquarters. The collars are cut with a lower neck, and in order to give greater width and freedom, the overall is cut with two inverted pleats from the waistline.

There is no alteration in price.

## BROADCASTING.

The Guide programme will be broadcast on Monday, February 18th, at 6.30 p.m.—"Camp Fire Singing," arranged by Miss Keith.

## THE MAUVE FIRST CLASS BADGE FOR GUIDES IN OPEN COMPANIES.

If a doctor's certificate is given stating that a Ranger or Guide in an open company is, through physical disability, unable to swim, the Health Badge may be taken as an alternative to swimming. No forms for this purpose need be filled in unless further alternatives in the 1st class test are required. Any Guide unable to swim for reasons of health is awarded the mauve 1st class badge, and is eligible for mauve cords only. Mauve 1st class badges and mauve cords can be obtained through the County Secretary in the usual way.

## PARCELS TO MINERS.

It has been suggested that Guiders who wish to send practical help to the distressed Miners' Fund should be given the opportunity of doing this through the Extension Handicrafts Depot. Parcels of useful and warm clothing for any specified amount will be sent direct to individual families or to a central relief fund and this co-operation would confer a double benefit on the miners and the Handicraft Depot's disabled workers.

A great deal of the work sent to the Depot would be suitable for this purpose. We should particularly like to mention the hand-machine knitted wool socks and stockings made by blind Rangers and Guides, for which the special prices would be: men's socks 2s. 6d., women's stockings 3s. 6d., children's socks or stockings from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., according to size.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Girl Guide Extension Handicrafts, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

## GUIDERS' REST HOUSE.

From Thursday, March 28th to Tuesday, April 2nd.

It is proposed to open "Valetta" this year with a series of talks and excursions for five days. There will be sessions on the following subjects: Devotional, nature study, music, archaeology.

Terms as usual to subscribers, and £2 to non-subscribers. Tickets for expeditions are not included in the terms. For all particulars apply to Secretary, "Valetta," Walton-by-Clevedon, Somerset.

## SCENES ON THE GUIDE LAW.

THE Westminster division has been asked to give further performances of the Scenes on the Guide Law, by R. F. Heath, which were produced in November.

Arrangements have been made for a performance at 8 p.m. on Saturday, March 9th, at St. Barnabas' Hall, Pimlico Road. Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. (Guides in uniform, 6d.), may be had from Miss Mordaunt, 13, Warwick Square, S.W.1. It is hoped that a matinée may be given on the same day, also at St. Barnabas' Hall. Details will be announced next month. The proceeds will be given to Guide funds.

A special performance will be given on Tuesday, March 12th, at 8.15 p.m., as part of the programme for the Commissioners' conference. Arrangements for this are being made by Headquarters.

The conference which met at Denison House on Friday, January 11th, to discuss Guiding in schools and colleges was exceedingly interesting and instructive.

It is impossible to give even the slightest of outlines of the various speeches in this short paragraph, but it is hoped that a full report of the conference may shortly be obtainable in some form.

Various speakers outlined the difficulties of carrying on Guiding in the day school. These seemed to fall into two main categories: (a) the over-full programme, with the natural desire of every headmistress to safeguard her pupils from overwork, and from the many distractions outside the class-room; (b) the problem of transport, when the girl has far to go and possibly a train to catch both morning and evening. Briefly, the day school difficulty resolves itself into lack of time.

The problems of the boarding school seem very different. Guiding may here take almost too large a place, with the result that the girls may be tired of it by the time they leave. Cases have been known when girls who were at a boarding school where Guides were not allowed were all the keener in the holidays to help with the village company at home.

A practical difficulty arises in both types of schools in the choice of a Guider from the already hard-worked staff. Several speakers suggested help in this direction from an "Old Girl" acquainted with the methods of her school; but opinion was divided on this point, though one practical suggestion found favour—that experienced Guiders in the county should occasionally be invited to speak to school Guides, or take the Guide meeting.

On the whole the speakers, dealing with the subject from the point of view of the schools, gave the impression that, as one speaker summed it up: "The good to be secured outweighs the evils to be endured," and the following advantages of the movement were admitted: the encouragement given to social, imperial and international freedom; the chance of social intermixture; the basis of friendship and understanding established by membership of a worldwide movement; the predominance given in Guiding to the underlying importance of character training; its value as vocational training; and the encouragement of the conversion of the small talent into something of real value, as opposed to the present day vogue of professionalism.

Apart from several interesting criticisms of the badge system for school girls, and a discussion of the Cadet Ranger Promise and its implications, etc., the general impression left on the mind is that the schools approve and welcome the Guide movement, when and where they can see their way to running it successfully in the special circumstances in which each headmistress finds herself placed.

## RESULT OF "VOTE" COMPETITION.

THERE were over 140 entries for the Vote Competition, and it proved exceedingly difficult to judge.

No competitor gave the list of subjects in the right order of popularity, the best effort being that of Patrol Leader FREDA M. WARD, of the 4th Bideford company, who had five subjects in the right order, and therefore gains the guinea. The "runners up" were Miss F. S. BUTLER, captain of the 1st St. Fock company, Truro; Miss D. OSBORN, Tawny Owl, 1st Sheringham pack; and Miss P. M. GAMBLE, captain, 1st Whalley Range company, Manchester.

The prize for the most helpful suggestions goes to Miss M. A. CAMPBELL, District Commissioner, Sevenoaks. It will take some time to go through the pile received, nearly all of which are of much value and help. Guiders who took the trouble to send in their suggestions must not be disappointed if their ideas are not carried out forthwith, but may rest assured that all will be carefully considered. Will Miss Campbell please apply for her book prize?

The consensus of opinion on THE GUIDER clearly indicates that the articles most desired are those on practical Guiding; this subject headed the list, followed closely by the "Chief Scout's Outlook"; these two were far ahead of anything else. Next came the "Woodcraft Trail," campcraft and nature articles, stories and legends.

It is surprising to notice how low on the list comes overseas and foreign news, but this is obviously due to the fact that the demand for practical information outweighs all else, and that our readers are not "dreamers of dreams," but "doers of deeds" and every effort will be made to supply their demands.

# Headquarters' Training Schools

## FOXLEASE

OWING to the enormous demand for Training at Foxlease, Guiders who have booked places are asked to notify the Guider-in-Charge as soon as they know themselves if they find that they are unable to come. Lately, many Guiders on the Waiting List have been deprived of coming owing to the late hour at which cancellations have been received, consequently the Training Weeks have not been full.

### DATES.

February 5-12. General Training.  
February 13-22. General Training.  
February 26-March 5. General Training.  
March 8-11. Lone Guiders' Conference.  
March 11-28. CLOSED FOR SPRING CLEANING.  
March 28-April 4. General Training.  
April 9-15. General Training.  
April 17-24. Diploma'd Guiders' Conference.  
April 29-May 3. Woodcraft.

FOR THE FOLLOWING DATES NO GENERAL APPLICATIONS WILL BE TAKEN UNTIL FEBRUARY 10TH. COUNTY SECRETARIES MAY APPLY FOR SPECIAL VACANCIES BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1ST AND 10TH. SUCH VACANCIES WILL ONLY BE KEPT PROVIDED THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ENTRANTS AND THE USUAL 5s. DEPOSIT ARE SENT WITH THE APPLICATIONS.

| Weekly.          | FEES.   |
|------------------|---------|
| Single rooms ... | £2 10 0 |
| Double rooms ... | 2 0 0   |
| Shared rooms ... | 1 10 0  |

### FEES FOR LONE CONFERENCE.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Single room ...            | £1 0 0 |
| Double and shared room ... | 0 17 6 |

### APPLICATIONS.

All applications for a Training Course should be made to the Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit of 5s., which will only be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the Course. No applications for any Course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in **THE GUIDER**.

Note.—Any Guider having already attended a Training Course at Foxlease and wishing to apply again, is asked to state that she has been before and to apply to be entered on the waiting list only, in order that preference may be given to Guiders who have never been.

It has been arranged that three vacancies should be reserved for Scotland for all General Training weeks until the 20th of the month in which the dates are first published. Scottish Guiders are therefore requested to send in their applications, including the 5s. deposit, to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 12, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

Guiders are asked to note that when a training week is marked *closed* it is no longer possible to consider applications, even when Guiders write saying they will sleep under canvas or find rooms in the village, etc., etc. The Guider-in-Charge cannot undertake to train more than a certain number of Guiders, so the main factor is not really accommodation but numbers. The Courses must be limited if the training is to be of real use to those who visit Foxlease.

This does not apply to applications from Overseas Guiders, for whom special vacancies, within limits, are kept.

## FOXLEASE COTTAGES.

The two cottages at Foxlease are to be let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The larger one contains two double bedrooms and one single, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The "Link," which is the bungalow furnished by America, contains three bedrooms, a sitting-room, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the whole cottage is £3 3s. per week for five or less persons, or 15s. each for Guiders wishing to come alone or with a friend, when only one or two rooms are required. In the latter case an extra charge of 5s. will be made for the use of the sitting-room. The charge for the whole "Link" is £2 2s. per week for three or less persons, or 15s. for a Guider alone.

These charges include light and coal. Guiders' cars and vans for themselves entirely. If they wish it the gardener's wife is willing to board them at the rate of 28s. to 30s. per head, in addition to the above charges. A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for bookings at the cottages. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night.

It is not necessary for Guiders staying at the cottage and "Link" to wear uniform.

Any applications or inquiries to be sent to the Secretary.  
Note.—Between November 1st and March 31st the charge for the cottage will be £2 10s. per week and for the "Link" £1 10s.

## CAMP SITES, 1929.

Applications for Camp Sites for 1929 should be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. Particulars of charges for sites and the hire of equipment will be sent on request.

### PRESENTS.

Portrait of Herself, H.R.H. Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles; Books, Library; The Chief Guide; Redecoration of Pantry, Montgomeryshire; Mrs. Bemrose; Blotter, 59th City of Edinburgh Company; 2 Books, Miss Shand; Doorknocker, Miss P. D. Rawlins; Picture, Miss M. J. Jones; Case of Applied Science, Warren, Canada; Book, 2 Hammersmith Guiders; Pottery Jug for "Link"; Webster; Bedspread made by Post Guides, Miss B. Towle.

## WADDOW HALL

### DATES.

February 1-4. Leeds Division A.  
February 8-12. Bradford Division.  
February 15-22. Ranger Training.  
February 26-March 5. Brownie Training.  
March 15-18. General Training.  
March 22-25. N. E. Hulme.  
March 29-April 5. General Training.  
April 9-16. General Training.  
April 26-30. Woodcraft.

| Weekly.          | FEES.   |
|------------------|---------|
| Single rooms ... | £2 10 0 |
| Double rooms ... | 2 0 0   |
| Shared rooms ... | 1 10 0  |
| Week-end only.   |         |
| Single rooms ... | 1 0 0   |
| Shared rooms ... | 0 17 6  |

For week-end training Guiders are asked where possible to arrive on Friday evening, though no training begins until Saturday morning. Guiders leave after breakfast on Monday.

It is asked that Guiders who are able to attend other training weeks will not apply for vacancies during the Easter, Whitsuntide and August Bank Holiday weeks, so that there may be room for those who are unable to come except at these times.

Camp sites may now be booked at Waddow. Applications stating approximate numbers and dates, and with a booking fee of 2s. 6d. should be sent to the Secretary. The usual permission forms are necessary.

### APPLICATIONS.

Applications for a Training Course to be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. and name and address of applicant, which will only be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of Course.

No applications for any course will be dealt with until an official notice has appeared in **THE GUIDER**.

It has been arranged that three vacancies should be reserved for Scotland for all General Training weeks until the 20th of the month in which the dates are first published. Scottish Guiders are therefore requested to send in their applications, including the 5s. deposit, to the Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters, 12, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

### PRESENTS.

Plants, Miss Lyon; Water Colour, Mr. Birley; Prints, Mrs. Midwood; Tap, Hong Kong; Cutlery and Table Silver, Johannesburg; Bedroom Furniture, Yorkshire East Riding; Footstools, Miss Hair; Print, Mrs. Bemrose.

[February, 1929]

January, 1929

## Handicraft Competition

## LEATHER.

A suitable, useful hold-all for the various small articles which go astray when in camp or on a journey. It should be able to contain scissors and shoe-polish, a mirror and mending-wool and other necessities. It must be equally easy to fold or to hang up and can be decorated if desired, or,

A blotter, or a car cushion (cover only), or a horn-rimmed spectacle case.

1st Prize. Materials for leather work to the value of a guinea. (To be chosen by the winner.)

2nd Prize. Half a guinea.

## RAFFIA.

A pair of slippers, or a shopping bag or set of table mats.

1st Prize. Materials for raffia or basketry work to the value of a guinea. (To be chosen by the winner.)

2nd Prize. Half a Guinea.

## RULES.

(1) All parcels must be clearly marked LEATHER COMPETITION or RAFFIA COMPETITION, and addressed to the Editor, THE GUIDER, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

(2) Competitors may enter for both classes or both competitions, but each entry must be accompanied by the Handicraft Coupon to be found on page 64. The competitor's name and address must be clearly written and attached to the entered article.

(3) Postage for the return of the articles must be included.

(4) Entries must reach the Editor not later than MARCH 9th. The results will be announced in the April number.

*Note.*—The Editor cannot hold herself responsible for any entries, although the greatest care will be taken to avoid any loss or damage.

## THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph—"After the Storm"—was taken by Bertram Wickison, Alverstone, Berkhamsted Avenue, Wembley Hill.

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SHALL  
WE  
TAKE  
TO  
EAT  
?

HOVIS LTD.

APPETITE &amp; GOOD DIGESTION WILL BOTH BE SATISFIED WITH

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Best Bakers Bake it

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THURSDAY DIVISION.—Miss Griffith, The Bourns, Vicarage, Farnham.  
 GUILDFORD DIVISION.—Miss Cubitt, Lynton Ash Vale, Surrey.  
 KINSTON DIVISION.—Miss Parsons, Paperhouse Rectory, Shackleford, Nr. Godalming.  
 POLEY DIVISION.—Miss Shaw, Peperharbor Rectory, Woodcote Village, Furley.  
 REigate DIVISION.—Miss Smith, Cleavesome Cottage, Hascombe Valley, Caterham.  
 Miss White, Whitegate, Hascombe Valley, Caterham.  
 Miss Seth, Windswell, Cigate, Redhill.  
 Miss Burd, Leyford, Cigate, Redhill.  
 Miss Lanyon, St. Mary's, Ballards, Limpsfield.  
 WYRIDGE.—Miss Taylor, Mrs. Belcher, c/o Atherton Lodge, Mayfield Road, Wadhurst.

WINDSOR DIVISION.—Miss Belgrave, 38, Carshalton Road, Carshalton.

DUNERTON DISTRICT.—Miss Wood, Singletown, Roman Road, Dorking.

SUSSEX.

COUNTY C.A.—Miss I. Farnan, 1, Apham Road, Bexhill.

ASST. C.A.—Miss M. Lees, St. Denys Lodge, Rotherfield.

BEXHILL DIVISION.—Miss K. N. R. Roach, Maple Walk, Cooden.

ASST. C. A.—Miss C. Lanchester, 21, Westcliff Road, Bexhill.

BRIGHTON DIVISION.—Miss Jennings, 29, Adelaide Crescent, Hove.

CHICHESTER DIVISION.—Miss Hamm, The Deaneary, Chichester.

EDEN DISTRICT.—Miss Ellington, Golf Rest, Felpham, Nr. Bognor.

LITTLEHAMPTON AND ARUN.—Miss Allred, Garden Corner, Rustington.

MIDLETON.—Miss Chatel, Elmer, Littlehampton.

EASTBOURNE DIVISION.—Miss H. M. Scott, 4, Lushington Road, Eastbourne.

EAST GRINSTEAD AND LEWES DIVISION.—Miss M. Lees, St. Denys Lodge, Rotherfield.

EAST GRINSTEAD DISTRICT.—Miss Webb, Dromanean, Uckfield.

HEATHFIELD.—Miss Windham, Cowden Hall, Horeham Road, Rotherfield.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS DIVISION.—Miss Fraser, 2, St. Matthews Road, St. Leonards.

HORSHAM DIVISION.—Miss M. Upton, The Barn, Petworth.

MIDHURST DISTRICT.—Miss Stafurth, Petworth.

COWPER DISTRICT.—Miss Godman, South Lodge, Horsham.

HORSHAM DISTRICT.—Mrs. Child, Rivermead, Horsham.

WORTHING DISTRICT.—Miss Stanford, Pinetree Cottage, Poulton Lane, Broadwater, Nr. Worthing.

ASST. C.A.—Miss Wallington, Heathcote, Christchurch Road, Worthing.

MID SUSSEX DIVISION.—Miss H. Hett, Hasteaple, Ardingly.

RYE AND LEASAM DISTRICTS.—Miss Delves, Saltdean, Playden, Nr. Rye.

WADHURST DISTRICT.—Miss Courthorpe, Whigham, Wadhurst.

#### SOUTH-WESTERN AREA.

##### BRISTOL.

COUNTY C.A.—Miss I. M. Ackers, 1, Rodney Place, Clifton, Bristol.

WEST BRISTOL.—Miss B. O. Bennett, 22, Dows Park West, Westbury Park, Bristol.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL.—Miss J. M. Newham, 3, Lansdown Place, Clifton, Bristol.

NORTH AND EAST.—(Acting) Miss F. Warcham, 252, Charlton Road, Kingswood, Bristol.

##### CORNWALL.

COUNTY C.A.—Miss Lethbridge, Tregeare, Egloskerry, Cornwall.

SOUTH-WEST.—Miss Butler, Loo Vean, St. Fock, Truro.

ST. AUSTELL.—Miss Baldock, Crosswyn, St. Ewe, Mevagissey.

LOOE AND LISKEARD.—Miss E. Tatham, Catchfrench, St. Germans.

PADSTOW AND BODMIN.—Miss Gilbert, Penlee, Bodmin.

BUDE.—Miss Watkins, Trelana Cottage, Poughill, Nr. Bude, North Cornwall.

C.A.—Miss Clatworthy, Trewtha, Fowey.

##### DEVONSHIRE.

C.A. FOR TORQUAY AND ASHBURTON DIVISION SOUTH AND WEST, AND TOTNES DIVISION EAST.—Miss Clarke, Florence Court, Torquay.

HONITON DIVISION.—Miss Page, Pitlands, Salcombe Hill, Sidmouth.

EXETER DIVISION AND SOUTH MOLTON DIVISION NORTH.—Miss Ferguson, 73, Polstoe Road, Exeter.

PLYMOUTH DIVISION.—Miss E. Brown, Stamford, Thorn Park, Plymouth.

TOTNES DIVISION WEST AND TAVISTOCK DIVISION SOUTH.—Miss J. Woolcombe, Beech Wood, Thorn Park, Plymouth.

TIVERTON AND BARNSTAPLE DIVISIONS AND ASHBURTON DIVISION NORTH AND EAST.—Miss Parkin, Newhayes, St. Thomas, Exeter.

C.A.—Miss Wissman, Old Heavitree House, Exeter.

##### DORSETSHIRE.

COUNTY C.A.—Miss Deane, Bear Cross, Kinson, Nr. Bournemouth.

SOUTH DORSET.—Miss Williams, Driftway, Dorchester.

SOUTH-EAST DORSET.—Miss Close, Victoria Avenue, Swanage.

PARKSTONE.—Miss E. Pontifex, Bressingham, Parkstone.

POOLE.—Miss Llewellyn, Upton House, Poole.

WIMBORNE AND BROADSTONE.—Miss Main, Middleton, Colehill, Wimborne.

##### GLoucestershire.

COUNTY C.A.—Miss Kerr, The Haie, Newham.

ASST. C.C.A. AND C.A. FOR NORTH GLOS.—Miss Douglas-Jones, The Hill, Broadway, Worcs.

SOUTH GLOS.—Miss E. Frost, The Red House, Almondsbury, Nr. Bristol.

FOREST OF DEAN.—Miss Pemberthy, Dean Hall, Newham.

CHELTENHAM DISTRICT.—Miss K. Oswell, Hazellea, Lansdown Road, Cheltenham.

MID GLOS.—Miss I. Pelly, The Priory, Tetbury.

GLoucester City.—(Acting) Miss P. Bulley, Lullingworth, Painswick.

##### HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY C.A.—Mrs. C. Anderson, Bassett Holt, Southampton.

ASST. COUNTY C.A.—Miss Stocker, North Lands, Chichester.

ANDOVER DIVISION.—Miss Hope Paley, Church Speen Lodge, Newbury, Berks.

BASINGSTOKE DIVISION.—Miss E. Leverton, Western House, Odham, Hants.

BOURNEMOUTH DIVISION.—Miss G. Pitman, Riversleigh, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH NORTH-WEST DISTRICT.—Miss D. Smythe, Willstead, Cavendish Road, Bournemouth.

EASTLEIGH DIVISION AND EASTLEIGH DISTRICT.—(Acting) Miss D. Connop, Hall Lands, Fair Oak, Eastleigh.

HURST AND CHANDLER'S FORD, AND WINCHESTER SOUTH DISTRICTS.—(Acting)

FAREHAM DIVISION AND GOSPORT AND TITCHFIELD DISTRICTS.—Miss G. Shankland, Arosimor, Lee-on-Solent.

FAREHAM, HAVANT, AND HAYLING ISLAND DISTRICTS.—Miss Stocker, North Lands, Chichester.

FARNBOROUGH DIVISION.—Miss M. Croft Watts, Lineroff, Alexander Road, Farnborough.

NEW FOREST DIVISION.—Viscountess Franklin, Downs, Bordon, New Forest.

BEAULIEU DISTRICT.—(Acting) Miss Popham, Hengstey, Beauley, New Forest.

CORCHURST DISTRICT.—(Acting) Miss M. Gould, Highfield, New Forest.

FORDINGBROOK, LYMPNINGTON, AND LYNDHURST DISTRICTS.—Miss Hill Croft, Lympnington.

NEW HILTON DISTRICT.—Miss Gilham-Smith, Forest Cottage, New Forest.

RINWOOD AND ROMSEY DISTRICTS.—(Acting) Miss C. Chapman, Romsey.

ALRESFORD AND ALEXANDER.—Miss A. T. Alresford, Alresford.

HORSEGUARD, ALEXANDER.—Miss R. O'Brien, Crabtree, Headley, Bordon.

PORTSMOUTH DIVISION.—Mrs. F. Pink, 33, Victoria Road, Southsea.

SOUTHAMPTON DIVISION.—Mrs. C. Anderson, Bassett Holt, Southampton.

WINCHESTER CITY DIVISION.—Miss J. Whatton, 9, Barnes Close, Winchester.

(N.B.—Southampton, Bournemouth and Portsmouth are Town Areas no Coast line for Camping.)

#### HEREFORD.

##### SOMERSETSHIRE.

COUNTY C.A. AND C.A. FOR BRIDGWATER.—Miss Rowland, Purton.

Bridgwater.

ASST. C.C.A. AND CAMP SECRETARY.—Miss K. B. Lewis, Stewart House.

Superior Mare.

BATH.—Miss R. Tillard, Bathford, Bath.

CHARLTON AND ILMINSTER.—Miss M. Budge, Broadbent, Winsham, Charlton.

CHEDAR AND WELLS.—Miss V. Goodwin, Catcott, Bridgwater, Cheddar.

MINEHEAD.—Miss D. Todd, The Bell, Dunster.

PEOME.—Miss R. Polehampton, 2, Oakfield Road, Frome.

TAUNTON.—Miss E. Arnold, Crossways, Kingston, Taunton.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Miss K. B. Lewis, Stewart House, Weston-Super-Mare.

YEOVIL.—Miss T. Osborne, Middle Chinock, Crewkerne.

C.A.—Miss M. Tupman, Lowlands, Haines Hill, Taunton.

##### WILTSHIRE.

COUNTY C.A. AND C.A. SOUTH WILTS.—The Lady Elizabeth Pleydell.

Longford Castle, Salisbury.

SWINDON AND NORTH WILTS.—Miss Crowdy, Fairdale, Swindon.

CHIPPEHAM DIVISION.—Miss Audry, The Elms, Chippenham.

WEST WILTS.—Miss Usher, Seend, Wilts.

##### WORCESTERSHIRE.

COUNTY C.A.—Miss Stephen Jones, Heathlands, Malvern Wells.

C.A.—Miss A. Judson, Heathlands, Malvern Wells.

C.A.—(Acting) Miss K. Herridge, Eckington Fields, Nr. Pershore.

##### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

##### GUERNSEY.

Island C.A.—Miss Harvey, O.B.E., Newlands, Prince Albert's Road, Guernsey.

##### JERSEY.

ISLAND C.A.—Mrs. Stocker, The Cedars, Flicquet, St. Martin's, Jersey.

C.A.—Miss Stocker, The Cedars, Flicquet, St. Martin's, Jersey.

##### EASTERN AREA.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

COUNTY C.A. AND C.A. FOR GIRTON DISTRICT.—Miss M. A. Gaskell, Millington Road, Cambridge.

ASST. C.C.A. AND C.A. FOR CAMBRIDGE DIVISION.—Miss M. de Beaumont, 4, Road, Cambridge.

MELBOURNE, GAMINGAY, HARSTON AND SHELFORD.—Miss D. Ordish, Hall, Sandy, Beds.

WISBECH AND THORNEY.—Miss Dennis, 6, Monica Road, Wisbech.

##### HUNTINGDON.

COUNTY C.A.—Miss P. Goodliffe, Gazeley House, Huntingdon.

C.A.—Dr. G. Nicholl, 1, Cross Street, Newtown, Huntingdon.

##### NORFOLK.

COUNTY C.A.—No appointment at present.

NORTH NORFOLK.—Miss G. Watts, Kibworth Lodge, Sheringham.

NORTH-WEST NORFOLK.—Miss A. Birkbeck, Woodhill, East Dereham.

EAST NORFOLK.—Miss M. Badcock, Knopwood, Lower Hellesdon, Norwich.

SOUTH-WEST NORFOLK.—Miss P. Meade, Croxton, Thetford.

SOUTH-EAST NORFOLK.—Miss I. Norris, Blo' Norton Rectory, Diss.

NORWICH.—Miss B. Colman, Crown Point, Norwich.

##### LINCOLNSHIRE.

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