

THE GUIDER

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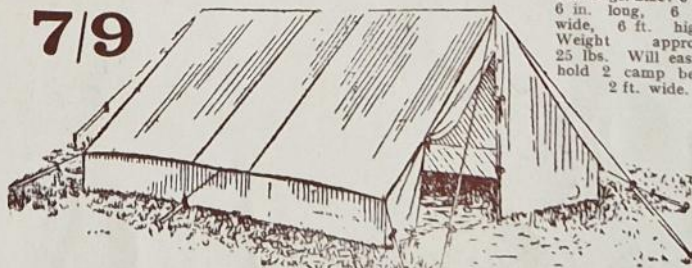
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THE GUIDER

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BEST who can unconcern'dly find
Hours, days, and years slide soft away
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day,

Sound sleep by night; study and ease
Together mixed; sweet recreation,
And innocence, which most does please
With Meditation.

ALEXANDER POPE.

THE OUTLOOK

By the Hon. Mrs. Charles TUFTON.

Headquarters Commissioner



THE outlook appears to me to be brighter at the moment than it has been for some years. Whyte Melville said that the two useless emotions are anger and fear. But unfortunately they are very prevalent human weaknesses. Fear destroys progress because where fear comes in, confidence goes out. A business cannot succeed without credit, and without confidence there is no credit. And so it must be the endeavour of every statesman to try and remove, or at any rate to allay, fear. I feel that the recent Anglo-French conversations have progressed a long way in this direction, and there seems to me to be a greater feeling of hope and security than there has been for some years. Those of us who are born in this "bright little, tight little island" forget the alarms and excursions which arise where there are frontiers. Somehow a land frontier always bears a somewhat forbidding appearance. Until recent years we always felt safe and protected by our strip of sea. Now, however, the advent of aeroplanes has put a different complexion on our immunity, and the knowledge that foreign bodies can so easily drop and be dropped in our midst has given us food for reflection. What could be better than a pact which provides that, should one country make an unprovoked attack by air on another, the neighbours will join forces against the aggressor? No government could honestly take exception to this understanding. No country appears to me definitely to make an alliance with any other country. Yet I believe this pact must serve as a great deterrent to anyone who might have experimental ideas as to the advisability of dropping "something" from an aeroplane likely to spoil and besmirch a peaceful countryside. And so I hope that this suggested agreement will do much to banish fear and to encourage enterprise.

During the Great War Europe was convulsed by a catastrophe of such magnitude that no country could be expected to settle down until a great many years had elapsed. Anger and fear were bound to play a big part. Peacemaking was altogether too difficult, and when we criticise the Treaty of Versailles we must remember that resentment, which dies hard, was still in men's hearts. Twenty-eight countries were involved in drawing up peace terms. How could their interests coincide? What seemed to help one country spelt ruin for another. Each bit of the Treaty was drawn up by specialists in their own subject, so that it was almost impossible for it to fit as a whole. I believe that no one actually read the peace terms *in toto* before they were handed to the Germans, and so for many years there has been fear and discontent as the inevitable aftermath of war. One thing seems to

me to stand out. And that is the gross stupidity of war. No one can really win since they most likely expire from the exertion of having won. Let us hope that this new understanding will really prove an abiding safeguard and that generations to come will be educated up to the criminal folly of settling their differences by wholesale slaughter and destruction. The shadow and dread of international misunderstanding arrests progress and enterprise.

What can we in the Guide Movement do to encourage and consolidate mutual understanding?

I suggest that we should all acquaint ourselves as far as possible with the situations as they arise overseas.

Let us try and visualise the different conditions, interests and points of view in other countries. Even if our circumstances prevent us from taking much active part, we can always read and think about international happenings. We could all study the art of other countries and learn to know what each nation contributes. I think that art in every branch should be an international asset.

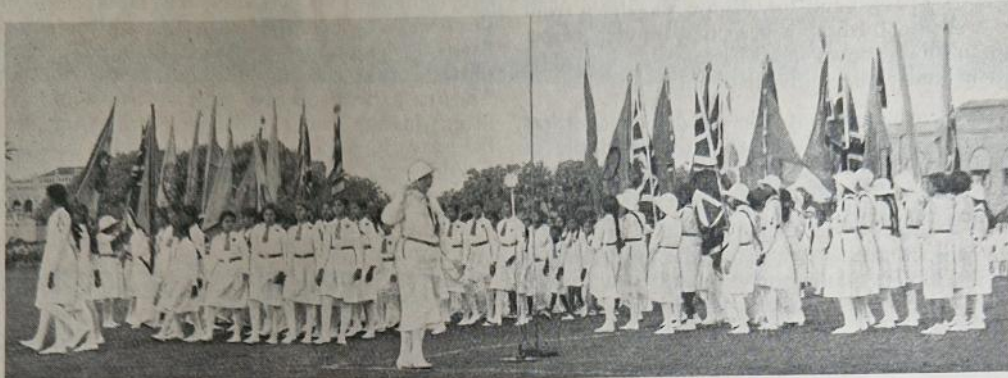
The value of travel cannot be overestimated. Besides the pleasures of a holiday there is always the spirit of adventure, and there is so much to see and to learn wherever one may happen to be. We appreciate at a closer range points which, at a distance, elude us. I feel that we gain much by contact with people of different nationalities. If we cannot visit overseas countries, let us read books of travel.

There are now Guides in thirty-two different countries. We have all made the same promise. We all have at least one interest in common. Let us keep in as close touch as possible by exchange of visits, by correspondence and by reading about each other.

It is the small differences of opinion that lead to the bigger misunderstandings. It is the match that sets fire to the tinder. Let us do our best to smooth out the minor difficulties. At the recent Australian Jamboree, the Chief Scout said: "As you have resolved, make friends wherever you go and whenever you can, and be friendly to all."

TRAVELS WITH THE CHIEF GUIDE

By LADY BADEN-POWELL, G.B.E.



The Guides March Past at the Great Rally in Colombo.

ON TOUR. CEYLON II.

CEYLON has got one of the nicest Guide Headquarters that I have ever seen. I am tempted even to say that, for its size and place, it is the nicest in its own way that I, personally, have come across.

In a very good part of Colombo a good open space has been secured with a nice park in front, and all around and about are nice trees giving cool shade.

Nestling into a tidy little bit of garden is the house itself, a white, one-storeyed bungalow with attractive high gables; and over the front door, under the overhanging eaves, is some most attractive carving in plaster, depicting animals and palm trees, and at each end stands an elephant which is the local badge worn by all the Guides of Ceylon, like the county badges which you all wear in the different counties in England.

I was allowed to plant a tree by the entrance to this charming Guide House, and the tree that was chosen had been brought down that morning from the world-famous Botanical Gardens of Peradeniya, and is called a "Tabebuia Rosea." Its official description reads: "... a large handsome tree, with pinnate leaves and bears a mass of pale pink flowers and gives good shade ..."

I love planting trees, and it is so nice to feel that you are putting something permanent and strong into the ground around your home. I hope that this frail little twig about two feet high that I was allowed to plant alongside our Ceylon Guide Headquarters may stand well the strain of its removal from its nursery, and as our nice "Tree Song" says:—

"Grow, Grow, Grow
Till never tree shall shade you.
Grow, Grow, Grow.
Till homage proud be paid you.
Grow, Grow, Grow
And climb to Him who made you."

I was not alone during this tree planting, for Guiders and members of the local Association were assembled for a little "pow-wow" with me, and it was most inspiring to have this chance of meeting so many of the people who are carrying on the work and organisation of our Movement in the Island.

There is no doubt about the enthusiasm amongst the grown-ups and the Guides alike, and on the foundations laid by previous "office holders," and thanks to the keen hard work of the present Commissioners and leaders, we have a fine, healthy branch of our Guide family in this lovely British Colony.

The Boy Scouts of Ceylon were just terribly thrilled about this visit of their Chief Scout, and an enormous rally was arranged which brought Scouts together in Colombo from every corner of the island.

There are about 9,067 Scouts and some 2,715 Guides in Ceylon now, and when the rally time came a goodly proportion of these seemed to be on parade.

It really was a magnificent show. As we arrived on the Galle Face ground there were no Scouts to be seen, but the Guides were all grouped round the far edge of the huge arena, and with excited yells, hundreds of Wolf Cubs all rushed into the middle and did their wild Grand Howl.

Then came a marvellous pageant, in which over 4,000 Scouts took part, all of them dressed up, prancing and "dancing past," showing the extraordinary dresses and quaint get-ups of the different races and tribes in various parts of the island all through its history. It was absolutely unique, and though it took nearly an hour for the whole cavalcade to go by it was over too quickly, for it was all so unusual, so absorbingly interesting and amusing, and most beautifully stage-managed.

Every boy seemed to enjoy acting his part and did it

vigorously. There were some dressed up as elephants, some as leopards being hunted by naked prehistoric men, others were being kings carried in palanquins; there was one wedding procession which caused much amusement, for as they walked along a white linen carpet was laid down for them to walk on, and then it was quickly picked up behind as they passed and spread down again in front of them to walk on further—a perpetual moving carpet whisked up and flung down in all haste as the bride and bridegroom moved along with all dignity.

There were also magnificent chiefs and their courtiers in this long procession, and rajahs in their panoply of state, and mixed in with these were the working coolies and village people and unruly clowns, dashing about with wild antics and much fooling.

And then when that was over came the most moving contrast in the Guides' Rally and display, for when the ground was cleared of this striking pageant, so gay and amusing in its own way, the Guides had their turn.

Massed and moving quietly to a band (playing our good old "We're the Girl Guides Marching" tune, which I like whatever anybody may say about it), they did a very fine, dignified march past. And they did it in that nice stately way, where all march eight abreast from a distance across their rallying ground towards the saluting base, and then turn in fours to right and left giving me the chance in this way of seeing every Guide and Guider clearly face to face as she advances up the centre.

They did it beautifully, and looked so smart and alert and solid, and moving in a great mass like that they made such a notable contrast to the Scouts' quaint boyish show.

The Guides also did a very fine display of massed country dancing, spread out all over the big ground, and this in its turn also went with a swing, and was quite splendidly carried out.

A small group of Sinhalese Guides had come up specially from Jaffna, and these did a most attractive little native dance. You British Guides at home would probably hardly call it "dancing," for it was more a series of gentle movements, with arms waving and quiet steps from side to side, accompanied by sweet chanting noises whilst a "band" of some four instruments twanged a sort of accompaniment. These musical instruments were like nothing that I had ever seen before, and were a mixture of a ukelele and a guitar, but longer and thicker, and the "tummy" of the instrument was a huge gourd, which made the music resound with a strong, deep note. This was a most effective and charming display, and was a real treat for us, for, of course, one could never see one quite like it anywhere else in the world.

Yes, the Ceylon Guide Rally will stand out in my mind always as a very lovely one, and I am sure that Guides everywhere else will rejoice that our companies and packs in the island are making such headway, and will join with me in offering them big congratulations on their strength and on their successful rally.

Olave Baden Powell

Chief Guide.

AN AMBULANCE RACE

It is a comparatively simple matter to bandage a patient, but the test of good bandaging is its power to last in position.

Players form up two deep, rear rank being nurses, and the front rank being patients. At a given signal, nurses bandage the injuries and start their patients off on an obstacle race, climbing through sacks, over tables, etc. The first patient to arrive with her bandages in place, and firm, wins the game. This game brings out the truth of the proverb, *More haste, less speed*, and is good practice in keeping cool. The injuries can be announced before the race, or written on cards and pinned to the patient.

TO ERECT A FLAGSTAFF

A very effective display at a Rally is obtained if, while waiting for the inspecting Guider, a team of Guides erect the staff and bend the Union Jack in position for breaking. A good staff will need nine staves and eleven two-yard lashings, not too thick. The staff is made with three staves lashed butt to tip, and overlapping about ten inches, secured by four lashings, two to each join.

Two Guides should do this while a third fastens a small brass curtain ring at the top of the pole, binding it on with string. Before the staff is pulled upright the halliard must be passed through this ring or the flagstaff will be useless.

Three other Guides should be making the stand, an ordinary three-legged trestle, but with no lashing at the top. A fourth Guide should dig a small hole for the butt of the pole to rest in.

When the trestle is ready the staff should be put in its hole, and the three tripod staves fitted round it and firmly fixed with two lashings. The Union Jack may then be fixed to the halliards and hoisted on the mast-head. The minute the inspecting Guider appears on the ground, the Jack is broken, and if carefully folded, should fly out at once on the breeze.

To make this display really effective, it should be done as a drill with whistle signals as commands. The second a Guide has done her special job she should stand to attention. It needs a lot of practice to attain the proper smartness, but is well worth it.

Reprinted from the August, 1916, *Gazette*.

HEADQUARTERS' LIBRARY.

Will members who wish to return by post books borrowed from Headquarters' Library, please be particularly careful to enclose their full name and address.

Several books have been returned lately with no name attached, and it is impossible to enter the books unless the name of the borrower is given.

Will members also please note that the Library closes every night punctually at 6 p.m., and on Saturdays at 1 p.m. It would be of great assistance to the Librarian if members coming into the Library at, say 5.45, and who wish to change a book, and look at the papers displayed on the tables, would make a point of changing the book first.



FURTHER NEWS FROM OVERSEAS.

The following news was received too late to be incorporated in the Thinking Day article, but the news is so interesting that other Owls will be sure to be glad to have it.

From Argentina.

"One of our real difficulties is that we cannot just 'go out for a country walk.' To reach the country, as a general rule, entails a long and expensive journey from town (nearly all our 16 packs are in the towns or suburbs), and when we do get out there is usually only a dusty, shadeless road by which to study nature. We have many kind friends of the Movement, some of whom possess lovely estancias, and who would gladly help us, but questions of distance and expense again block our way. For nature we must rely on gardens, and delightful as these may be, it is not quite so exciting. We cannot use the parks either, for Guiding has not as yet been taken up by the Argentines, though there is talk of a start being seriously made, and to have little crowds of Brownies running about would attract undue attention.

"We have about 180 Brownies in the Argentine, comprising 16 packs, most of which are in the suburbs of Buenos Aires. There are two packs in Rosario, four and a half hours' journey by train, one in the hills of Cordoba, about sixteen hours away, and one in Mendoza, a distance of 650 miles. When I went to visit and enrol these Brownies, the International Route to Chile had been suspended and I was in the train twenty six hours! About three years ago I visited every pack and company, and during the year I travelled over 3,600 miles, or half way to England.—Yours sincerely,

"ELSIE DRYSDALE,
"Organising Commissioner."

Perhaps when we who are at home wish to grumble because we haven't had an opportunity of training for some months, we will think of these scattered packs, and the Owls who have to rely almost entirely on books and their own initiative, and feel instead how fortunate we are! And speaking of training, may I urge that Brown and Tawny Owls who have not yet been to Foxlease or Waddow should make a real effort to go this year? There are such splendid facilities given now to those who find difficulties in their way, and the effort of getting there is so amply repaid by the fun and happiness of the week, not to mention the knowledge one gains. An Owl once said at the end of a Brownie week, "I feel quite different about my pack now. I seem to see the reasons for things so much better, and it all seems so much more interesting and thrilling."

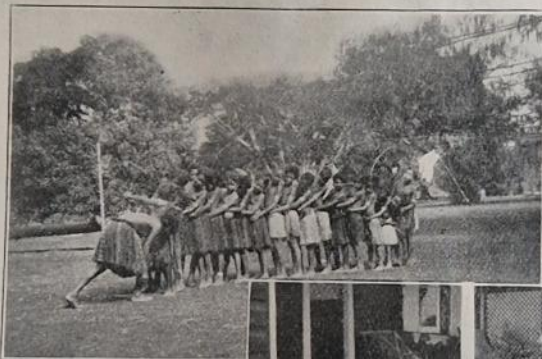
From Australia.

"I am hoping this is not too late to let you know the Brownie folk here send their best wishes to Brownies in other parts of the world and will be thinking especially hard of them on Thinking Day.

"I think perhaps our greatest difficulty is that we are so cut off from other countries, and that packs in Australia itself are, for

the most part, so isolated that it is hard for the children to realise there are Brownies in other countries just like themselves, but we are trying to find ways of bringing them in closer touch and making them feel they do belong to the one big family. They are always very thrilled with news and pictures of Brownies from other lands, and Brown Owls who correspond with other Brownie folk overseas do bring new life and fresh interests into their work.

"For some years now the Brownies in New South Wales have carried out some combined Brownie service. Suggestions as to the particular form this shall take are



*Hen and Chickens
1st Delena (Papua) Pack.*



The Housekeepers 1st Hunters Hill, Pack Holiday.

THE GUIDER

brought forward and discussed at the Annual Brownie Guiders' Conference. This year it was decided to make toys for Christmas for the children of the Far West; the result was splendid. There were boxes of dolls, golliwogs, stuffed animals, scrap books and many other toys of various descriptions; the work was of a very high standard, and the societies, who undertook the distribution of the toys in these outlying districts, were delighted with the Brownies' efforts. This combined service has helped, too, to give our Brownies a wider outlook.

"There is very little difference between Brownies in Australia and Brownies in England, with the exception of those in Papua (which comes under New South Wales); here customs and climate necessitate certain alterations both in uniform and tests. Papuan Brownies who wear grass 'ramis' and no shoes would find little practical use for 'sewing on buttons'! There is no place on their uniform for badges, so these are worn on elastic round the arm.

"I am enclosing a simple ceremony for roll call, and a few snaps which you may find useful.

"Many Guides from all parts of Australia are at present in Melbourne and have already seen the Chiefs; but the Brownies in Sydney are anxiously waiting for their arrival at the end of the month. It will be a great day and one to be remembered.

With all good wishes,—Yours sincerely,

MILLICENT ASPINALL.

Ceremony for Roll Call.

Each Brownie has a toadstool which she has made herself from stiff paper, with her name on it. This she collects from a certain spot each week and puts in her pocket.

Brownies in a Dancing Ring.—At a given signal from Brown Owl the Brownies "tip-toe" into the Pow-wow Ring; kneeling, they place their toadstools before them with a "golden" penny on the top of each. When Brown Owl again signals, the pack stands and moves back to the Dancing Ring, leaving a Fairy Ring of toadstools, each with its pot of gold.

The toadstools and fairy gold are gathered, and Brown Owl checks off the roll book later.

(The Brownies take great delight in shining their pennies.)

From Canada.

Canadian compass game omitted from last month.

Brownie Travels (a game from Canada).—Our meeting place became the whole of Canada. In the far west we had a picture of Vancouver city, a picture of a salmon

fisher and an apple ground in the Okanagon Valley. A little farther east were pictures of the Rocky Mountains, and farther still the Prairies. North of Toronto, our Toadstool, there were sprigs and cones of pine and hemlock trees and pictures of evergreen forests, further north were snow and dog teams. In Quebec were maple trees and sugar runs.

The Brownies travelled in Sixes and were given their directions by Brown Owl. For example, "Fairies go N.W. and see the bears in Jasper Park." They stayed at one station until told to go to another.

It was a good compass game and brought in a little nature as well. Pictures were taken from travel catalogues and geographic magazines.

FLORENCE BOURNE
Brown Owl, Toronto.

V. RHYS DAVIDS,
Great Brown Owl.

O God are loving
father we Beseech
thee to look after
the chief scout and
guide. When they go
camping see that
you look after them
in the night
by fairies
brownies

*The above Prayer was sent to us by an Essex Brown Owl.
It was composed by the Fairy Six of the 10th Colchester Pack
for use on Thinking Day.*

THINKING DAY COMPETITION

The World Bureau ask us to announce that they are repeating their competition in connection with the greeting card for Thinking Day, 1936.

They ask us to inform our readers that none of the designs sent in for the Competition 1934-35 were considered by the judges, chosen by the World Committee, as suitable to receive any of the substantial prizes offered. No design was considered to be worthy of the Movement, and very many of the designs submitted were in a most slovenly condition, and unfit for reproduction.

The competition is, therefore, being repeated this year in the hope that at least three designs will be sent in, which may be considered worthy of the generous prizes offered by Mrs. James Storrow. We hope that this year a really great effort will be made by the artists of the Movement. The competition is also open to non-Guide competitors.

Details of the competition are again as follows:—

1. *Prizes.* There will be the following prizes: £10 for first prize, £6 for second prize, £3 for third prize.

2. The designs should be for a postcard and should be in monochrome (i.e., one colour, suitable for printing on white or on another colour) as it is too expensive, at present, to reproduce in several colours.

3. *Size of Design.* The size of the design submitted should not be much more than about 8×6 inches, or 20×15 cms. This proportion should be maintained whatever the size of the drawing.

4. *Submitting Designs.* The designs can be sent direct to the Director of the World Bureau, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, or through the Headquarters of each country or Association to the World Bureau. The sender's name and address should be written on the back of each design.

5. *Date for Receiving Designs in the World Bureau.* The designs should reach the World Bureau by September 1st, this year. No design will be considered after that date.

6. *Selection of Designs.* The World Committee will appoint judges to select the designs which they consider should receive prizes.

7. *Copyright.* It should be understood that the copyright of all designs received by the World Bureau becomes the property of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.



THIS RANGER JOB OF OURS

A SEARCHING QUESTION (*concluded*)

THE new Commissioner's next interest, after having seen what the Ranger company *looks* like, will be to notice *what it is doing*. It sounds contradictory to say that its activities are both *more* and *less* varied than those of the Guide company, but it is true. During the evening, instead of the eight or ten different items that one finds included in the Guide programme, the Rangers will probably only touch three or four different subjects, giving much more time to each. Often the whole evening may be spent upon one activity, for example, some handicraft, or the reading of a play, or an expedition to see some place of interest in the neighbourhood. In that sense the programme is *less* varied. On the other hand, with the Guide company, test work is, generally speaking, the main occupation of the meeting. The Ranger tests in themselves cover an enormous field, and there are, to complicate matters further, the rival claims of service and of the many outside interests to which they have probably been introduced, in the first place through the company. For one Ranger company which wonders "what it can do next?" there are probably twenty who wonder how on earth they can fit in one-tenth of the things they would like to do! It is a very difficult question: whether to tackle the many bits of service that need doing and let test work go to the wall; whether, when it comes to getting up a play, to put everything a company has got into it in order to produce something worth doing from the Ranger's point of view and worth paying for from the point of view of the community, again with the same result as far as test work is concerned? It is a problem which every company must solve for itself, but from the experience of many Guiders, these suggestions may be useful. Firstly, that tests should be looked upon as what they were intended to be, an introduction to, and a training for service and citizenship, and that wherever possible, each test as it is passed should be put into practice as a form of service. Secondly, that where a company has been doing *either* a great deal of test work *or* a great deal of outside work it should make a point of swinging temporarily to the other extreme. The change of occupation often proves a stimulus to a jaded company. Thirdly, that where a real effort has been made to get up a play or entertainment for money-making purposes, it should wherever possible be repeated as a means of giving pleasure or help to other people, for example, as an entertainment in an almshouse, at a party for parents, for the benefit of the local Association or in aid of any local charity.

As for the actual making of the programme, probably

in every Ranger company the matter is discussed either by the company as a whole or in patrols. In some companies the programme is drawn up for six months or longer, in others a general scheme is made and the details are worked out at each meeting for the next. "But," says the new Commissioner again, "if, as I understand, the Rangers themselves make the programme, how do you prevent it becoming suited to the prevailing age in the company whatever that age may be? Doesn't the programme in a company of older Rangers automatically become a more elderly programme? And how does the Guider in any way control it? Isn't it quite possible that the Rangers may be putting in what they want and leaving out the very things she feels they ought to have?" That is all quite true, and, moreover, it is possible that the Guider may feel that the whole thing is getting too heavy and serious and that it needs cheerfulness infused into it (this does happen in some serious-minded companies) or alternatively that it is all becoming too frivolous and that something really worth-while is needed to give it stability and purpose.

The best plan seems to be for the Rangers to be free to plan most of the programme exactly as they like, but to reserve for the Guider some part of each evening, and possibly one whole evening in every month, for which she is entirely responsible. This has the double advantage of meeting the difficulties raised in the last paragraph, and of providing an element of surprise which adds zest to the programme.

Some people wonder if the patrol system is suited to girls of Ranger age or not, and some ask whether it works with the much smaller companies that are the rule rather than the exception, ten to twelve being the average size of a Ranger company. The answer seems to be that it is, and that it does, but in a much modified form. The arguments in its favour are that it provides a good form of organisation, that it helps the newcomer considerably, and that if it works well it is an excellent training in representative government. Against it are the arguments that with a very small number, to discuss everything as a company instead of in smaller groups is more satisfactory, and the very reasonable one that the function of Patrol Leader as understood in the Guide company is hardly workable, the personnel of the Ranger company being what it is. The crux of the matter seems to be that the patrol system is exceedingly valuable in the Ranger company *provided that a different interpretation is put upon the terms "Leader" and "Second."* In the Brownie pack and the Guide company many of the older members become Leaders, and having been in authority, they pass out of the pack or company. This means that those in authority at any particular moment are naturally amongst the oldest people there. In the Ranger company, as

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things are at present, this does not happen, and one is faced by two alternatives: either that the older members are elected as leaders over and over again, or that the young things are elected and find themselves in a position of authority over members of their patrol a great deal older than they are themselves. This is not necessarily a bad thing, but in companies where there are many Rangers who have not been Guides, and who, consequently, have not been educated upon patrol lines, the situation is sometimes difficult. The solution is to look upon the Patrol Leader as the representative of her patrol and not as the "boss" of it, and where she can lead without "bossing" all is well.

In a well-organised company the responsibility is spread by means of the appointment of various office-bearers over a large proportion of the company and is not concentrated in the Leaders and Seconds. This helps the whole situation and is a very useful training for the Rangers as well as lessening the work of the Guider. Some Rangers, in discussing the job of the Ranger Guider as compared with that of the Guide Captain, said recently that she should be "practically an ornament!" That possibly is carrying the idea a little too far! At the same time the relationship between the Guider and the company is different, and the new Commissioner upon arrival may find it difficult to distinguish her from the others. She will probably be dressed exactly like the Rangers. She will almost certainly be taking her part in the activity of the moment with the others, not directing affairs from outside. She may even be a good deal younger than some of the other members of her company.

Perhaps after all these suggestions the new Commissioner may still feel rather uncertain as to what she ought to look out for and to find. Do you think that perhaps one could say to her: "You *will* find much less formality, a warm welcome from the whole company, and though possibly not more friendliness, certainly more *expression* of it. You *ought* to find a company into which the ex-Guides come willingly because the programme is suited to the needs of girls of that age. You ought to find the Rangers sharing the responsibility with the Guider, and training all the time for individual responsibility. You ought to find them, when the moment comes, ready to take further individual responsibility even when to do so means leaving the company. You ought to find at every meeting, to quote a Ranger, that they "are doing something worth-while, but always in an atmosphere of happiness." To sum up all the answers to her original question in one sentence: "You ought to find Guiding—real Guiding—but in a form suited to girls of Ranger age."

TO GUIDES AND RANGERS.

Miss Dalton (Welton Garth, Brough, E. Yorkshire) is grateful to the people who have sent her suggestions for the Ranger *Book of Ideas* with which she is dealing, and would like, this month, to hear from

- (a) Small companies (12 Rangers and under). How do they get over their difficulties? For which activities do they find small numbers to be an advantage?
- (b) Companies who do Handicrafts. Some details of their favourite handicrafts, how much do they cost, and what books have helped them?

- (c) Companies who have given parties this winter. Who have they entertained and how have they entertained them?

M. M. MONTEITH.

HEALTH COMPETITION

On page 113 you will find a coupon for THE GUIDER Health Competition.

We hope that all our readers will enter for this competition and tell those Rangers and Guiders who do not already read THE GUIDER about it.

As usual we are asking you to do something to help yourselves in your Guiding. We want you to write a play, entitled "Where there's Dirt, there's Danger." The play should be for four characters, and should consist of one act of not more than three scenes. It should be written for Guides or Rangers to act.

The entries will be judged by a representative of the Health and Cleanliness Council, and should reach Headquarters by the 30th of March, not later. We are offering a first prize of a voucher for £1 for the best entry, and a second prize of 10s. voucher, both to be spent at Headquarters. The play which embodies the slogan "Where there's Dirt, there's Danger" in the most original and practical way will be published in THE GUIDER, provided that it reaches the required standard.

We wish to point out, however, that the prize winners will not be the only people to gain by this competition; which Guider has not known the search for a play or story to illustrate the Health Rules to her company? Through this competition you will find the object of your search.

Those who wish their entries to be returned to them should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. Headquarters retains the copyright of the first prize winning entry. Entries which are to be returned will be despatched with as little delay as possible.

Each entry must be accompanied by the coupon from page 113 of this month's GUIDER.

We rely upon our readers to give the competition their whole-hearted support.

THE CELESTIAL SURGEON

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if morning skies,
Books, and my food, and summer rain
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—
Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take
And stab my spirit broad awake;
Or, Lord, if too obdurate I,
Choose thou, before that spirit die,
A piercing pain, a killing sin,
And to my dead heart run them in!

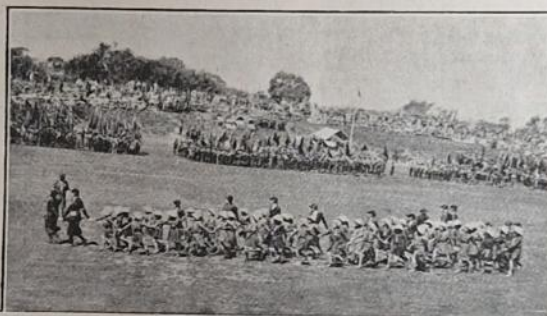
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.



THE following are extracts from a most interesting letter which has come to the Overseas Department giving an account of the Centenary Camp in Victoria, Australia, at which the Chiefs were present:—

"I am writing to tell you of various happenings of the Jamboree held at Frankston, about 28 miles from Melbourne. They borrowed 300 acres from 27 estate agents. It was in a marvellous position, overlooking the Bay on one side and towards the mountains on the other. They were fortunate to get such an area so near Melbourne, with a natural arena included. Some of the individual sites were only sand, and some very rough. The dust was beyond description. I asked a French

increased much more, we would have had to have used a trench in addition. One of our privileges seemed to be the providing of odd meals. We started on Boxing Day with our own food and food for the men putting up the tents, and once we provided a meal at 5 a.m. during a terrific gale of wind and rain. Most officials seemed to know we had morning tea at 10 a.m. and afternoon tea at 3.30. We also fed four doctors. They were expected to feed at headquarters, but it was miles away, so we took them on. We had 166 admissions and about 500 out-patients. Mostly minor things, certain amount of flu, a few measles and chicken-pox which had to be sent away to town. Most of the patients were



(1) The Brownies Dancing Past.

(2) The Cooks' Orchestra at the Scout Jamboree Camp in Victoria, Australia.

(3) Patrol Leaders from the mounted Guide Company at St. Margaret's School who looked after the Chiefs' horses at the International Jamboree in Victoria, Australia.

Scout which he preferred, the mud at Arrowe or the dust here. He said the dust as it meant you had bright skies anyway. The hospital had the only decently grassed area and was a gentle slope. We had three big marquees for wards taking 60 beds, four small ones for various uses and one big mess marquee for ourselves. Our kitchen was wood, and very well done, an open part with the stove; it was the stove used on the Duke of Gloucester's special train, and certainly did us well—a pantry and a scullery with a sink and hot and cold water. 120 was the biggest number cooked for, and if it had

inter-state people and New Zealanders. The long journey probably knocked them out, especially the New Zealanders, who had a rough passage under bad conditions; six of them were our first patients and really were waiting for us as soon as we arrived.

"We had all sorts of weather, fine, heat, wet and a gale. I had about three hours' sleep one night when mercifully I woke up and the gale was on us. We had just got round the ward marquees when Rovers and various senior officials arrived. We were glad of their help: the wards would have stood, but our mess marquee

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would have gone except for them. We were the only area that did not lose marquees. All the quarter-master ones came down, and several of the caterers. 200 lady Cubmasters were camped just above us, and very few of them campers. They lost quite a few tents, but they were soon got up again. It rained most of that day, and we had to get quite a lot of trenching done, but we were all shipshape by night and the weather gradually settled. The Camp Chief visited all the camps that day. He came to us quite late and was promptly offered a cup of tea by a Guider, who did not realise who he was. He certainly found us cheerful and if he had been a little earlier he would have found the Guiders doing country dancing in a very limited space. The good spirit and comradeship seemed to be the thing that struck the Chief Scout most. The foreign nations sent picked people I suppose, they certainly seemed very fine. Quite a big Indian contingent, and a combined French one of the three kinds. The Scottish in their kilts seemed the most prominent of the British contingent.

"The Chiefs visited us several times at the Hospital. They could walk down quite easily from their house. It must have been a real relaxation to have a house all to themselves so near. The Chief Guide seemed to enjoy doing her own housekeeping.

"We had a Guider and two Guides in the camp who were responsible for the looking after of horses for the Chiefs and the two girls. They were the Patrol Leaders of the mounted company at St. Margaret's School in Berwick. They were thrilled to bits to be there, and looked quite picturesque in their Guide riding kit.

"I did not get off our site very much. One of the doctors took three of us in his car to see the Indians and New Zealand people right the far side of the camp. The New Zealand people were preparing for their stunt that afternoon, so we saw them in all their war paint and got some snaps. Malvern District had the Cohen Shield for best troop and also had a normal Scout camp. Most people were so cramped they could not be run in patrols as usual, also it saved work for inter-state people. Mornington Peninsula, being local, had had more time to put into site decoration. They had quite a garden, Scout emblems being done very well in flowers. They also had a statuette of a Scout done by a well-known sculptor. This has been presented to the Chief, I believe.

"New Year's Day was the big Guide and Scout day. The march on of the colours of all nations and the visiting

countries was most impressive. A dozen lads from Naru in their scarlet and white uniforms marched in single file behind South Africa. Their boat arrived at Geelong that morning. The road was cleared for them and they were rushed straight to the arena, over 50 miles, and just arrived in time to march. They must have felt dazed, as 1,000 was the biggest crowd they had seen before. The day was spoilt for us by the collapse of Guides in their massed formation in the centre of the arena. It was bad luck to strike a hot day and worse still one that had been threatening rain in early morning, as they had come with thick things underneath (some of them). The assembly ground had hardly any shade, and was very rough and uneven ground. The dust as they marched on was so bad that people far away thought it was a bush fire. Later they hosed the ground, and also the Guides sitting on the hill. The Chief stopped the march past finally, so that the Guides could get off. Our Pageant of Australia and its Industries went on just the same, with a few gaps here and there, and the Western District could not show its sheep."

GOOD TEAMWORK

Said Captain: "How can we raise funds for camp? There is our own camp to think of, and we must not let that East End Company down over their camp, must we?"

Said the Rangers: "We'll dress a baby doll."

Said a brother of a Ranger: "Say! Why shouldn't I make its crib?"

Said a Brownie's mother: "I can make the bedding!"

Said the Company's Fairy Godmother: "Don't leave me out, I'll make the bed clothes!"

Result: A beautiful specimen of hand-work, on view in the Headquarters Shop, March 11th—25th, and over £7 for Company Funds.

ENID OXLEY
INGHAM

(An appreciation by MRS. PERCY BIRLEY, Chief Commissioner.)

Westmorland has suffered a very real loss with the death of their much loved County Commissioner, who, after a very long illness, died on the 17th of January. Everyone had hoped after her brave struggle that she would again be able to take up her Guiding, and she had sent in her name for the Buxton Conference.

Guiding was a very big part of her life, and she gave of her best to it, having the interests of the Guides themselves really at heart.

She was laid to rest in the beautiful little churchyard of Brough, on the afternoon of Sunday the 20th, as she would have wished, with those round her whom she had served so well, and surrounded with flowers. It was all very simple and beautiful, nobody who was there will forget Westmorland's quiet farewell to their County Commissioner.

We are all the poorer for her passing. Since she was given her warrant on November 1st, 1929, her work for Guiding has been such, that the whole Movement will share with Westmorland the loss of such a splendid Guide.



LONE RANGERING: ITS DEEDS AND ITS NEEDS

By MURIEL M. HALL.

THE Ranger movement is developing so much that it has been thought well to take stock of the Lone branch. County Lone Secretaries and Lone Ranger captains have sent valuable and full information from which this article is compiled, and I offer them my deep gratitude.

A summary follows under the headings of the questionnaire sent to many.

I.—*Are Lone Rangers taking a share in producing their Company letter?*

In some cases the company, or each patrol in turn, is responsible for one letter a year; in others, individuals send in certain pages regularly or occasionally; one company has simply a monthly summary from each patrol log. There are some companies where the Rangers take no share owing to lack of time, but the general feeling is that Lones respond to expectation, eventually with enthusiasm.

II.—*How much responsibility have the Rangers?*

Opinion inclines to giving a good deal; some companies, besides using their P.Ls tremendously, find such jobs as treasurer, librarian, equipment officer, collector of news, for other members. But there are companies where even the P.Ls do little, and the obvious excuse of no time is not always offered. Their only desire is to be kept in touch with active Guiding and their Guiders therefore deliberately do all the work.

As a rule, Rangers rise to the occasion and I think that every company might produce one letter entirely, besides being responsible for certain pages in each.

III.—*Do Lone Rangers do Badge Work?*

A definite minority thinks it impossible and inadvisable to do any at all. The most popular badges seem to be Ambulance, First Aider, Sick Nurse, and International Knowledge; one company mentions Booklover, and another speaks of winning twenty-four badges, two Ranger Stars and two All-round Cords last year.

Pages on badge work appear customary even when Rangers have no time to enter for the test.

Many complain bitterly of the difficulty of getting examiners; may I beg Commissioners and active Guiders to help us here?

IV.—*Do they stay long with you, and for what reasons do they generally leave?*

The general inclination is to stay quite a long time, though captains are mostly aware that Lone Guiding is preferably a temporary expedient. One company reports that six in one year, seven in the next, returned to active Guiding. This is an excellent record which others should note. Two Secretaries complain of Lones clinging to their companies; one suggests their being used as Lieutenants in Post and Lone companies, the other that they should be encouraged to take up one of the many forms of social service. Whether time would permit of the latter seems doubtful, but the idea might be mooted.

V.—*What response do Lone Rangers make to Suggestions?*

Excellent as a whole, but they are readier to approve than to offer suggestions. Competitions, if not too exacting, are mostly popular, but lack of time often prevents the carrying out of welcomed ideas.

VI.—*What sort of things interest them most?*

Here are the topics mentioned:—Imperial and International subjects; debates; competitions; ways of rendering service; poetry; wood-, sea-, and mountain-craft; explorers and explorations; weather lore; morse; articles on health, cooking, nature, stars, pictures, drawing, painting, books; badge work; stories; talks on the Guide Law; a General Knowledge paper. Several emphasise International Guiding and world-wide affairs.

It is excellent to find so much interest in the wider world and a desire for knowledge that is not of the "home notes" variety, but it is also important to have articles on housing, unemployment, infant welfare, etc. We should all know the needs of our own country, how they are being met, and how we might help, given an opportunity.

VII.—*Can you find ways of rendering Service?*

The following splendid list may offer ideas to the few who find a difficulty:—Collecting used stamps for the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney Road, E.2, for the Poor People's Dispensary for Sick Animals; collecting and making garments for the East End, for a Bristol Settlement, for the Sudan United Mission; knitting clothes and blankets for the unemployed, and for a local clinic, for a home; making scrapbooks for hospitals; sending them eggs, flowers, papers, magazines; collecting silver paper for the Invalid Aid Association and for a hospital bed; knitting and sewing for the Personal Service League; working for an Infirmary Linen League; adopt-

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ing a slum Brownie Pack, knitting their caps, sending them forty presents last Christmas, each Brownie being adopted by one Ranger; raising money by farthings and silver paper to send a crippled Ranger to camp and knitting her a blanket; adopting a boy at a Nautical School; making charts for Blind companies; passing Lones for tests; visiting Post Guides, a sick Ranger, and some old and ill people and taking them gifts; teaching in Sunday School; collecting oddments for the Fern Street Farthing Bundles; collecting cigarette cards for the Central Children's Homes, New Malden. Two companies have adopted lighthouses, sending them magazines regularly and special Christmas fare, and one pays the wireless licence.

Nearly all mention the Stocking Trail and many send parcels to poor families at Christmas.

Two companies urge their members to use such opportunities as come in their day's work rather than plan any corporate service, but I think a company "Good Turn" is amazingly valuable.

VIII.—*Is Lone Rangering satisfactorily meeting a Need?*

Reasons vary for the unanimous agreement expressed. The greater keenness required to be a Lone seems to produce a better spirit than in active Rangering. Nurses find it a link with the outer world and one especially appreciates a free-time occupation unconnected with nursing. Guides leaving school or starting work have no time for active Guiding but they enjoy the wider outlook, companionship and interest of Lone Rangering and its stability in their changing world. Some find it a refreshing element in a monotonous life and appreciate belonging to something with an ideal behind it. One company is a training-ground for Guiders and the Lone branch has certainly held many who would have been lost to Guiding without it.

IX.—*Difficulties.*

The chief mentioned are:—absence of knowledge, interest and support on the part of Commissioners and active Guiders; Lones' lack of time; their unreliability in despatching company letters; their failing interest due to this, to lack of personal companionship and to untested badges; the difficulty some find in written expression; a dearth of suitable Lone Guiders.

But there are captains who find Lones less reserved on paper than in speech. A monthly personal letter to each individual is invaluable and, if sent with the company letter, prompts the recipient to deal quickly with both. I find the speediest method is to have each Ranger return the company letter direct to me and I despatch it with my personal letter to the next.

X.—*Suggestions.*

Nearly every captain implores Commissioners to make a point of asking Lones to Division and District as well as to County functions. Several urge active Guiders to invite Lones to their companies and to give every girl leaving active Guiding the chance of becoming a Lone.

Conclusion.

Having already exceeded my limit of words, I can only ask Lone Guiders to draw their own conclusions and perhaps find encouragement in reading of what Lone Rangers are doing all over England and Scotland.

I would ask Commissioners and active Guiders to realise our mutual interdependence as equally integral and essential parts of one movement.

EXTENSION NEWS

EXTENSION BROADCAST SERVICE, SCOTLAND.

A wonderful service for Extensions was broadcast from St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, on Sunday, January 20th. The Scottish Chief Commissioner and about 1,600 Guides were present in the Church, including 200 members of the Extension Branch who had been conveyed in cars by kind friends. This service was primarily for our handicapped children who have never before had the opportunity of joining together in any form of worship. Scotland listened in from every corner, and the letters received expressed such joy and gratitude that the many helpers both in and out of the Movement may feel fully rewarded for the success of their efforts. Our thanks are due to so many, that it would be impossible to mention them individually, but we would like to especially thank Dr. Norman MacLean for the use of his Church, Dr. Harry Miller for his inspiring address, and Mr. Dinwiddie, of Broadcasting House, Edinburgh, for having made it possible and for showing such sympathetic interest.

I. CARNEGIE,
Commissioner for Extensions, Scotland.

There are now 501 companies and packs in the Extension Branch in England and Wales, as follows: Blind 33; Posts (including 14 blind Post Rangers) 154; deaf 29; mentally deficient 112; hospitals and cripples 163; Post Brownies 201. Fifty-four companies sent Guides and Rangers to camps and holidays.

There will be practical training for all sections and for the inexperienced, as well as the experienced, Guider at the Week-end in March (see notices). Commissioners also will be welcome.

There is a great opening for Ranger companies in many large institutions and hospitals not only for the young nurses but also for the domestic staff, and we hope to hear of more being started soon.

Captains wanting help in obtaining trained nurses for camps or holidays should apply early, giving exact dates, etc. The Extension Campers Leaflet will be issued soon.

J. ALLAN,
Commissioner for the Extension Branch.

GUIDE

Some famous
scenes from
"Wonderland"
and
"Through the
Looking Glass"



ALICE

Parodied by
PHYLLIS E. PEASE,
with apologies to
Lewis Carroll.
Illustrations by
E. DAVISON,
with apologies to
Tenniel.

By permission of Messrs. Macmillan

CHAPTER IV.

(Continued from February.)

THEY were standing sternly to attention on a rally ground, and Alice knew which was which in a moment, because one had "Howler X" marked on her shoulder tape, and the other "Growler X."

They stood so still that she quite forgot they were alive, and she was just looking them over and pretending it was an inspection, when she was startled by a voice coming from the one marked "Growler."

"If you think we're waxworks," she said, "you ought to pay, you know. Waxworks weren't made to be looked at for nothing. Nohow!"

"Contrariwise," added the one marked "Howler," "if you think we're alive, you ought to speak to us."

"I'm sure I'm very sorry," was all Alice could say, for the parody of an old song kept ringing in her head like the ticking of a clock, and she could hardly help saying it out loud.

"Growler X and Howler X
"Agreed to have a fray;
"For Growler X said Howler X
"Had spoiled her new display.
"A monstrous jealousy flew down
"As black as a tar-barrel;
"And all the parents in the town
"Joined in their daughters' quarrel."

"I know what you're thinking about," said Growler X, "but it isn't so, nohow."

"Contrariwise," continued Howler X, "if it was so, it might be; and if it were so, it would be; but as it isn't, it ain't. That's logic."

"I was thinking," Alice said, very politely, "that I should like to see a display. Will you show me one, please?"

The two Guiders looked at each other and grinned; and the next moment Growler X and her Company were

giving a carefully drilled performance of "Sellsinger's Round" and "Gathering Peascods," and Alice was not surprised to hear music playing.

When the dancers were out of breath they let go each other's hands and stood looking at Alice for a minute; there was rather an awkward pause, as Alice didn't know how to begin the conversation.

"I hope you are not much tired?" she said at last. "Nohow. And thank you very much for asking," said Growler X.

"So much obliged!" added Howler X. "You like community singing?"

"Ye-es, pretty well—some songs," Alice said doubtfully. Howler X and her Company began instantly.

"Commissioners sat in conference
"And talked with all their might;
"They wept like anything to see
"The Guides in bed at night.
"If we could rally them,' they said,
" 'T'would be a charming sight!'

" 'T'would smarten Company programmes up,'
"The Chief Commissioner said,
" 'Let's spur those lazy Guiders on
" 'Until they're nearly dead—
" 'We'll scrap their imbecile ideas
" 'And give them *our's* instead.'

"Go, tell that noodle, Mary Jane,
" 'To coach a fairy play,
" 'We feel it would encourage her,
" 'And help in every way
" 'If we confuse her publicly
" 'And fill her with dismay.'

" 'The time has come,' the Guiders groaned,
" 'To rent the Parish Hall,
" 'And beat the local children up
" 'In answer to the call.'
" 'Not mine, of course,' Commissioner cried,
" 'They're really *much* too small.'

" 'I weep for you,' poor Madam said,
 " 'I deeply sympathise.'
 " With tears she called those Guiders forth
 " Who lacked in enterprise,
 " And made them look ridiculous
 " Before the public's eyes.

" 'Oh Guiders,' smiled
 Commissioner,
 " 'The lovely Rally's
 done!
 " 'Who'll raise another
 Company?'
 " But answer came
 there none,
 " And this was scarcely
 odd because
 " They'd bolted—every
 one!"

"I like the Commis-
 sioner best," said Alice,
 "because she was a little
 sorry for those silly, self-
 conscious Guiders."

"She only pretended to
 cry, though," said Growler
 X. "You see, she
 held up her handkerchief
 so that the Guiders could
 not see that she was laughing at them."

"That was mean!" said Alice indignantly, "then I
 like the Guiders best—if they didn't laugh at their
 Commissioner!"

"No, but they would have laughed if they had dared,"
 said Growler X.

This was a puzzler.

After a pause Alice began, "Well, they were both very
 un-Guidelike —" when Growler X sprang forward
 and seized her by the wrist.



"Do you see *that*?" she said in a voice choking with
 passion, and her eyes grew large and yellow all in a
 moment, as she pointed with a trembling finger to a
 small white thing lying under a tree.

"It's only a piece of paper," said Alice, when she had
 made a careful examination of the little white thing,
 "only an old piece of paper, quite torn and spoilt."

"I knew it!" cried
 Growler X beginning to
 stamp about wildly and
 tear her hair. "It's spoilt,
 of course!"

Here she looked at
 Howler X, who im-
 mediately tried to hide
 herself behind the District
 Captain.

Alice laid her hand on
 her arm and said in a
 soothing tone, "You
 needn't be so angry about
 an old bit of paper."

"But it isn't old!"
 Growler X cried in a
 greater passion than ever.
 "It's new, I tell you! I
 wrote it out yesterday—
 the plan of my nice, new,
 original display!"

Alice could think of
 nothing to say but "It's the Commissioner's Rally,
 you'd better ask her about it."

"She's at the Saluting Base," Growler X said to the
 District Captain, "fetch her here." And the District
 Captain was off like an arrow.

The incident began to fade away the moment she was
 gone, and by the time she came back with the Commissioner
 it had entirely disappeared, so Growler X and the District
 Captain ran wildly up and down looking for trouble,
 while the rest of the party went back to the Rally.

(To be continued)

GUIDERS PLEASE NOTE

THE HELEN MALCOLM MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—We have had a splendid response to our letter,
 published in THE GUIDER last September; contributions amounting
 to £110 have been sent by a large number of contributors to the
 "Helen Malcolm Memorial Fund."

This sum has been invested by Sir Percy Everett, the Treasurer,
 in the name of the Girl Guides Association, and the income from
 it will be sufficient to send a Guider to Foxlease or Waddow, an-
 nually, for one or two weeks, according to the accommodation
 required.

It has been decided to offer this training, in the first place, to the
 Church Missionary Society, and to the Overseas Department of the
 Young Women's Christian Association, as being the two Societies
 in which Miss Malcolm was most interested. The offer, however,
 is not confined to these two Societies, and we shall be glad to hear
 at any time from any Guiders or friends of Guiding, if they know
 of anyone working or about to work in the mission field to whom
 such training would be a help.

Such applications should be sent to Mrs. Mark Kerr at Imperial
 Headquarters, and will be considered by the Committee.—Yours, etc.,

ROSE KERR (Chairman),
 FLORENCE YELF,
 ISABEL BARBOUR,
 R. MELVILL GREEN,
 NORAH CARTY.

LONDON DIVISION H.C.C.C. WARDROBE.

"Be the Players Ready?"

If not, call (by appointment) at 4, Portugal Street, where
 our Wardrobe Mistress, Miss Joan Moore, can provide
 costumes for plays from Sophocles to Shaw!

This wardrobe consists largely of dresses acquired from
 a well-known Shakespearean company, with valuable
 additions from other sources, amateur and professional,
 and are both historically correct and effective on the stage.
 Prices are most reasonable, ranging from 1s. to 5s., the
 average cost working out at about 2s. 6d. per costume
 for affiliated clubs.

Please write for an appointment to Miss Moore, Birk-
 dale Cottage, Northwood, telephone Northwood 283.
 She will be pleased to meet anyone wishing to hire
 costumes at 4, Portugal Street, where the wardrobe
 is kept.

CARE OF THE EYES

By Dr. MARCELLI SHAW

THE care of the eyes should begin at birth and continue uninterruptedly throughout life. As in other branches of medicine, preventative measures are taking a more prominent part in the relationship to eye conditions. Practically speaking, a child's future, education and livelihood depend upon the preservation of good eyesight. Reckless exposure of a child's eyes to light, and many other violations of the laws of hygiene in regard to the eyes and health are responsible for some of the grave eye conditions an ophthalmic surgeon is called upon to treat. One must be adamant in impressing the extreme necessity for the early treatment of eye trouble, for it is no exaggeration to state that 60 per cent. of the blind in this country might have been in possession of useful vision if only timely aid had been sought. Time and time again I have been amazed that patients, even of good education, have allowed one of their most precious possessions to fade until sheer necessity has brought them to the consulting room. The delay occasioned is sometimes due to apprehension on the part of the patient who may be fearing a sad verdict; it is sometimes the result of sheer self-neglect; and thirdly, it is possibly because the sufferer has become the victim of the quacks and charlatans who abound, professing the cure of the ailment by an easy though usually expensive method. Bereft of his vision and of riches, a patient presents himself, sadly realising the folly of having delayed properly directed and efficacious treatment.

Mention has been made of the relationship of the health of the eyes and general fitness. The eye is a very important part of the general organism and participates with many, if not all, of the various disorders which affect the body. To keep in mind the dictum "The eye is not in the body, but of the body," helps one to maintain a proper perspective in ophthalmic treatment since a rational line of treatment of eye disease can only be evolved from a comprehension of the general disturbances of the human frame, for in order to see well one must be well.

The parents and teachers of the child, as soon as school life commences, should have a definite authoritative knowledge of the visual condition. No young one, in my opinion, should be permitted to commence studies until the child has been subjected to a careful ocular examination and all defects, so discovered, have been corrected. Such tests are of paramount importance, for the correction of detected errors enables him to enter upon school life on equal terms with his fellows, which

would not have been the case had the visual deficiency not been recognised. In years past too many scholars have been adjudged backward and stupid by reason of undiscovered defective vision alone. The routine examination of children's eyes is a project which should be encouraged on every possible occasion, and by such means many disasters may be averted early in life and sight preserved.

A frequent cause of eye-strain is produced by excessive eye-work, and it is a not uncommon experience for a patient to complain that his eyes are becoming weaker and the symptoms alarming, and, of course, in the same circumstances these symptoms are observed by parents in their children. An analysis of their story reveals that the eye tone has become dissipated by excessive use of these delicate organs. Such patients frequently seem astonished when it is pointed out that their symptoms are produced only by their own folly; that the eyes need rest just as the other organs of the body do, and, of course, when they use their eyes within normal limits their symptoms disappear.

I have now to consider the question of artificial lighting, since if this be ill-adapted or inadequate, symptoms of eye-strain will inevitably be produced. The human race is a product of out-door environment. We should remember that we have not lived indoors long enough to alter fundamentally our eyes, which have been evolved under outdoor conditions of light and brightness. The fundamental principles underlying artificial illumination are that it must give a steady, unflickering light of sufficient intensity, but with complete absence of glare and that there be proper disposition of light with regard to the object and the observer. Also, the illuminated room must be pleasing in appearance and appeal to the aesthetic taste. There cannot be a standard arrangement of lights to give the best results, because every area and every use to which an area is put must make different demands.

CONCLUSIONS.

- (a) The care of the eyes should begin at birth and continue uninterruptedly throughout life.
- (b) Proper illumination is a primary necessity.
- (c) Preservation of good health means preservation of good sight; and
- (d) It is important to seek early consultation when the structures of the eyes are involved because of the delicacy of the apparatus.

PROBLEM No. 15

"KEEPING TO THEIRSELVES"

Are the 2nd Blymptons unique?

As a company we are shy—or is it exclusive—or is it unfriendly?

Here are instances of what I mean.

At one of our Courts of Honour a Patrol Leader said: "Oh, Captain, I *don't* like District Patrol Leaders' meetings; they divide us up too much."

And this is a typical Commissioner's visit.

At the meeting before she proposed coming, I gave it out (via the Court of Honour) and I pretended not to hear the little murmurs of "Why?" and "Well, I shan't come." The day came and

"She was shy and so was I,
And we were both the same."

In Harry Lauder's case "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" seemed to cure it, but this doesn't seem possible with a Guide company, and the Commissioner. The Guides were in patrol corners when she arrived. The Patrol Leader and Second of one patrol were both absent. I did not know the reasons at the time and, of course, feared the worst, but discovered later that it was owing to illness at home. After we had stood up and saluted, at my suggestion the Commissioner went round the patrols and seemed to be having rather sticky, little stilted conversations with each.

We then had parade, and she ticked off the whole company for coming bare-legged, when they and I had both understood from THE GUIDER that they need not wear stockings in the summer.

Afterwards she played a good game, and watched us have an ambulance competition, part of which she judged. And then "Good-bye."

Sighs of relief broke out as her back disappeared, and the summing-up was:—

"I can't help it, it makes me feel funny when she comes."

Another instance of the same thing was when I could only persuade some of the little ones to go to the new neighbouring company to be a colour-party for their enrolment. I did quite a lot of heavy talking to the older ones about Guidiness, but they remained firm. One said: "I don't like going about in uniform."



Another: "Well, we wouldn't want them to come to us, so why should they want us to go to them?"

I dare not begin to think what will happen when I explain that owing to small numbers and a shortage of camp licences, we ought to ask another company to camp with us.

You should have seen the boys and girls "keeping themselves to themselves" at the Scout and Guide party.

And yet in some ways we are quite a nice company, and if anyone says: "Ah, you must change the spirit," it is not all that easy to do.

COMMENTS.

Please, readers, send us some help for the Captain of the 2nd Blymptons. Have you any suggestions to give her for combating her company's exclusiveness? Do any of your companies suffer in the same way? Please send along your ideas by March 8th, with your name and address, though not for publication.

PROBLEM 13. BROWNIE WINGS

This proved a difficult problem and very few of our readers seem to think they would know how to deal with an Annie who produced a first-class Brownie badge just when Captain heard from Brown Owl that she had not earned it. Here are some suggestions:—

"Captain should tell Annie she has been told Annie was never first-class; she could perhaps soften it by saying, 'Perhaps you didn't quite know when you were being examined and didn't understand you had failed.' Then emphasise very strongly the seriousness of the Guide promise (so much more than the Brownie promise), have a talk on Guide's honour and ask if she really feels she is ready to be enrolled. If she thinks so, taking the promise will probably help her. We promise 'to do our best' and everybody's best is not the same."

"Annie is an intelligent recruit; if she is allowed to get away with her lie about the wings on such an important occasion as her enrolment, what sort of an opinion is she going to have of the standard of the Law and Promise? . . . Enrolment at this point might almost encourage her untruthfulness and do her lifelong harm . . . Surely the fact of having to change the programme is of insignificant importance compared to the value of upholding the standard of the Law and Promise."

"The important point is to get Annie to tell the truth and feel it is worth while to do so. I think Captain should see her and say she has something important to talk over with her and does not want her to say anything till she has finished. Then Captain could tell her she has heard she has not got her first-class and go on to explain that she can understand Annie being mistaken about it or even inventing it. Anyhow, now she is going to give her a big chance to do something very difficult which would prove she had the makings of a real Guide. If she really knows she has not earned first-class is she plucky enough to own up? Emphasis should be laid on the difficulty of this and the fineness of the achievement. If she owned up it would depend on her attitude whether she should be enrolled after a talk on future efforts to be trustworthy. If she still declared she had got her badge, Captain should ask her to look her straight in the face and say it is true, and if she does, believe her. Even Brown Owls sometimes make mistakes in records, and I know from experience that to be trusted when you are lying is a terrible experience even for a liar."

PROBLEM 14. TAWNY'S TURN

A good many Owls have had experience with Brownies like Mavis and we give extracts from their letters.

"Mavis might have been made to feel ashamed of her roughness if Tawny had explained that she was spoiling the game for the others and owing to one Brownie succumbing to Boggart influences, the whole pack must stop the game. This would make her, temporarily, unpopular with the others, but I have found that it does help the pack spirit, and make Brownies feel that they don't only affect themselves by being naughty."

"I think Tawny would have been wise to send Mavis home earlier in the meeting, this would have subdued the pack and made them realise that they must behave properly. They were probably trying how far they could go with a new Tawny."

"Tawny might have pointed out to Mavis that the bag is not supposed to rise above the knee and so she was being unskilful."

"I think Tawny should go and see Mavis' mother during school hours and tell her what has happened. A talk with the mother ought to put things right, and Mavis would, no doubt, be sent to the meeting next time . . . I find it a good plan to make a rule never to listen to what Brownies say of each other (especially absent ones). It encourages tale-bearing and often they give a wrong version of what is said or done."

"Mavis was obviously 'trying it on' with a new Tawny coping single-handed with the meeting."

"Did Mavis hurt Pam on purpose? If so, I should have sent her straight home. If not, I should have told her to apologise and endeavoured to close the incident by promptly telling the pack as thrilling a story as possible."

"The crisis having occurred, it surely does not rest with Mavis but with Brown Owl if 'she comes any more.' The 'yarn' of the reason of Mavis' absence may possibly be a Brownie invention to create a sensation . . . I should see Mavis privately and enquire why

she left the meeting as she did—a breach of Brownie manners. If the 'Brownie invention' proved to be true and she was rebellious I should tell her quite plainly that if she is not going to be a *real* Brownie there is no place for her in the pack. The choice rests with her. If she has the makings of a Brownie there will be no further trouble. If she has not, she will stay away—and again there will be no further trouble!"

It will interest our readers to know how Mavis' own Brown Owl solved her problem.

"Her first thought was to visit Mavis' home and talk the matter over, but then she decided, in view of her experience of that type of child, to leave her entirely alone. This policy justified itself for, about a month ago, Mavis arrived at Brownies and has come regularly ever since without giving further trouble. No notice was taken of her reappearance, nor was any reference made to her absence. She and Pam are on perfectly good terms again."

A school teacher asked her pupils to write short essays on some subject in natural history.

Gertrude's essay was as follows: "My subjek is Ants. Ants is of two kinds, insecs and lady uncles. Sometimes they live in holes, and sometimes they crawl into the sugar bole, and sometimes they live with their married sisters. That is all I know about ants."

(From *The American Girl*.)

LITTLE BROWN BIRDS

My window faces a brick-walled square,
And I am glad to be living there,
For little brown birds come every day,
And gladden my heart in their wild bird way.
Their wings bear the tint of a fog at high noon,
Or the clouds of the night when touched by the moon.
They are brown and tan with a hidden tone,
Like the wake of the sun when the day has flown.

There is Speck—she wears in her bonnet a plume,
Like a wee bit of thistledown blown from a loom.
Tip flaunts from the end of his slim brown tail,
A brave, ragged feather, torn in a gale.
And Flick, with a hint of the sun on her wing,
Is a dainty, beautiful, cheering thing.
But the one I love best is Merry-Go-Round.
Now here, now there, scarce touching the ground.
Now up and away, now back and then gone,
I wonder she rests till the coming of dawn.
So my brick-walled square is a thing of delight,
From the breaking of dawn till the falling of night.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR.

YOUR TEETH

By Dr. J. MENZIES CAMPBELL

In the following article Dr. Campbell has set down, in a simple manner, information which Guiders can pass on, almost word for word, to Guides and Brownies. We feel this may be of great assistance to Guiders who are pressed for time or have difficulty in explaining to their companies or packs exactly why it is important for them to take care of their teeth.—EDITOR.

Do you know that your mouth is one of the most important parts of your body? Through it enter either health or disease. Which it is to be depends largely upon the state of *your* teeth. The front ones are meant for cutting the food, and the back ones for grinding it.

Everyone gets two sets of teeth—the temporary and the permanent.

The temporary teeth—sometimes termed first, milk or primary—number twenty. They are named:—

	Appear about	Lost about
Central incisors ...	6 months.	6 years.
Lateral incisors ...	7 "	7 "
Canines (cuspids) ...	16 "	11 "
First molars ...	12 "	10 "
Second molars ...	24 "	11 "

These are all very important, because they are intended to keep enough space for the permanent teeth. It follows that, if they are allowed to decay, they will come closer together, and the next lot will cause pain, because they will be forced to make unnatural openings for themselves.

Not only must all holes be filled in the temporary teeth, before they become big and painful, but should a gum-boil arise, it may, if neglected, damage the permanent ones, which are all the while hidden underneath.

The permanent teeth—sometimes termed second or secondary—number thirty-two. They are named:—

	Appear about
Central incisors ...	6 years.
Lateral incisors ...	7 "
Canines (cuspids) ...	11 "
First bicuspid ...	10 "
Second bicuspid ...	11 "
First molars ...	6 "
Second molars ...	12 "
Third molars (wisdoms) ...	21 "

The permanent teeth are meant to last a lifetime.

The most important ones are the first molars. Because they appear early (when so many temporary teeth are still in position), they are often mistaken for them. Consequently, when a dentist is consulted, they are often hopelessly decayed. This is most unfortunate, because they are intended to keep the proper outline of the mouth, while the teeth are "changing-over."

No girl would consent to eat food from a dirty plate. Yet it is just as bad to pass clean food over filthy teeth on its way to the stomach!

Do you know that a girl with good teeth escapes quite a lot of illness (particularly measles and scarlet fever), which might otherwise attack her. It is because dirty teeth lower her resistance to disease, which, when around, naturally selects weakened subjects.

Hospitals, infirmaries, and nursing homes are full of ill persons. Very many of them would never have been there had they not continued to neglect their teeth.

Crooked teeth are ugly. Besides, they are difficult to keep clean and readily decay.

Poisons from bad teeth enter the blood and often result in "muddy," pimply complexions.

A "jumping" nerve in a tooth may give rise to severe pain in the ear or headaches.

Pains in the stomach, too, are not unknown, because it finds difficulty in dealing with "bolted" food—imperfectly chewed because the teeth are sore.

Gumboils, besides being unsightly, are very serious. Often, through them disease enters the system. The blood carries the poisons all over the body. A person so affected sleeps badly, is nervous and always tired.

Many employers nowadays will not even consider a girl with bad teeth for a situation. They believe that if she is so careless about her teeth she is likely to be equally so with her work. Also, her health is poor and, consequently, she will be often absent. Further, a girl with rotten teeth is not likely to make a favourable impression on callers.

I suppose many Guides go to the pictures. Ask them: "Have they ever seen a film-star with dirty (or crooked) teeth?" The answer is NO, because such a person would disgust an audience.

Further, have *you* ever heard of anyone with bad teeth becoming a champion in sport? The answer is again NO.

One day most Guides will want to marry and have homes of their own. Many a man has decided not to ask a girl to be his wife, solely because her teeth were in such a dirty state—her breath is then always very bad.

Every girl wants to have good teeth. They help to make her attractive—such a person is never without plenty of friends. Besides, they add refinement and help to ensure proper pronunciation.

A girl with decayed teeth is ashamed to open her mouth, in consequence her speech is slovenly.

Every Brownie and Guide wants to grow up healthy and beautiful. Character is often judged from the teeth, therefore look after them.

Eat plenty of fruit, vegetables and salads. Drink milk daily. All these are full of materials for building and protecting your teeth. Try to finish each meal with an apple.

Chew all your food well. This helps to make the jaws grow sufficiently to prevent crooked teeth.

Do not eat too many sweets. They give rise to an acid mouth and make holes in the teeth. Never eat any at nights.

Brush the teeth regularly—if possible, after every meal. Do not forget to do this just before going to bed. Use a small toothbrush with irregular bristles. Keep it entirely for yourself. There are many good tooth-powders, but a cheap one is common salt or camphorated chalk.

Never brush your teeth across, as you would saw wood. To do this would push away the gums and make the necks of the teeth sore. The best way is to brush the uppers from the gums downwards, and the lowers from the gums upwards. This helps to remove all bits of food.

Visit a dentist every six months to have your teeth examined. He may find they require just a little cleaning. If there be any small holes he can remove the bad parts and insert a filling without any pain—certainly if you go early enough.

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS



Westminster Guides planting bulbs outside St. George's Hospital.

THE SILVER JUBILEE

WE have all been wondering how to celebrate Their Majesties' Jubilee, and doubtless we are going to do it in different ways in different Counties and Divisions. Here is one way in which the Guides of London and perhaps of some of the other great towns may celebrate it. This is a way which does not involve much organisation or anxiety to harassed Guiders; it is a way in which not much trouble and expense is involved, and it is a way which is bound to give pleasure, not to the Guides only, but to their friends and neighbours, and even to the "strangers within their gates."

Let us determine, as we think with affection of our King and Queen, that we will "say it with flowers" and show our gratitude to them by making their kingdom more beautiful for them. If we have had a garden or a window-box before, let us grow more flowers in them; if we have never had a garden or a window-box, let us start one now.

The following is the appeal made to Guides, as well as to other London children, by the Society which has lately been started to encourage flower growing, the London Gardens Society, 47, Whitehall, S.W.1, which is prepared to give information and advice.

ROSE KERR.

TO ALL YOUNG FLOWER LOVERS

These Westminster Guides are doing something much more important than just planting bulbs in tubs. The tubs, which used to be old beer barrels, now cut in two, have been painted a gay green with smart black bands on them, and they have been placed near one of the busiest thoroughfares in London, close to St. George's Hospital. This spot used to be a place where people threw their papers and cigarette boxes, and passers-by must have thought (if they thought at all), "What a dirty, untidy place London is." No one had time to clean it up except once a week, when at any rate it looked tidy till the next person with waste paper came that way. Guides mean to change all that, and in the spring they hope to hear people calling out to each other: "Do come and look at these lovely flowers. It is just like a bit of the country come right into London."

A COUNTRY WALK IN LONDON.

That is only a small bit of London, but supposing everybody took a tiny bit, even so small as their own window-sill, and tried to do what the Guides are doing at St. George's? The whole of London would be changed and it would be a pleasure to go for a walk in the streets to look at the flowers!

THE GUIDER

The poet Wordsworth, taking a walk one day, turned a corner and suddenly saw a great host of golden daffodils. "Ten thousand saw I at a glance, tossing their heads in sprightly dance!" What a sight that must have been, and yet each one of us might help towards such a sight in London by growing something and putting it somewhere where it could be seen to give pleasure to the passers-by.

BRIGHTENING-UP LONDON FOR THE KING'S JUBILEE.

Many people feel they would like to do something special to help in the rejoicings for the King's and Queen's Jubilee this year. Why not try to say what we feel about it all with flowers? It is not necessary always to have a window-box full of earth—that is difficult, as often people do not know where to get earth—and then there are drips when they water which annoy their neighbours. All that is needed is *something* to prevent pots falling from the window-sill; some people would just put a strip of wood across and paint it; that looks very well with the flowers in pots just peeping over the top. Others plan out a scheme of their own, such as a little paling, with a gate, and this is great fun to make if you are good at carpentry.

HOW TO DO IT.

It is too late for bulbs now, but seeds of dwarf nasturtium, virginia stock, candy tuft, and many other annuals can be sown in March in any pots or pans, provided there is a hole in the bottom and some crocks for drainage. The soil, which you could probably get from the green-grocer (off the potatoes), must be kept damp though not wet, and it *must be damp all through*, and not only at the top. This is difficult, because it is not possible to see through the pot. However, put some water in the saucer sometimes and see how it gets sucked up. The pots should not always be standing in water, but it is all right so long as they are still drinking it up.

If we want to honour the King and Queen we ought to begin to think about it at once. Your seedlings may not be in bloom soon enough for the May rejoicings, so save up your halfpennies now, so that you can buy a few small plants.

If you get some seeds of something that climbs, like nasturtiums or convolvuluses, and put up a bit of trellis at the side of the window, you can train the young shoots up it and have quite a flowery bower. In fact, there is no end to the variety which is possible directly you begin to think about it.

THE RESULT.

If you decide to follow out this suggestion you will be doing much more than just planting a bulb or seed. You will:—

- (a) be honouring the King in his Jubilee year;
- (b) be brightening up London and making it a place worthy of living in;
- (c) be giving pleasure to everyone who passes by your window;
- (d) be giving pleasure to yourself.

You will find it wonderful to watch the plants growing and blooming, and will be surprised to see how they will

repay you for the little trouble you have taken of seeing that they have enough water to live on and of washing their leaves sometimes to keep them clean.
Do think about this and get your companies to do so, too. If you want advice, write to the London Gardens Society, 47, Whitehall, S.W.1.

DISPLAYS

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO ATTRACT THE PUBLIC

By A. M. MAYNARD

BADGE PAGEANT. A march past of badges is a spectacular, instructive and easy thing to arrange, each company taking one or two to be represented by a patrol. Thus:—

Child Nurse:

One Guide with "Child Nurse" printed on a banner.
Two Guides pushing prams with pretty babies (sisters or brothers).

Two Guides with four-year-olds, held by driving reins, and carrying toys.

Two holding poles supporting a washing line on which babies clothes are pinned, waving in the wind.

Gardeners:

One Guide with name on banner in a green baize apron.

Two Guides carrying rakes, spades, etc., and wearing overalls or gardener's aprons.

One Guide pushing wheelbarrow with vegetables.

Two Guides with scarecrows on poles.

Cooking:

One Guide wearing cook's hat, carrying banner.

One Guide carrying tray, supported by cord round her neck on which are small pastries, some of which she now and again throws to the public.

Two Guides bearing pots, frying pans, etc.

Two Guides carrying cooked dishes. (All wear aprons and white sleeves.)

In like manner each badge can be represented, having something distinctive, and visible at a distance, and, if possible, something comic.

CAMPING. Camp scenes are always popular indoors or out. Competition in tent pitching, gadget making, fire making and hike cooking.

A Circus. Guides dressed up as animals and clowns, in charge of a good ring master of ceremonies, can be exceedingly funny, but the animals should be really studied at the Zoo first. Shiny old ground sheets for elephants, brown camp blankets for camels, black stockings for seals, etc.

Competitions. Must be understood by and visible to all.

First Aid often takes place in a prone position on the ground and the public see nothing.

Signalling. Let the letters signalled be called out, so that those nearby should be able to follow.

Cooking. If possible, get one of your Guides who is a cook to help with the demonstration. If out-of-doors, have your fire in a pit to prevent smoke and keep two in case one gets dead. Selling "hot dogs" (sausages fried on sticks and placed between a hot roll, or damper if

you dare) is very paying on a cold day. Be prepared for a rush.

ENGLISH HISTORY as it might have been, can be made amusing on the following lines:

Alfred having let the cakes burn, Guides camping in the distance smell them and come to the rescue.

The Duke Clarence is rescued from the Malmesbury by a serving wench and her boy, who wear Scout and Guide badges, they apply artificial respiration. This history can culminate by a troop rushing in and replacing Charles I's head!

HANDICRAFTS are popular, but the Guides should be working at them and able to answer questions as to cost, time, method, etc.

FIRST AID AND NURSING. If your Guides are not expert the public will be just as impressed by watching a lesson. During the display let them work under someone who is really proficient. To see it done badly brings the Movement into disrepute. Also someone in charge must be able to answer questions and know what they are using and why.

GAMES. See G in the A.B.C. for spectacular games.

HOUSE ON FIRE. Borrow screens and clothes-horses, brace the inside by light wood lashed or tacked across the corners and cover them with old sheets borrowed for the purpose. These can in a few minutes be made to look like brick walls. Nail them up against a brick wall and have a bucket full of brick red powder bought for a few pence at an oil shop, mix this to a thin cream with water and rub over the surface of the sheet with a car sponge, when the bricks will appear, showing the natural plaster marks and cracks. Add a little olive green to the lower part and it will look better still! Inside this erection place a builder's ladder from which the Guides can jump into a jumping sheet (the fire brigade will give instructions how to hold it and may send one). Smoke can be made by burning brown paper slowly in a tin with holes.

The public won't worry about windows and roof. A rescue by a rope, and artificial respiration are all very interesting if they can be seen, and if they are really well done; often they bring our training into ridicule by being badly done. Have earth buckets handy in case a real fire occurs.

MARCH PAST. A march past is generally the most popular part of a rally, anyway for those who take part in it. Bournemouth once did an attractive variation. The Guides were massed in front of the grand stand, seated on rubber seats, which each carried. Thus they waited for the Princess Royal. After the Colours were broken and the welcome to Her Royal Highness given, they again sat for the speeches. Then came the march past, each company in turn passing down the outside in fours, two companies meeting and marching eight abreast, led by their Colours and Captains up the centre; Guiders saluting when the company in front had passed to the left or right. The uncomfortable "eyes right" was thus avoided and everyone got a perfect view of the Princess, and she of them.

KNOT TYING is generally very dull to watch, as one cannot see the knots tied, or understand the reason for their use.

The Shipwreck. The following scene is dramatic, spectacular, instructive, and incidentally can be used even for Extension Guides and Hospital bed cases, the beds representing ships.

The knots can be shown to the public by using white rope on dark cardboard; each knot should be on a separate board and displayed by someone at the side of the stage as it is used.

Scene. Two ships on east and west wings of stage, made by chairs facing in, covered with hessian, cardboard bows, with figure heads, etc., and masts strongly roped to a central chair or support. On these ships some puppet sailors are seen, the worker is hidden by the upper deck. The *Wreck* has its mast on a slant, and a Union Jack upside-down on a mizzen mast. The sea between the ships can be represented by old sheets, sewn together and coloured with laundry blue, a dark solution, sponged on in patches (it all washes out) and the sheets are none the worse. Guides, lying under the sheets rolling and heaving, give the effect of waves.

1. *The Rescue Ship*. "R" fires a rocket, i.e., throws a bean bag with a string attached to it, accompanied by sound of gun (paper bag bursting).

2. *The Wreck*. "W" pulls in string to find a rope attached to it by a *sheet bend*.

3. W and R both attach rope, taut, to the masts, by a *clove hitch*, and R places a large curtain ring on the rope.

4. R takes "*endless line*," a line long enough to reach wreck double, and fastens both ends to curtain ring by *round turn and half hitches*.

5. W sends up rocket, throws bean bag to R.

6. R removes bag and fixes centre of endless line by *sheet bend*, securing her end by the ring.

7. W pulls over endless line.

8. R now fastens a handkerchief to ring, as a breeches buoy, or a *chair knot* of cord can be used, tied by W and adjusted to passengers.

9. W pulls over breeches buoy, R pays out endless line and one by one the passengers and crew are towed across in the breeches buoy by means of this endless line, attached to ring, held by both ships.

The passengers are any amusing rag dolls, or toy animals. The captain going last, when the mast collapses with the sound of a crash.

This may seem complicated, but it is quite simple and only takes ten minutes or so to do.

THE GUIDER HEALTH COMPETITION COUPON.

1st Prize, voucher for £1.

2nd Prize, voucher for 10s.

(To be spent at Headquarters).

For the best play of one act, not more than three scenes for four characters to act, see page 100.

Entries to reach the Editor, THE GUIDER, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, before March 30th.

All entries to be accompanied by this coupon.



Birds You Should Know :

THE YELLOW BUNTING

By IAN HARMAN.

WHEREVER you go in the countryside you will not have to wander far before coming across the Yellow Bunting, more often spoken of as the Yellow Hammer. It is about the size of a Canary, and many ignorant people have mistaken it for that cage-bird. It certainly does look rather like one of the darker breeds of Canary. You can easily recognise the Yellow Bunting, however, as it is the only common bird of our countryside in which there is a good deal of yellow feathering.

The colouring of the cock bird is as follows : The whole of the head, and the throat and breast are bright lemon yellow, the hue being brightest on the crown. There are a number of dark olive streaks about the head and sides of the breast. The back is of a rich chestnut colour, tinted on the wings with yellow, and each feather has a dark centre, giving a streaky appearance. The tail is rather forked, and is dark-brown with white edges. The hen bird is almost the same colour as the cock, though a little bit duller.

One of the most interesting points about the Yellow Bunting's plumage is that it is very variable. When you see a flock of these birds you should look carefully for varieties. The most beautiful kind I have seen has the whole of the head and breast pure yellow, without the usual olive streaks. Others which have been noticed are a white-headed bird; one with white bands across the

wings, and an all-yellow specimen, which looked just like an ordinary Canary.

You will probably wonder why this bird has come to be called the Yellow "Hammer," which seems a queer thing to associate with a bird. Actually it should be Yellow Ammer, the latter being a German word meaning Bunting. However, the word "Ammer" does not seem quite right in English without adding an "h," and so this was done, and the bird has been called the Yellow Hammer for at least two hundred years. The name of Yellow Bunting suits it much better, and you should get into the way of calling it by this name.

You will not have to seek very long to find this pretty little bird, for there are few fields and roadsides which are not enlivened by its presence. It does not like woods,

however, and is most at home in the open country, where it haunts farmyards, gardens and cornfields. The hedgerows skirting meadows are ideal haunts for the Yellow Bunting, and here you will see the birds flitting in and out as you walk along, and twittering merrily. Although the bird is so fond of cultivated places, you will find it in smaller numbers on the wild moorlands and gorse-covered commons. Here you will see the pretty birds sitting on the tops of tall bushes, or flitting across the open spaces.

The Yellow Bunting has many enemies to contend with. A number are still caught and caged, even though you may not now offer the birds for sale. The Sparrow Hawk is another dire enemy of the Yellow Bunting; the Hawk comes so swiftly that the poor little Buntings are unaware of his presence until he flies off with one of their number in his talons.

The Yellow Bunting is fond of company, and in winter flocks of them unite with other Finches. They roost at night on the ground, and you may see them flitting about in numbers in the dusk, when they are retiring to rest, having been disturbed by your approach. In very cold weather they sensibly seek shelter in thick bushes and amongst the ivy of old walls. The Yellow Bunting stays



Photo by

Yellow Bunting at rest

[Frances Pitt

DISCOVERY

BY

M.
D

with us all the year round, but during very cold spells many of these birds leave Scotland for the southern counties.

You may look for the nest of the Yellow Bunting in early May and it rears three broods during the summer. The nest is placed amongst thick grass, and the eggs are strangely beautiful, being faint grey speckled and lined with dark purplish.

The mother bird sits very close on her eggs, so that you may almost step upon her as you walk through the thick undergrowth, then, with a startling flutter, she darts away quickly. When the young are hatched both the old birds show great love and tenderness towards them, and the whole family usually stay together all through the ensuing winter.

The Yellow Bunting does not bathe, but loves to take a dust bath, and you may often see several of these birds thus engaged. I am afraid that it is this habit which has led to the destruction of so many of these birds by motors.

The cock Yellow Bunting has a most cheery, though not very melodious, song. It consists of a rapidly descending scale of a note like "chip," and ends with "chee-chee." It has been likened to the shaking of two shillings in the palms, and also to the words "A little bit of bread and no cheese." The bird starts to sing in March and continues until September.

THE STRUCTURE OF GRASSES

By Miss SYLVIA HAINES.

THERE is a widespread impression that grasses are impossibly difficult things to name. But this is not really so, once one has learnt something about the structure of the flowers, and the important points—or rather, parts—by which the genera and species are distinguished one from another.

Grasses then become no longer things to be shunned, but intensely interesting specimens to be sought after eagerly, as well for the thrill of finding a new species to name, as for their beauty. And the majority of our grasses are very beautiful things, with their delicate purple or gold anthers.

Wherever you live, and whatever the time of year, it is safe to say that you won't have to go far for a specimen grass to dissect. It is hard to imagine a bit of green anywhere in the British Isles that does not boast a piece of the little Annual Poa (Poa is a Greek word meaning

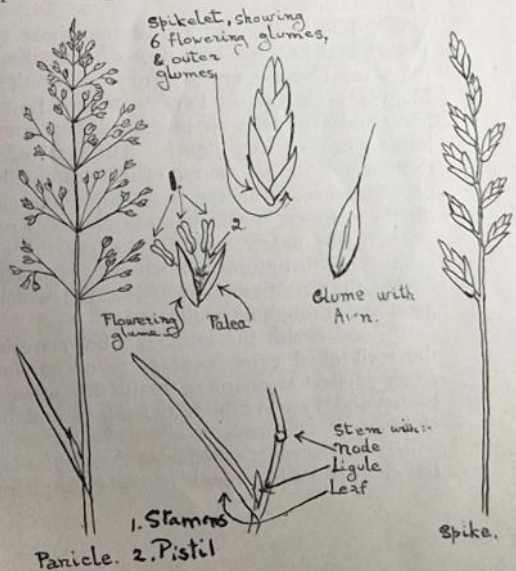
fodder). The plant occurs everywhere, and flowers all the year round.

The arrangement of the flowers in grasses varies considerably. In this particular species, the flower head forms what is known as a "spreading panicle," that is to say, the main flowering stem is branched into a number of smaller spreading stems. Each of these bears one or more "spikelets," which in this case consist of a few flowers—not more than half-a-dozen. The number of flowers to a spikelet is one of the important points to be found out when naming a grass. Some have only one flower.

Some grasses, instead of having their spikelets in an open panicle, have the branches all close up together in the form of a spike; while others, again, are quite unbranched, the spikelets growing singly on either side of the main stem, or (in six genera) in a one-sided spike.

A spikelet consists of a number of little green bracts, some on either side of the stalk, or axis, as it is called, and overlapping each other. These are called "glumes." The two outer glumes are often rather a different shape from the next, inner, ones. These others are known as the "flowering glumes," and they contain a smaller, but somewhat similarly shaped, chaffy scale, called the "palea."

"Within the palea, or apparently between the flowering glume and the palea, is the real flower, consisting usually of two minute, almost microscopical scales called 'lodicules,' of three (rarely two or six) stamens, and of a one-celled, one-ovuled ovary,



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crowned by two more or less feathery styles. The name of flower, however, is . . . "generally meant to include the flowering glume and palea," to quote Ben-
tham's *Handbook of the British Flora*.

Sometimes the flowering glumes have an "awn," which is an extension of the rib up the middle of the glume. This may be no more than a minute point, but, on the other hand, the awn may be as long as the spikelet; in some grasses it is more than an inch in length. The awn usually grows out from the tip of the glume, but occasionally it will be found that the glume is slightly forked at the end, and the awn projects from the base of the fork. In a few species the awn, instead of being a prolongation of the midrib of the glume, starts out quite independently from its base. Awns may be either smooth and threadlike, or very rough and bristly. (You know how the awns on the head of a spike of cultivated barley can scratch!) Again, they may be straight, or bent.

To go back to our specimen of Annual Poa: it will be seen that it has alternate leaves, as do all grasses, and that the lower part of the leaf is closely clasped round the stem, forming a kind of sheath. The leaf is not united all the way round, but can be pulled apart, revealing the stem within. If you look carefully just at the point where the leaf has naturally opened itself out away from the stem, you will see a little chaffy scale, lining the inside of the leaf for a short distance, and projecting upwards independently of it for a fraction of an inch. In this particular grass, this scale is rounded at the top; in others it is pointed. In some it is practically non-existent. It is quite an important characteristic, and one that must nearly always be taken into account when naming a grass. Its name is a "ligule."

The leaves of a grass are usually quite flat, but some curve inwards slightly at the edges. They vary in width from one that is so fine as to appear almost threadlike, to one over half-an-inch across.

In a later article I shall describe a number of our grasses.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF GOOD HEALTH

OFTEN the best Guides are those who have the best health. It is they who set the best standard and who eventually grow up into the best women. Many a Guider must have wondered how to stimulate her Guides to take an intelligent but not introspective interest in their own health. The ideas of the adult are the result of the association of ideas of childhood. These depend not only on the facts taught the child, but also on the manner in which those facts are presented.

There are a few simple rules for the attainment of health and happiness, which are especially applicable during the first five years of life, but which are also of great use throughout childhood.

In good health the mind and body work together as the well oiled component parts of any machine. To attain a good standard of health for women, it is wise to try and improve both the minds and bodies of the children.

Perhaps the most effective of these rules is to surround the child and adolescent with an atmosphere of cheerful

confidence in itself and its endeavours. The child thus feels it stands upon a solid raft on the uncertain ocean of the adult world. Regular habit formation is the next great rule. Once good habits are formed, the mind and body function easily and well. The baby is first taught regular habits by being fed and put to rest at regular intervals. It learns to look upon its mother as the person who makes its existence comfortable, and at the same time learns obedience. Later this obedience is also given to the teacher, and if the child has the good fortune to be taught properly, it is not difficult for that child to grow into a law-abiding citizen.

The minds of adolescents are often in a quite unnecessary state of muddle. It is comparatively easy to help disentangle them by:—

1. Honestly answering a child's questions in words the child can understand. If the answer is unknown, a confession of ignorance never lowers an adult's prestige; but a made-up yarn, certain to be found out later, usually does.

2. Allowing the child to think things out for itself. Children are very logical and only require aid when the stumbling-block is too high for them.

3. Guiding rather than ordering. A child is a personality and is entitled to as much respect as an adult.

These few rules of "Do" should be employed, together with a few rules of "Don't." These are:—

1. Never let a child think that lapses from health are lapses from grace and are therefore a sin. The idea of sin leads to a feeling of fear in the child's mind and in consequence it tries to endure a chronic indisposition and will put up with an acute pain until it is forced to cry out. By that time a quite unnecessary amount of damage may have been done and the illness may take a more severe course. The child gains the same idea of fear should ill-health be threatened as a punishment.

2. Never use forcible correction or its converse, too much flattery. From the first the child learns to regard force and power as synonymous and this is not good ground in which to sow the seeds of world peace. From the second the child regards flattery as synonymous with success and has a rude awakening when it leaves home and enters the world, only to find it is not appreciated at its own high value. This child becomes the citizen who believes he has never had a chance and who cannot face up to the world as it really is.

Guiders should realise that firmness consists in creating an atmosphere of steadfastness and in making the child feel that its intentions to be good are known and appreciated. Sensible steady behaviour is encouraged and as the child is freed from fear it is enabled to express its ideas and relate its experiences. Children often choose awkward moments for this. Probably they will begin to talk about themselves just as a Guider is hurrying to catch her bus home. But a bus missed by listening sympathetically to the child's tale is little to pay for the great benefit the child receives from this attention.

Now that the child's confidence is gained, it is easy to suggest to it that happiness depends largely on good-health, and that any degree of ill-health prevents one making the best use of one's life. It should be pointed out that where ill-health is suspected, it is wise to seek advice early, and to carry out the treatment proposed thoroughly. Once this is done self should be forgotten, and interest focussed on the world around, on the daily tasks and pleasures, and on the "getting-on" with one's fellow humans.

E. M. GLEN.



Millais. Sir Isumbras at the Ford.

AWAKEN THEIR INTEREST IN ART

By

ELFRIDA SAUNDERS

MANY young people are bored by pictures and sculpture because nobody has given them a hint as to what to look for in them. A little suggestive guidance would catch their interest, and open to them whole new avenues of enjoyment. But how are we to give it?

As in everything else, it is infection rather than precept that does it; if we have fostered our own appreciation, we shall be able to hand on to them almost unconsciously the enthusiasm and interest we have developed. And we can best foster our own appreciation by frequent visits to galleries, seeking out each time a few pictures we like, and getting to know them well, rather than glancing hastily round the whole gallery. I am not sure that we Londoners, with our magnificent galleries which we so seldom visit, are any better placed in this respect than those who only have access to a smaller local gallery, but can learn to know and love its handful of first-rate pictures in a very intimate manner, while enlarging the scope of their knowledge by means of the excellent reproductions which are available nowadays.

Add to this first-hand knowledge a little judicious reading. Personally, I recommend a few good biographies of favourite painters, rather than works of criticism; it is doubtful whether the average person derives much benefit from the long-winded and abstract analyses of style which most art critics affect. But when we have ourselves seen

beauty in a painting by some artist, then we want to know some facts about him and his life, to connect him with other artists before and after, and to find out how much of his style is individual, and how much is the common property of the "school" he belonged to; and this we can find out in a well-written biography.

From the point of view of arousing initial interest in pictures among young people, there used to be a game called the "National Gallery Game," which was played on the same principle as "Happy Families." There were reproductions of pictures in the National Gallery on the cards, with the name of the picture, but not of the painter, printed below. They were grouped into "families" consisting of the work of one painter, whose name figured on a "name card," with a list of his works below. You could ask for a name card like any other card, but only if you already had one of the pictures mentioned on it in your hand; in case of a mistake, you forfeited the card which you had thought to be by that painter. It was quite a good way of getting a superficial acquaintance with painters and their works, which were greeted as familiar friends when the Gallery was visited. I do not know whether the game is still available, but a similar one would not be difficult to make, with picture postcards (preferably coloured), the name of the painter being blocked out; name cards the same size could be neatly written out, and they might bear, as well as the

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painter's name, a few salient facts about his life. Each game would consist of one school only, e.g., the English, Italian, Flemish or Dutch, and, of course, paintings from different collections could be included if preferred.

Another simpler game was invented by a Guider friend of mine. She procured a number of pairs of coloured postcards, each couple being by the same artist. On one of each pair she blocked out the artist's name. The cards are shuffled together, or scattered round the room, and the Guides compete as to who can most quickly fit the cards to their pairs by recognising similarities of style. This stimulates not only interest, but the elements of taste and judgment.

episode of a good knight rescuing children in distress.
(2) The pleasant face of the knight, and the beauty of the two children, i.e., the *models*, not the way they are painted.

(3) The suggestion of an English scene on a beautiful summer evening, recalling others we have seen (i.e., again the *thing*, not the painting of it).

(4) The richness and variety of the colouring (though this may repel some of us). This is probably the only strictly artistic element that enters into our appreciation.

The painting of "Mr. and Mrs. Andrews," on the other hand, depends almost, though not quite, entirely on purely artistic qualities for its charm. We are not much interested



Gainsborough: Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

All the critics nowadays tell us that we must not judge pictures by their narrative interest, but by their pictorial qualities. What are these and how are we to recognise them? This is where a little study and training will enable us to be of much use to the novice.

I think I can best illustrate this question of artistic or pictorial quality by taking two pictures which were shown at the British Exhibition last winter—Millais' "Sir Isumbras at the Ford" and Gainsborough's "Mr. and Mrs. Andrews"—and analysing them in this respect. No doubt many of us admired both pictures, but, I think, for almost entirely different reasons.

There is no doubt that, if faithful representation of nature is the whole aim of art, "Sir Isumbras" is a magnificent picture. The people live and are well constructed, the horse's head has life, even if his body is rather wooden, the reeds in the foreground and the peacock's feathers at the saddlebow are exact reproductions. But I think the main reasons why we are attracted by the picture, if we try to analyse them, are the following:—

(1) The interest of the subject. Personally I have not been able to ascertain the exact story and that hinders my full enjoyment, but one has a feeling that it is a romantic

in this quaint couple posing for their portraits in the open air, though perhaps there is a piquant quality about their dignified aloofness from the world and (apparently) each other. The landscape, though typical of the English countryside, is not strikingly "picturesque." But the appeal of the picture grows every time we look at it, and I think the following are some of the reasons for this:—

(1) The selection of colour—chiefly soft greens and browns, with the pale blue of the lady's dress—sufficient variety to please the eye, but no promiscuous massing of many colours, as in the other picture.

(2) A definite scheme of light and shade—the tempered sunlight of a cloudy day touching the people and tree and parts of the landscape, but leaving the background on the left in shadow. The lighting of the other picture is the even lighting of the studio.

(3) A grouping of the masses which gives one the pleasant feeling of being able to move easily among them, free to wander into the distant landscape or round behind the figures. In the other picture the objects are practically all on two flat planes, and the whole of the foreground is blocked up, giving a sensation of constraint. In addition, the one-sided grouping in Gainsborough's picture, compensated for by the charm and delicate

painting of the landscape on the right, is more interesting and challenging than the centralised arrangement of the Millais.

(4) The easy and harmonious flow of line, both in figures and landscape, contrasted with the haphazard copying of nature in the "Sir Isumbras." Both this matter of line and the mass-arrangement mentioned above will be easily seen if we turn the pictures upside down, thus losing all sense of what they represent. The Millais appears a meaningless jumble, whereas the Gainsborough still pleases by its charming contours and simple grouping of masses. Note the line of the lady's dress, echoed but not repeated by the arm of the seat, and again by the line of the edge of the cornfield.

(5) The breadth of treatment, compared with the fussy elaboration of detail in Millais' picture. Detail is not lingered over for its own sake, but only in so far as it contributes to the whole effect. The painting of clothes and faces is surprisingly "sketchy" when we look into it, although the effect at a reasonable distance is perfect. You lose nothing in the Millais picture by peering into it; on the other hand, you gain nothing by seeing it as a whole.

I do not mean to suggest that young people should be taught to pick every picture to pieces like this. But this analysis of two pictures will give an idea of the "pictorial" qualities to which we should train ourselves to be sensitive. Then a word or a hint, in front of some picture, as to the charm of the colour-scheme, the beautiful flow of line, or the clever arrangement of light and shade, may awaken a quick response in a girl who before had never thought of anything but the story the picture told, or whether the person represented was pretty.

CARE OF THE FEET

HOW often have we heard, "I love to walk, but oh, my feet!" Feet need care, for they have a great deal of work to do, bearing the body weight, taking us not only to our work, but out into the countryside. There are 24 bones in the feet and each one of these is supported by ligaments and muscles; to use the feet well and in a good position reduces strain and minimises the possibility of foot troubles. In walking the toes should be pointing *straight* forward, *any* turning outward causes undue strain, particularly on the inner arches, cramp in the calf muscles and flat-foot. The Chief says *T. I. B.*, I suggest another slogan, *F. S. F.* (foot straight forward). Another cause of flat-foot, ricked ankles and general foot discomfort is the wearing of shoes with heels that are too high; while too narrow shoes with pointed toes, and too tight stockings, cause the minor foot disorders such as corns, enlarged joints, ingrowing toe-nails.

The days are already lengthening, see that you have your shoes ready for hiking. Leather shoes are best (as good as you can afford), loose but not sloppy, with leather soles thick enough to save feeling every pebble on the road, and firm strap or laces to prevent heel slipping at every step. Shoes which have been very wet through walking in grass or country lanes tend to harden, they should be kept flexible with Dubbin. Hard shoes are comfortless. Rubber shoes are too hot as a rule. Remember that shoes should be fitted to feet and not feet to shoes, nevertheless, wear your new shoes in the house

and for short periods before you use them for real hiking. Stockings should not be too thin.

Take care of your feet. Why not care for them as you do for your hands, they have as much and as important work to do. Bare feet should be beautiful, how many people are ashamed of their feet? It is easy to wash your feet each night before going to bed to remove acid perspiration, skin scales, dust, dye from stockings; it soothes the muscles, keeps the skin healthy, ensures the removal of offensive odours. The toe-nails should be cut square and kept scrupulously clean, to cut down the sides of nails or to round them as one does the finger-nails is likely to lead to ingrowing nails which are painful and very difficult to cure. Should you be unfortunate enough to rub a blister, put a little iodine on it and a small square of boracic lint, then strap firmly with adhesive strapping; this will remove discomfort and prevent further rubbing.

Corns are always due to pressure; they are a hardening of the skin and this hard skin needs softening. People who have never worn badly fitting shoes never have corns. If pressure is removed from the corn it should soon vanish. Do not despise corn rings, they are invaluable for removing pressure from the painful spot and they allow circulation to go on normally. A painful corn causes cramp in all the muscles of the foot and calf. You can soften the hard skin by soaking in hot water to which might be added Radox or a little soda or bath salts if the water is hard, then rub off as much hard skin as possible. Careless cutting with steel instruments may lead to a septic condition and cause very serious trouble. Acute corns should be attended by a qualified chiropodist.

Many girls suffer from chilblains, especially if they have to stand a great deal on cold floors. Try to keep your feet warm and improve your general health; poor circulation and a lack of calcium salts (lime) in the blood are the real causes of chilblains; fresh fruit and perhaps a calcium preparation prescribed by a doctor will help.

Here are a few simple exercises which will help you to the foot joy which we should all aim at. You can do some of them in your bath, in your bed, sitting by the fire, in the bus or at your company meetings!

(1) Try to pick up a bath sponge or a bean bag with your toes and throw it over your shoulder.

(2) Hold your ankle firmly and rotate your foot six times to the left and six times to the right.

(3) Rise up on your toes and rise up on your heels alternately, this makes the tendons flexible.

(4) Walk on a straight line, making a conscious effort to put the heel, the outer border of the foot, and the ball of the foot down in sequence.

(5) Stand on half a sheet of newspaper and by a clawing movement with the toes try to gather all the paper under the foot.

Before preparing for a long hike the feet need special care. After washing, powder the feet; if they tend to be soft and tender harden them by rubbing with a mixture of equal parts of soft soap and methylated spirit. A little cold cream or vaseline rubbed well into the skin of the heels prevents cracking or chapping. Do not impede the circulation by wearing garters or tight knicker leg elastics, and do not hike in very thin or clumsily darned stockings. At the end of your day's outing, wash your feet at once if possible, change your shoes and stockings, and rest with your feet up for at least a short time.

D. M. COOKE.

HOW TO MAKE A TOADSTOOL

(Cost 1/6)

By E. P. RAPLEY WOOD

SIZE.—The toadstool, when finished, stands about 2 feet high and is 1½ feet across the top.

MATERIALS.—A sheet of cardboard ordinary size, fairly thin—a Japanese sunshade (Woolworth's, 6d.), some red lacquer paint, green water-colour paint, a piece of old sheeting, strong glue—4 paper fasteners.

TO MAKE UP.

I. The Stem.—Take the sheet of cardboard, 25 × 20 ins. wide (approx.), cut off 6 ins. from shorter end, roll large piece into toadstool stem, diameter about 6 ins.

Glue securely; for extra strength place two paper fasteners top and bottom.

Paint base to resemble grass.

II. Toadstool Top.—Take the sunshade, open; saw down the struts to within ¼ in. of paper—be careful not to cut cotton attaching paper to frame. Then cover top with piece of sheeting (including the stub of wood at the top of the sunshade); cut all round, leaving a margin over, of 3 ins.

Take sheet off and make hem ½ in. deep, thread tape right round and draw up.

Place sheet over sunshade, pull overlapping edges underneath, pull tape tight, and fasten off.

III. To MAKE UP—after Stem and Top Finished.—Place top in stem; with red lacquer paint (6d. size), paint all over—but leave large white spots—alternately colour light brown.

A further Addition (not included in cost of 1s. 6d.).—Place stem of an old paintbrush through hole in stub of sunshade and glue.

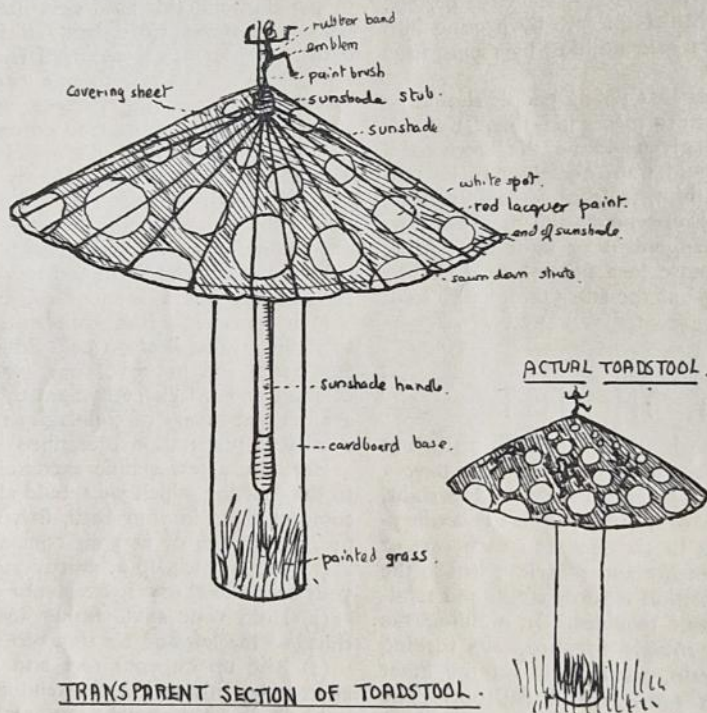
Obtain from Headquarters "six" emblems printed on

cotton-backed rubber 6½ ins. high—6d. each; cut out and mount on strong cardboard.

Place rubber band round each emblem and wind several times until tight.

Arrange six competition each week for inspection, games, etc., and place emblem of winning six on the paintbrush, by means of rubber band.

The other emblems are placed dancing round on the toadstool top.



E. Rapley-Wood.

To CLOSE UP—
if storage room on premises.—Take top from stem, remove emblems, and store.
To prevent sheet
top from slipping
stitch to struts.

To CLOSE UP—
if no storage room.—Take sheet top off after loosening tape—be careful at first as the lacquer sticks slightly.

Place folded sunshade in cardboard stem, also folded sheet; secure with string top to bottom, for carrying purposes.

If top emblem is used, buttonhole round place for paintbrush, to prevent splitting.

FOR WET DAYS.
Wrap entire
closed toadstool in
thin piece of mack-
made from stick covered in red paper, for the emblems
to be attached to.

IF ANY DIFFICULTY.

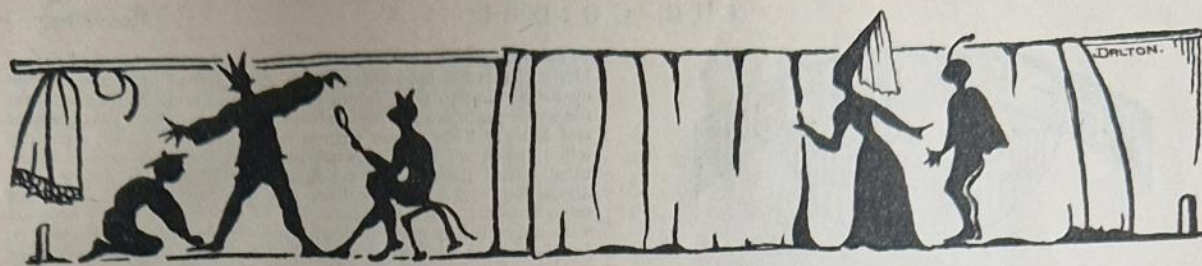
Please write to me at my address—

37, Collingham Place,

London, S.W.5,

and I shall be pleased to give any further details required.

PLEASE NOTE.—It is not possible to buy sunshades at the moment, but often an old one can be found at home or perhaps a friend will have one.



SONGS and PLAYS

Reviewed by THE COMMISSIONER FOR MUSIC AND DRAMA

Producing School Plays. By Ernest F. Dyer. (Nelson. 3s. 6d.)

"The place of drama in schools is now established," begins Mr. Dyer in his buoyant way. It certainly is in the school he describes, and, he avers, in most of the Secondary Schools. This book is the outcome of the real experience of a schoolmaster taking part in that establishing, teaching his boys to act, to value their acting, and teaching his audience to value it too and come year after year. It is apparent that he is a born producer. The audience and the children and the play may be, all three of them, admirable, but it is the producer who brings them together into an admirable whole. "One cannot lay too much stress on the production being conceived as a whole through the imagination of a single mind," he says, and if the single mind is poor and vague, as it often is, a feeble production is the result. Much stimulation, however, can come from a book as good as this one. It is full of common sense and stage sense and the practical knowledge of how to teach. How to persuade young actors to stand still, sit still, remember positions and movements, stop gestulating (following Hamlet's advice "Do not saw the air too much with your hand") and to be quick on their cues and yet not speak too fast. The chapters on the setting, or dress and lighting are excellent. The photographs show what can be done with screens, sets of boxes, hessian and the other simple things we all use. Guiders are recommended to get this book and do their share towards establishing the place of drama in the Guide world also, where it is still only an occasional visitor.

Manners and Movements in Costume Plays. By Isabel Chisman and Hester E. Raven-Hart. (Deane & Sons. 3s. 6d.)

"When the dramatic critic of the B.B.C. asked listeners to write and tell him the most memorable moments of their theatre-going experiences, 90 per cent. of the references were to costume plays." This book, therefore, is a most necessary one. It is an exhaustive treatise on how to deal with spoons, forks, swords, hats, snuff boxes and ceremonial on all occasions in all periods. The habit of shaking hands, for instance, only creeps into the Book of Etiquette in 1838; the Assaying (tasting) of food and drink only applies to the meals of Kings, Princes, Dukes or their Heir apparent (the foundations then to the observed are fascinating); the atmosphere of a convent play such as Sierra's "Cradle Song" or "Godstowe Nunnery" will never be caught if the behaviour of the nuns is not correct in detail. Appropriate music is given and very useful diagrams of dances. This book should be invaluable to the producer who knows something about producing.

The Art of Mime: Its History and Technique in Education and the Theatre. By Irene Mawer. (Methuen and Co. 7s. 6d.)

"In children," says the author of this most interesting book, "we have the most perfect material for mime." Certainly we all know their enthusiasm for dumb crambo, the zest with which they act episodes from history for the audience to guess, their freedom when unhampered by words to remember. It is not, she says, an enormously difficult matter to train them further, and mime, she believes, is an educational exercise they ought to have.

A song well sung, or a story well read, by a grown-up and mimed by children can be a beautiful thing, particularly if there are a few dancers among the children. It would fit well into a Guide entertainment, for mimes are short, they must be simple, they must have a definite beginning and end, and a real climax that the audience can grasp easily. They must, also, stick to the point; after all, one only sees one thing at a time.

But mime is an art and a very ancient and distinguished art at that, as Miss Mawer shows clearly in her book. It has the widest possible range, for it is nothing less than an attempt to express life

in terms of the body; it certainly can be most amusing or quite harrowing: even in the hands of very simple people like ourselves. It has enjoyed a revival of its own in the revival of dramatic art that has swept over the country. The School of Mime of which the author is co-principal is continually sending lecturers and demonstrators all over the country. But many of us have no opportunity to hear them, and as a substitute this book is very heartily recommended.

Year Book for 1934. (British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals. 1s. 3d.)

Those of us who are interested in the music of this country should read this book which may be obtained from 22, Surrey Street, London, W.C.2, for one shilling and threepence. It shows the enormous and steadily increasing amount of music there is, particularly in rural districts. If it is true that people in towns are rapidly becoming merely listeners, their brothers and sisters in the villages are more than ever becoming performers. In spite of all depressions and slumps they seem to meet two or three times a month nearly all the year round to make music.

The Violin Loan Scheme is one that should be widely known. It was started to bring together owners who no longer use their instruments and students who badly need better ones and cannot afford them. 170 instruments are already out on loan, and there is a waiting list of applicants. The violins are overlooked by Messrs. Hill, properly insured, allotted most carefully and generally looked after by the promoters of the scheme. Do Guiders realise what a help a fiddle can be at a camp fire?

Holiday Times. Six Songs for children. By Peter Broom. (Elkin & Co. 2s. 0d.)

All right minded children would enjoy these songs. The visit to the Zoo, Buster who is tied up because he chased the cat; the dream village where the postman has a donkey to help him "bring everybody a nice present everyday," where the policeman reads his paper under a shady tree and the blacksmith has his smithy, where "the donkeys all come running in to fetch their little shoes." The accompaniments are very simple.

Singing Time. By Arthur Somervell. (Elkin & Co. 2s. 0d.)

These little songs are for simple-minded children who like old-fashioned things. There are melodious settings of "Thank you, pretty cow, that made Pleasant milk to soak my bread," "The Cow-slip," "Jesus, Gentle Shepherd," "Lightly Row," many of them favourites of our grandmothers.

Bed in Summer. By Joseph Wardale. (Elkin & Co. 3d.)

This is an easy, singable setting of the well-known words of R. L. Stevenson. The charming tune falls so naturally into its canon that it should present no difficulties to companies and it seems very appropriate to a camp fire.

CORRECTION.

We are asked to correct a mistake in the price of *Music Games* by M. T. Adams, reviewed in last month's *GUIDER*. It is 2s. 6d., not 2s. as stated. We are also asked to quote the Foreword: "Their aim is to elicit some general musical knowledge, and to encourage enjoyment in listening to and in quickly recognising what is played and sung . . . for young people from fourteen to twenty-four."

(Continued at foot of page 122)

THE GUIDER



FOR LENTEN READING.

The Roots of Religion and the Old Testament. By C. H. S. Matthews. (Student Christian Movement Press. 2s. 6d.)

Though we are frequently assured that the Bible is still a best seller, we are pretty certain that it is not read. Our use of the English language and our taste in literature alone testify to that fact. Few would wish to return, even if it were possible, to the old uncritical method of reading and teaching it; but many find the present impasse equally unsatisfactory. It is no solution of the problem to leave it unread and untaught, yet there are people who give this advice, especially with regard to the Old Testament.

Those who recognise the consummate value of the Old Testament are asking themselves how can young people be induced to read it, to understand its difficult history, and appreciate its riches. Many indifferent books have been written on the subject, but here is one of outstanding value by the Chaplain of Marlborough College. A slender volume, of limited scope, it is a real contribution to Bible study, and one we would like to see in the possession of every teacher of youth.

It is a book that can be read with ease both by teachers and scholars, for Mr. Matthews does not overwhelm his readers with a distracting series of learned references. His sound scholarship is much more convincing by the simplicity, clarity and intelligence with which he reviews, quite adequately, the broad outlines of the course of Biblical religion, and succeeds in making it not only interesting but actually thrilling. Beginning with the cruder forms of religion which always subsisted, he traces the gradual ascent of religious consciousness as manifested in the more enlightened of the prophets. After reading this book one approaches the Bible with an intelligent sense of perspective, as a genuine history written by chroniclers who lived before the days of critical history, but above all as a great body of religious literature.

We very strongly recommend the book and we look forward for more from the same pen. This book would make excellent reading for Lent.

J. McD.

The Christian's Contribution to Peace. By Leyton Richards. (Student Christian Movement Press. 4s. cloth, 2s. 6d. paper cover.)

Whether or not we are prepared to follow Mr. Richards to his almost inevitable conclusions, we should do well to read this book seriously; and where we disagree, to try to justify our objections as rationally as he has justified his case. For this is a calm and sane exposition of a subject which many thinking people are continually skirting, but into which they dare not go deeply for fear of where it will lead them: Is the present-day spirit of insane Nationalism compatible with the Spirit of Christ; and if not, what are we as Christians going to do about it?

To the cynic who points out that the world at large is not Christian, Mr. Richards has his answer; for a great part of his book is taken up in showing to what extent Christian and non-Christian workers for world-peace can go hand in hand. His chapters on Disarmament and Military Security are written with restraint, and are especially telling when we think to what hysterical outbursts these subjects usually lend themselves. Perhaps Mr. Richards, in drawing his distinction between nationalism and nationality, which he deals more emphasis on the preservation of nationality, might have laid with rather briefly compared with his diatribes against nationalism. In his final chapter he deals with the necessity for the assent of public opinion to the Christian ideal of world-peace.

There is much in Mr. Richards's book to shock us; much to cause us uneasiness; much that must be seriously thought out. One thing we cannot do, and that is to put the book away with a satisfied feeling that "this has nothing to do with me." U. H.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

Turkestan Solo. By Ella K. Maillart. (Putnam. 10s. 6d.)

This is a thrilling travel book, written by a woman with the spirit of adventure and determination to succeed which we begin to miss now that adventure is so hard to find and success such a matter of luck. Her observations of Moscow and Soviet rule generally are interesting from a personal, unbiassed point of view; her anecdotes are amusing and her historic descriptions set the reader dreaming of the past with the author. Unlike most stories in the first person singular this one does not jar on the reader in the least, in fact one finishes the book with all one's sympathies on the author's side and the knowledge that one has been satisfied artistically, politically, and emotionally.

M. B.

FIRST CLASS.

Hints on the First Class Test. Girl Guides Association. (6d.)

"A Guide who is content to sit down and be a Second Class Guide is only a *third class girl*," says the Founder. Do we as Guiders do everything in our power to fire the ambition of each Guide in the Company to win the First Class badge? Is it the Company tradition that *everyone* has this aim? Or do we encourage the feeling that the First Class is only possible for the "bright" Guides, and that it's quite *impossible* for the average person?

This is the book to let your Guides read while they are *still working for the Second Class*. If they know exactly what they have to pass the test will lose much of its terror. *Hints on the First Class Test* has just been thoroughly revised. It is only 6d. Wouldn't it be worth

while getting half a dozen copies right away, to share in the patrols? A whole chapter is devoted to the origin of the movement and its development.

Any Guide who conscientiously works through the chapters on judging heights, weights and distances, and practises the various methods, should be ready to pass this part of the test.

Many new recipes and suggestions for equipment have been added to the chapter on the Half Day's Hike.

A section called "How much do you know?" would be useful for checking knowledge.

T. W. M.

A PLAY.

(Continued from page 121, SONGS AND PLAYS.)

Henry VIII at Littlecote. By Cyril Maude. (Published by the Girl Guides Association. 6d.) (No royalty.)

Mr. Cyril Maude has most generously presented this little play to the Girl Guides Association. It is, as the title says, a sketch of King Henry paying an unexpected visit to a lady in the country whose husband lies in the Tower on a charge of *lèse majesté*—no less than the drawing of a disrespectful portrait of his sovereign. But Rosamund, the daughter, has drawn it and does so again in front of the King to prove her words. A very gay, spirited little play for three women and a man. It would go excellently out of doors as a sideshow in a garden fete.

K. S.

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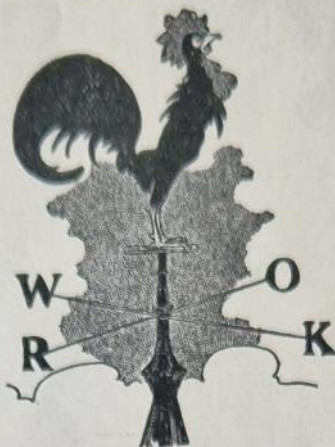
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P.110a

Correspondents are invited to write for help and advice to our Careers Adviser, who will answer questions on this page free of charge.

The name and address of correspondents



should be enclosed as a guarantee of good faith.

Questions should, if possible, be sent in three weeks before the 1st of the month, if the answer is to appear in the next number.

SOCIAL SERVICE (and others).

You can certainly train as a Hospital Almoner in the North of England. There is no need to come to London. Write to the Secretary, The Institute of Hospital Almoners, Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, London, W.C., and ask her for particulars of training schools and hospitals near to your home town. As we stated in our notes of last month there is definitely no guarantee that work will be found for you at the completion of your training, though every possible assistance is given. The course takes on an average just about three years, i.e., two years for the Social Science Certificate and from eleven to fifteen months in hospital, where the practical side of the training is given. Every intending candidate has first to be seen by the Almoners' Council. If she is not considered suitable she will not be allowed to take the training.



J. M.

We advise a course at a College such as Berridge House, The Battersea Polytechnic, or the National Training College of Domestic Subjects, if this is at all possible, with a short time spent afterwards on "au pair" terms on a Hospital Housekeeping staff to learn the practical working of a large institution. This will give you a good start and you ought to be able to get on well in the sort of post on which you have set your heart. We are by no means more interested in what you call the intellectual careers, you will find you require all your previous education and training to help you through this course.

M. E. T.

Would it be possible for the girl about whom you write to take some training in a Children's Home—or, better, to go into a Children's Hospital and take the three years course leading to state registration. A School Matron nowadays is usually a trained nurse, that is in Schools of any standing. With this extra qualification a good post ought to be obtained and as you know, a probationer in a hospital is paid a salary from the time she is accepted for training and signs on for three years. In reply to your other query the work must be of a high standard. If you think it is good enough you should submit samples to certain shops and see if it is accepted.



GUIDER.

We have at least two inquiries in regard to Stewardess on liners every month. Let the girls interested apply to the Steamship Companies and await results. A very good knowledge of domestic work is required. Affairs on board ship are orderly in the extreme. Some nursing training is always required, and on the big important liners nowadays fully trained nurses are employed.

TAWNY OWL.

We are sorry your enquiry was crowded out of the last number. You will certainly have to take some special training at a residential Missionary College and the language of the country to which you are sent must be studied. We advise your writing as soon as possible to the Missionary Society to which you feel attracted, i.e., C.M.S., S.P.G., China Inland, or the L.M.S., and see what their conditions are. You must come up to a certain standard in general education and pass a medical examination before you are even accepted for your probationary period. But certainly apply.

M. K. B.

We advise application to the Chelsea Polytechnic, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. There is an evening course there of one year, where the fees range from £1 to £3. Complete courses are given for the dispenser's examination of the Society of Apothecaries, and for the Preliminary and Qualifying and Ph.C. examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, apply to the Secretary.

CAPTAIN.

For full particulars with regard to training in library work apply to the Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Street, W.C.1. The University of London gives a full time diploma course, i.e., two years and experience in a library as a paid assistant is necessary before the diploma is awarded. Posts are not very plentiful for women even to-day. Salaries for the trained librarian are not so high as they ought to be when one considers the length of time spent in training.

M. K. K.

Why not enter a Nursery Training College now and take a training at once in the care of babies and tiny children. The course is usually one year in length and the fees vary from £1 rs. to £2 2s. a week. We can recommend several excellent Schools. When you have done this out of the money you mention, then earn your living for a while and take up Midwifery later. For a nurse not State registered the training is one year. You will find yourself in a better position, however, for the sort of midwifery practice you desire if you can make up your mind to take the ordinary hospital training against which you seem to have set your mind. However, try the Nursery nursing first. You will have babies in plenty to look after, and you may decide to make that your life work.

CAREERS ADVISER.



A NEW CAREER FOR GIRLS

This School has been founded to train girls in a fresh and as yet uncrowded field of work. Electrical Science in its Domestic and Public Branches is a new, well-paid profession for women, and those who seize this opportunity to learn its application to modern usages are equipped with a specialised knowledge.

LEADING TO WELL-SALARIED POSTS

Parents and Guardians especially who are looking for an inexpensive course which will provide a pleasant and lucrative occupation for their girls should write for particulars and advice from the Principal,

The LONDON SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL DOMESTIC SCIENCE Ltd.
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Training School for Nurses.

(Approved by the General Nursing Council.)

Preliminary Training Course. Successful candidates pass into the Nursing School, where facilities for excellent practical experience are afforded. Theoretical instruction continues throughout the course, lectures being given by the Honorary Staff (lecturers at the University of Birmingham), and the Sister Tutors. Candidates are required to produce evidence of a good general education.

Wanted, girls of 17 as Nursery Probationers for 1 year, with a view to being recommended for General Training. Apply The Matron, Mothers' Hospital, London, E.5.

ST. THOMAS'S BABIES DIETETIC HOSTEL and NURSERY TRAINING COLLEGE, Prince's Road, S.E.11.
One year's Course for educated girls in care of babies to three years. Truby King methods.

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A.N.T.C., 12 months' course. Bursaries obtainable. Resident children. Apply Honorary Secretary.

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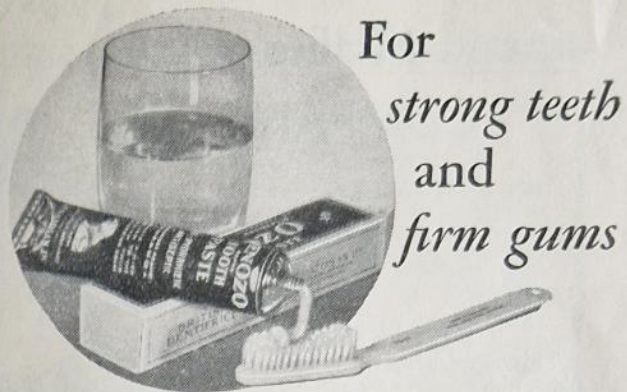
KENT & SUSSEX HOSPITAL, TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Training School for Nurses. There are several immediate vacancies for suitable candidates, who must be strong and well educated. Aged 18-30. Lectures given by Honorary Medical Staff and Sister Tutor. Apply Matron.

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THE COMPANY

GAME FOR A MEMORY TEST.

This game, or test, we play quite a lot in a Swiss Ranger company, but it could also be played with Guides, and would be helpful to those working for 1st Class.

The Captain makes a series of cards, about 12 by 8 ins., on which are painted coloured shapes. Ex: a red triangle, and a blue circle with a yellow border, and a green dot in the middle.

(Not more than 3 shapes to each card should be used.) Any number of cards can be made. The more the better.

She then takes, say, 12, and holds each up in turn for a quarter of a minute. The Guides look at it, and after she has taken it down, they have a quarter of a minute to write what was on the card, colour and shape before she holds up the next.

This game can be played in patrols or individually, and though it sounds easy, it really is very hard to remember accurately what is on the cards.

BLIND TREASURES.

Formation.—Patrols in files, members as far apart as possible. A number of treasures on the ground parallel to the patrol file. One member is blindfold and she has to find all the treasures by the verbal directions of the others who may not move from their allotted place once the whistle has sounded.

Points.—The patrol wins whose blindfold member finds all the treasures and takes them to captain first.



SCRAP BOOK

*When the Song-Thrush is
ready to laugh
Ye'll hear the Woodlark
an' the Wheatear an'
the Chaff.*—Old Rhyme.

The Woodlark, the Chiff-Chaff, and the rest all are heralds of March. But as we identify certain birds with certain seasons and certain qualities—as the Swallow with April, and the Cuckoo with May, and the Dove with peace—so we have come to think of the Mavis and the Merle, but, above all, of the Skylark as the true heralds of March, the month when the Flutes of Pan sound from land's end to land's end, for all that tempest and flood, sleet and the polar blast and bitter wind of the east, may ravage the coverts of the winged clans.

The Silence of Amor.
Fiona Macleod.

TEAM GAME.

Required.—Same number of poles as patrols. Patrols stand in file at one end of the room, except one guide from each, who stands opposite her patrol at the other end with a pole in her hand, arm outstretched. Each guide runs up in turn, and taking hold of the pole (while the other guide is still holding it) goes round it 3 times, then runs to the end of the patrol. The last guide who has been holding it, takes the pole from the guide have done.

ANNIVERSARIES.

March 1st. St. David's Day.
" 5th. Shrove Tuesday.
" 6th. Michael Angelo born 1474.
Ash Wednesday.
" 17th. St. Patrick's Day.
" 18th. Princess Louise born 1848.



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Along the Roman Roads

By G. M. BOUMPHREY. Illustrated. 4s. 6d.

the author, while describing where and how to find the roads to-day, makes them come alive with the life of Britain in Roman days. Excellent maps and illustrations are included, and the book tells how long each walk will take and the distance to be covered from point to point. A book for all who enjoy walking and exploring.

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Stories and Legends of St. George of England, St. David of Wales, St. Andrew of Scotland and St. Patrick of Ireland.

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"SHOULD BE PLAYED BY EVERY COMPANY IN THE COUNTRY."

"Lady Barbara's Party," 4d. (or "The Haunted Castle"), introducing a Charade and a Brownie Display. (A jolly play.)

Also SHADOW PLAYS

Ug-Ug the Ogre, 1/-; King Canoodlum, 1/-. The two Funniest Shadow Plays in existence. A striking Novelty for Guides. Played by your own shadows. No words, scenery or "costume." Just a lamp and a sheet.

No royalties, except for a public performance, when a small fee is payable. See Books. Obtainable from Headquarters

HEAD- QUARTERS



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FOXLEASE

Training Weeks have been re-named as follows:—

Guide Weeks	... Guide Training.
Ranger Weeks	... Ranger Training.
Brownie Weeks	... Brownie Training.
General Weeks	... Covering Guide, Ranger and Brownie Training.

Refresher Weeks (for those who have already been to an ordinary training)

To include such subjects as Knotting and Splicing; Rangers; Brownies; Woodcraft (i.e., Stalking and tracking, observation); Wide games, involving the use of signalling; outdoor work (for town and country Guides); practice in emergencies; First Class; and any other subject asked for beforehand.

Elementary Weeks For Guiders of little experience.

DATES.

March 1-8. Ranger Training.
March 12-19. Guide Training.
March 22-29. Brownie Training.
April 5-12. Diploma'd Guiders' Conference (for Blue Cord Diploma'd Guiders only. See special notice).
April 18-23. Guide Training Week-end. (Easter.)
April 26-May 3. Woodcraft Training.
May 7-14. Guide Training. (Elementary.)
May 17-24. Brownie Training.
May 28-June 4. Guide Training.
June 7-14. Guide Training. (Whitsun.)
June 18-25. Ranger Training.
June 28-July 5. General Training for Commissioners and Guiders.
July 9-16. Training and Testing in First Class.
July 19-26. Prospective Diploma'd Guiders.
July 30-August 6. Guide Training. (Bank Holiday.)
August 9-16. Guide Training.
August 20-27. Ranger Training.
August 30-September 6. Brownie Training.
September 10-17. Refresher Training.
September 20-27. Guide Training.
October 4-8. County Camp Advisers' Conference.
October 11-15. Extension Conference.
October 21-26. General Training. (Commissioners.)
October 29-November 5. Guide Training.
November 8-15. Ranger Training.
November 19-26. Brownie Training.
November 29-December 6. Guide Training.

Weekly.	Fees.
Single rooms	... £2 10 0
Double rooms	... 2 0 0
Shared rooms	... 1 10 0
Week-ends. (Per day.)	
Single rooms	... 7 6
Double rooms	... 6 0
Shared rooms	... 5 0

Guiders who have been before and again wish to attend a Training Week are urged to apply as there are still vacancies.
Cars may be garaged at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night.

APPLICATIONS.

All Training Weeks printed above the line are open for bookings immediately, but no applications will yet be considered for weeks below the line as these are still liable to alteration.

All applications for a Training Course should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit

of 5s. which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course.

Guiders who have booked places for training weeks are asked to notify the Secretary as soon as they find that they are unable to come.

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

GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

(a) Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training course at Foxlease or Waddow on account of train fare, the following reductions may be obtained:—

For return fare exceeding £2, a grant of 5s. will be made.

For return fare exceeding £3, a grant of 10s. will be made.

For return fare exceeding £5, a grant of £1 will be made.

(b) When a Guider, wishing to go to a particular type of training week, finds that no such week is available at a time possible for her at the training centre nearest to her home, but is available at the other training centre, the difference between the two fares may be refunded by Headquarters.

In either case the application for rebate should be made through the Guider's Commissioner.

GUIDERS, PLEASE NOTE.

Will Guiders please note that free places are available at both Foxlease and Waddow between October and April. Application should be made through the County Secretary, to the Secretary.

DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS' CONFERENCE.

The Diploma'd Guiders' Conference in 1935 will be from April 5th-12th, at Foxlease. This year it will be for Blue Cord Diploma'd Guiders only, and will take the form of a Training week instead of the usual conference. There will be an inclusive charge of £3 per head, which will include railway fare. All applications must be made before March 29th.

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 charge for the cottage is 3½ guineas per week in summer, and 3 guineas per week from October to March.

The "Link," which is the bungalow furnished by America, contains three bedrooms, a sitting-room, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the "Link" is £2 2s. per week.

These charges include light, coal and oil. Guiders cook and cater for themselves entirely, although, if necessary, a woman can be engaged to cater, cook and clean at the rate of 30s. per head per week, or merely to cook and clean at the rate of 9d. per hour, in addition to the above charges.

A charge of 5s. deposit fee is made for booking the cottages, and this is forfeited should the booking be cancelled. 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 Cottages to wear uniform. Any enquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Foxlease.

FOXLEASE GARDENS.

FOR SALE.—Sweet Pea plants at 6s. per 100; Cyclamen seedlings at 2s. per doz.; Chrysanthemums (early and late flowering rooted plants) at 3s. per doz.; Dahlias, bedding varieties, at 6s. to 10s. per doz. All named varieties. Please apply now for plants ready in March and April, to the Head Gardener, Foxlease Gardens.

CAMPING.

All applications for camp sites at Foxlease must be sent in through the Guider's District Camp Adviser, to the Secretary, Foxlease, as soon as possible. No camps of over 50 may be held.

PRESENTS.

Donations: (a) Prospective Eagle Owl Week (January 8-15); (b) Guide Training Week (January 18-25); (c) N.W. Liverpool Division (for Liverpool Room); Book, Miss Binnie (Essex).

HEAD- QUARTERS



Waddow

TRAINING SCHOOLS

WADDOW

Guiders who have booked places for training weeks are asked to notify the Secretary as soon as they find that they are unable to come.

Training weeks have been re-named as follows:—

Guide Weeks	...	Guide Training.
Ranger Weeks	...	Ranger Training.
Brownie Weeks	...	Brownie Training.
General Weeks	...	Covering Guide, Ranger and Brownie Training.

Refresher Weeks (for those who have already been to an ordinary training)

To include such subjects as Knotting and Splicing; Rangers; Brownies; Woodcraft (i.e., Stalking and tracking, observation); Wide games, involving the use of signalling; outdoor work for town and country Guides; Practice in emergencies; First Class; and any other subject asked for beforehand.

Elementary Weeks ... For Guiders of little experience.

DATES.

March 5-12. Brownie Training.
March 15-19. Guide Week-end.
March 22-26. Guide Week-end.
March 29—April 1. Guide Week-end.
April 9-16. Guide Training.
April 18-23. Guide Week-end. (Easter.)
April 26-30. Woodcraft Week-end.
May 3-10. Brownie Training.
May 14-21. Guide Training.
May 24-28. Scottish Diploma'd Guiders' Conference.
May 31—June 4. Guide Week-end.
June 7-14. Refresher Training.
June 21-25. Woodcraft Week-end.
June 28—July 2. Brownie Week-end.

July 12-15. Ranger Week-end.
July 19-23. Guide Training.
July 26-30. Guide Week-end.
August 2-9. Brownie Training.
August 13-20. General Training.
August 23-30. Guide Training.
September 3-10. General Training for School Guiders.
September 13-20. Ranger Training.
September 27—October 1. Commissioners' Week-end.
October 4-11. Prospective Diploma'd Guiders.
October 15-22. Guide Training.
October 25—November 1. Brownie Training.
November 8-12. Guide Week-end.
November 15-19. First Class Training.
November 22-29. Guide Training.

FEES.

Weekly.

Single rooms	...	...	...	...	...	£2 10 0
Double rooms	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
Shared rooms	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0

Week-ends.

Single Room—7s. 6d. a day } Extra meals: Breakfast 1s. 6d.,
Double Rooms—6s. a day } Lunch 2s., Tea 6d., Supper
Shared Rooms—5s. a day } 1s. 6d.

Cars may be garaged at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night.

APPLICATIONS.

All training weeks printed above the line are open for bookings immediately, but no applications will yet be considered for weeks below the line as these are still liable to alteration.

All applications for a training course should be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, and must be accompanied by full name and address of each applicant, together with a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course.

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

GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

(a) Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training course at Foxlease or Waddow on account of train fare, the following reductions may be obtained:—

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For return fare exceeding £3, a grant of 10s. will be made.
For return fare exceeding £5, a grant of £1 will be made.

(b) In cases where a Guider, who wants to go to a particular type of training week, finds that no such week is available at a time possible for her at the training centre nearest to her home, but is available at the other training centre, the difference between the two fares may be refunded by Headquarters.

In either case the application for rebate should be made through the Guider's Commissioner.

WADDOW FARM.

The cottage at Waddow will be let by the week to Guiders requiring a holiday. It contains two double bedrooms and two single, a sitting-room, two bathrooms and kitchen. The charge for two people is £2 2s. a week (for one bathroom, sitting room, kitchen and two bedrooms). For three or more Guiders, £3 13s. 6d. a week and for others £4 4s. a week. The week-end charges are £1 5s. for two people and £2 2s. for three or more.

These charges include light and coal. Guiders cater and cook for themselves, but the gardener's wife is willing to board them for about 30s. per head if required. Applications, with 5s. deposit, should be made to the Secretary. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Waddow by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night.

CAMP SITES.

Applications for camp sites, giving dates and approximate numbers and with a booking fee of 2s. 6d., should be sent to the Secretary. Waddow has four camp sites with drinking water laid on. The North Riding, Canada and Cragg Wood sites include a permanent shelter and sanitation. The usual permission forms are necessary.

GUIDERS, PLEASE NOTE.

Will Guiders please note that free places are available at both Foxlease and Waddow between October and April. Application should be made in the usual way.

PRESENTS.

Picture, 1st and 2nd Cheadle Hulme Coys.; Donation, Farmworth Local Association; Curtains, bedspreads, covers to eider-downs, waste-paper basket and re-decoration for Liverpool North, Liverpool North; Subscription to *Punch*, Miss D. Watson (Durham); Loose covers for Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire; Donation for Liverpool North West, Liverpool North West.



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, 17-19, 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 Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.
THE GUIDER is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4½d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 4/6. Foreign and Colonial, 4/6 post free.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

Held on Tuesday, February 19th, 1935.

PRESENT :—

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, G.B.E. (Chair.)
Mrs. Percy Birley.
Mrs. Bowlby.
Lady Butler.
Miss Dillon.
Sir Percy Everett.
Lady Thomas.
The Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, O.B.E.

By Invitation.

Miss Allan.
The Lady Blythwood.
Miss Bray.
Mrs. Crichton Miller.
Mrs. Houston Craufurd.
The Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe.
Mrs. Monteith.
The Lady Delia Peel.
Lady Read.

In Attendance.

Miss Montgomery.

The following appointments were made :—

Miss V. Syngé, Assistant Commissioner for Training.
Miss Lidbury as Diocesan Head of G.F.S. Guides for the Diocese of Bath and Wells in the place of Miss Trevelyan (resigned).
Miss Barbara Birley as Diocesan Head of G.F.S. Guides for the Diocese of Manchester in the place of Mrs. Paton Williams (resigned).
Miss M. Paterson as Area Director for the Y.W.C.A. of Great Britain (Scottish Division) in the place of Miss Crerar (resigned).

The following appointments were made to date as from the 1st April :—

Miss M. Knight as Great Brown Owl in the place of Miss Rhys Davids (resigned).
Miss Orwin, Post Guide Secretary in the place of Miss Britton (resigned).
Mrs. Douglas Thompson, Secretary for Deaf Companies in the place of Miss J. Gibsons (resigned).
Miss J. Gibsons, Assistant Secretary for Mentally Defective Companies.

It was reported that the Hon. Mrs. Copland Griffiths had been elected Chairman of the Catholic Advisory Council in the place of Mrs. Julian Strode (resigned).

The position of the various Petitions against certain Parliamentary Bills was reported.

Preliminary plans were discussed for the National Service for Guides to be held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on June 23rd.

Two amendments to the Scottish Constitution were approved.

It was agreed that the Medal of Merit should be awarded for good service to the Movement as well as for gallantry.

It was agreed that the Badge of Fortitude should be awarded in suitable cases over the age of 16 in place of the Certificate of Merit, but that in these cases it should not be worn in uniform on return to normal life.

It was also agreed that the paragraph in the *Book of Rules* dealing with the Badge of Fortitude be deleted from the Extension chapter and included with the "Awards."

The reports of the General Purposes Committee and the Training and Camping Committee were considered.

Routine and financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting was fixed for Tuesday, March 12th, at 2.30 p.m.

AWARDS

Silver Fish.

Mrs. Eastley, Provincial Commissioner, Bombay, India.
"Excellent Service to the Movement."

Silver Cross.

Brownie Second Daphne Frith, 1st Potton Pack.

A number of children were playing on September 12th, 1934, in the Brook Meadow, Potton, adjoining the Gasworks. Daphne Frith, a Brownie aged 10, and a Brownie recruit, Hilary Norman, aged 8, were among them, and Hilary was running round the low wall which surrounds the gasometer. She slipped and fell between the gasometer and the wall into about 7½ feet of water.

The water is continually moving and there was danger of her being sucked into the gasometer, but Daphne, acting with great promptitude, caught one of her hands, and, with difficulty, pulled her out. Daphne was in danger of falling in herself as the weight of Hilary's wet clothes made it extremely hard for a child of Daphne's age to lift her from the water alone. Daphne, by her presence of mind and courage, undoubtedly saved Hilary's life and is to be congratulated on her quick and sensible action.

Blue Cord Diploma.

Miss E. Baker, of Ceylon.

Gold Cords.

Cadet E. Beatty, 5th Wokingham.
Ranger Patrol Leader Grace Pett, 1st Brockley.
Ranger Joyce Adams, 1st Sheppey Divisional Rangers.
Ranger Evelyn Brown, 12th Worthing.
Ranger Elizabeth Knight, 12th Worthing.
Ranger Nest Mackintosh, St. Margaret's Rangers, Edinburgh.
Ex-Patrol Leader Betty Crouch, 43rd A Bristol Company.
Patrol Leader Dorothy Dalton, 4th South Deptford.
Patrol Leader Peggy Harrop, 1st Cheshire Lones.
Patrol Leader May Warner, 1st Acton.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

BUXTON CONFERENCE.

APRIL 1ST—5TH, 1935.

Owing to the large number of names received for the above Conference applicants can now only be put on the waiting list.

It would be a great help if any people who have sent in their names and are obliged to cancel, will let the secretary know *by return*.

Conference Secretary, to whom all communications should be sent :—Miss Gardener, Wallfields House, Hertford, Herts.

At the conference it is proposed to have a number of files, schemes of work, etc., on show, such as :—

District or Division Registers.
Original Schemes for Moneymaking.
Programme of a year's work in District or Division.
Commissioners Own Memoranda in dealings with Districts or Divisions.
Schemes for Rallies and Competitions, etc.
Schemes for Training.
Patrol Leaders Association and Conference Programmes.
Camping Ideas, etc., etc.

Commissioners who have any of the above or other suggestions which they think might be of interest to other, particularly new, Commissioners or Secretaries, are asked to communicate with Miss Warren, Coombe End, Shere, Surrey.

All exhibits must have name and address of sender *firmly attached*, so that they may be returned.

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL TRAINING.

1ST-10TH AUGUST, 1935.

An International General Training will be held at Our Chalet, Adelboden, from August 1st-10th, this year.

Guiders are asked to remember that to take part in an International Training is a privilege. These trainings should not be considered as superior to trainings held in the Guider's home country, and they do not in any way raise the status of the trainee on her return home.

Guiders applying to attend the Training must do so with their Commissioner's approval. It rests with the Commissioner to decide whether the Guider is one who is capable of profiting fully by what she learns at the Training. No Guider should attend such a Training merely with the idea of enjoyment.

Information about the Training in August may be obtained from the Director of the World Bureau, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road. A form will then be sent to the applicant, which, when completed, must be returned to the General Secretary, Imperial Headquarters. It will then be sent on to the World Bureau.

Booking and Training fee, £1 per trainee. The booking fee of Swiss Francs 4.00 will be deducted from the charges at The Chalet.

ROUMANIAN INTERNATIONAL CAMP.

The Roumanian Girl Guides are holding their first International camp this year, from August 8th-25th, in the mountains, two hours' journey from Bucharest. They very much hope to welcome some English Guiders among their Guests.

The Camp fee will be 2s. a day. Return Fare to Bucharest, third class, approximately £18.

Applications to be sent, with stamped envelope and recommendation from Commissioner, to Miss B. Maunsell, 28, Gloucester Terrace, London, W.2.

FIRELIGHTING IN THE NEW FOREST.

Hike fires are not allowed in the New Forest except on certain sites, and under certain conditions, both specified by the Deputy Surveyor, and a permit from the C.A. of the district concerned is essential in all cases, and these are only issued to holders of the Campers' Licence, or to Guiders who have passed the First Class hiking test. Application for these permits and a copy of the Deputy Surveyor's "conditions" must be made a full week before the intended hike, to the C.A. of the district concerned, as before the C.A. signs the permit it must have the signature of the Guider's own C.A. and Commissioner.

ALTERATIONS TO RULES

Rule 14. Local Associations.

Para (b). Line 1. Delete the words "... of the Committee ..." and transfer this paragraph as para. (d) under Rule 13.

Rule 41. Extension Branch.

Camping. Para. (a). To be amended as follows: "The form for an Extension camp or holiday should be sent via the Local Commissioner and Camp Adviser to the County Extension Secretary and to the Commissioner for Extensions through the Section Secretary at Headquarters for permission and signature."

Para. (b). Line 3. After "... an ordinary camp or holiday" add "and a doctor's certificate must be obtained."

Rule 44. Page 123.

Diplomas. Para. 2. After "All Diplomas must be returned ..." with-drawal" add "Diploma'd Guiders are expected to keep themselves up to date by attending the Diploma'd Guiders' Conference or some other equivalent approved by the Training Committee, at least once in every three years. They must also continue to be active Guiders of a company."

Red Cord.

(a) Insert "full" before Blue Cord.

(c) After "As soon as ..." Commissioner for Training" delete "At the same time sending a copy of the report to the County Commissioner of the Guider concerned."

(e) Add "During which the candidate will demonstrate her ability, to arrange training, to give good training sessions herself, and to make a speech lasting 10 to 15 minutes."

Page 124. (f) For "This entitles ..." in her own area" substitute "This entitles ... in her own County."

Page 125. Qualifications. Para. (4) (c). Delete and substitute: "Sick Nurse and Ambulance Badge or their equivalent, renewed within the last two years."

Para. (5). Delete.

Para. (6). To be divided into A and B as follows:—"Shall have done her best:—"

(a) To gain experience in the various branches of Guide work, such as Rangers, Lones, Extensions and Brownies, by visiting companies and packs, and by attending Training Days and Conferences.

(b) To have widened her knowledge of Social work."

Final Test.

1. As at present.

2. To read: During the Test the candidate will be expected:—

(a) To take a Guiders' Training lasting two hours.

(b) To take sessions on Woodcraft, the Patrol System, Drill, Games, Test work and to show a knowledge of the Brownie, Ranger and other Branches.

(c) To run a Camp Fire.

(d) To take the Chair at an Open Session.

For further details see "Hints on the Blue Cord Test" obtainable at Headquarters.

3. She will also be required to write a paper testing her understanding of the general principles of Guiding, and her knowledge of Guide, Ranger and Brownie work.

On gaining her Blue Cord Diploma a Guider is qualified to train other Guiders in her own County in Guide activities. When she has had six months' practical experience with a Brownie Pack and/or a Ranger Company, and her training of Guiders in Brownie and/or Ranger work has been approved, she is qualified to take Brownie and/or Ranger sessions at a General Training.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

Child Nurse Badge (Guide).

Classes 1 to 5 as at present.

Class 6. Add "... and bring objects to amuse a child of 2-5."

Add the following new clause after 4: "Know how to avoid everyday accidents to children, particularly in the home."

Nurse Badge (Ranger).

Paras. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 as at present.

Para 7. Delete and substitute—"Know signs of fever in a baby."

Paras. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 as at present.

Add the following to last paragraph:

"(A Ranger holding Laundress and Needlewoman is exempt from this clause.)"

Artist Badge (Guide).

Para (b), line 2. Delete "... the subject to be chosen by the Guide."

Substitute "... the object to be selected by the examiner."

Athlete Badge.

The two badges—Athlete and Sportsman—to be combined under one, to be called "Athlete," with the following syllabus:—

1. Have an easy upright carriage and be able to walk and run well.

2. Show proficiency in two of the following, and a knowledge of the rules, one to be taken from each group:

(a) Rounders, tennis, cricket, badminton, stoolball, golf.

(b) Hockey, lacrosse, netball (or basket ball), "Touch and Pass."

(30 yards in 24 seconds.)

N.B.—Swimming Knowledge of two strokes.

Able to dive.

may be substituted for any one game in Group (a).

3. Throw a cricket ball or rounders ball in good style, 75 feet.

4. Play a stalking game.

5. Jump 3 feet in height with good style (stick should be used) or run 100 yards in 15 seconds.

6. Skip (a) for one minute continuously

(b) showing four steps accurately, not necessarily continuously.

7. Take a three mile walk in 1½ hours and arrive back in good condition, or Follow up a half-mile track in reasonable time.

The test for Guides over 16 years would be altered in:—

3. Length of throw—85 feet.

5. Height of jump—3 ft. 4 inches.

Time for 100 yards—13 seconds.

6. Skipping. (b) Show six steps.

7. Walk four miles in 1½ hours.

NOTE:—Guides who qualify for this badge before they are 16 years old, must take the test again after they are 16 if they wish to hold it.

Gymnast Badge.

The syllabus to be revised to read as follows:—

Under 16.

1. Have a good upright carriage and walk and run well.

2. Perform to command a table of free-standing exercises. (This may be according to Swedish or British system, and may include exercises with club-swinging.)

3. Be able to jump 3 feet high in good style.

4. Be able to climb a rope in good style.

5. Be able to walk along a balance bar with good posture at hip height.

6. Be able to do either:—

(a) Sideways travelling along a bar, or

(b) Somersaults over and back between two ropes.

7. Be able to do three of the following, one from each section:—

(a) Horse. Quick squat, slow squat, knee spring.

(b) Box. Bunny vault, fence vault.

(c) Somersault (on mat), cartwheel.

16 years and over.

1. Have a good upright carriage and walk and run well.

2. Perform to command a table of free-standing exercises. (This may be according to the Swedish or British system, and may include exercises with club-swinging.)

3. Be able to jump 3 ft. 3 in. in good style.

4. Be able to climb a rope in good style.

5. Be able to walk along a balance bar with good posture at hip height, and do one exercise standing on the bar.

6. Be able to do one of the following:—

(a) Backward travelling (bar).

(b) Rotatory travelling (bar).

(c) Under and over somersaults (bar).

7. Be able to do three of the following, one from each section:—

(a) Horse. Screw, flank, backward squat.

(b) Box. Fence, front, long fly.

(c) Handstand (with support), cartwheel.

NOTE:—Guides who qualify for this badge under 16 years old must take it again after they are 16 years if they wish to hold it. The examiner should be a qualified gymnast, and whenever possible a woman.

Domestic Service Badge.

1. This syllabus to be re-arranged and slightly amended as follows:—

Demonstrate: sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, washing-up kitchen and table utensils.

2. Clean and polish the floor, brasses, copper, knives, silver, windows and furniture; clean boots, blacklead and clean fireplace or clean a gas cooker; lay and light a fire.

3. Lay a table correctly for a meal and wait on two persons, quietly and neatly, at a pretended dinner.

4. Know how to use a telephone, or look out connections in a timetable for railway or bus.
5. Have turned out a room properly. Remove stains from a carpet and candle grease from upholstery.

Photographer (Guide).

Para. 1, line 2. After "... herself" add "three of which should be enlargements."

Rifle Shot Badge.

This syllabus to be revised to read as follows:

1. Fire any one of the six alternative tests three times, either concurrently or preferably on different dates, and on each occasion obtain not less than the minimum score indicated.
Edge of shot hole nearest to centre of target to decide value of hit.
Small Bore Rifle (.22-inch). Any single loading type, any sights except telescopic; position prone; sling may be used. Twenty shots at two cards at any of the following ranges:

Test.	Distance. Yards.	Minimum Score.	Targets.
1	100	130	S.M.R.C. Match
2	50	140	do.
3	25	150	do.
4	20	150	do.
5	15	150	do.

Air Rifle (.177-inch). Any single loading type; position standing or prone, sling may be used. Twenty shots at two cards at the following range:

Test.	Distance. Yards.	Minimum Score.	Targets.
6	6	150	S.M.R.C. 5-Bull Air Rifle.

NOTE.—When using air rifles care must be taken to fix the targets so that the pellets do not rebound to the danger of the firer's eyes.

2. Know the usual safety-first rules for rifle shooting and have an elementary knowledge of the action, and adjust the essential parts, which are liable to work loose.
3. Know and have noted the sight reading for various standard ranges and have a knowledge of the flight of the bullet and its damaging power.
4. Demonstrate how to clean the rifle.

NOTE TO EXAMINER. The candidate must adjust her sights herself, the sights previously having been altered off the centre of the bullseye. After adjusting her sights, the candidate should be allowed not more than ten sighting shots.

Toy-maker (Guide).

This syllabus to be revised to read as follows:

"Make a toy and do two of the following:

- (a) Make two different animals of some soft material, or one animal and one rag doll, the face to be painted or embroidered.
- (b) Make two different vehicles with movable wheels, from wood, cork, or other material.
- (c) Alter the word "crewel" to "wool" in present paragraph.
- (d) (e) and (f) as at present.
- (g) Make a model farmyard, doll's house or Noah's Ark.

Writer Badge (Guide).

Clauses 3 and 4 to be combined as Clause 3, with the word "or" inserted before "... write a letter to a friend. . . ."

Swimmer Badge.

Para. 6. After "five feet" add "and carry it to the side, swimming on the back, a distance not less than ten yards."

Add new para. 9:

"Put on a lifebuoy in the water. (An inflated inner tube may be used.)"

Life Saver Badge.

Para. 3. Add:—"In each of the three methods the subject should be carried 20 yards."

Para. 4. After "... five feet" add "... and carry it to the side, swimming on the back, a distance of not less than 10 yards."

Para. 5. Delete:—"... and throw a life-line." Add after "lifebuoy"—"

"... (an inflated inner tube may be used)."

NOTE:—Delete last two lines and substitute the following:—"Holders of the Bronze Medalion of the Royal Life Saving Society (renewed within 5 years) may be granted the Life Saver Badge, providing they can swim in clothes and put on a lifebuoy in accordance with paras. 3 & 5 above."

Naturalist (Guide), and Nature Lover (Ranger).

These syllabi to be revised to read as follows:

Naturalist (Guide)—

1. Watch a given area for three months (or one school term) making notes of everything she discovers about its flora and fauna, and do her best to preserve wild life.
2. Demonstrate how to stalk wild animals.
3. Make a collection of natural specimens and know something about them (e.g., seaweeds, feathers, flowers, barks of trees).
4. Do one of the following:
 - (a) Name 40 different animals, insects, reptiles, or birds in a museum or zoological garden. Give particulars from observation of lives and habits of five of them.
 - (b) Make coloured drawings from life of 20 flowers or 12 animals or birds, with notes of date, place and habits of each.
 - (c) Point out 15 trees, describe their leaves, winter twigs, flowers, fruit. Know their uses to campers and hikers.
 - (d) Show six plaster casts of tracks taken by herself and know something of the habits of the animals or birds that made them.
 - (e) Know how seeds are distributed, plants climb, plants protect themselves and flowers are pollinated.

Nature Lover (Ranger).

1. Keep a nature diary for three months, containing not less than 60 entries.

2. Recognise 15 birds in the field, by appearance and call notes, know their haunts, nests and habits;

or
Be able to recognise 80 different plants, know their habitat at flowering season, and method of seed dispersal;

or
Keep a weather chart for a month, and know something of clouds and what they portend;

or
Take six photographs of wild animals or birds from life, and have a general knowledge of their life and habits;

or
Know the four constellations grouped round the Pole Star, and their relative positions in December, March, June and September, and know six other constellations visible in winter and six visible in summer.

3. Know 15 trees by their leaves, flowers, fruit and twigs; recognise them at 50 yards distance, and know the uses of their wood.
4. At examination explore a given area (not previously studied) and say what creatures appear to live in it.

For Town Rangers only—
Where circumstances make Section 4 impossible, this may be omitted and an extra section under No. 2 substituted.

Needlewoman (Guide).

Para. 2. After "... by herself" add "... in her own free time . . ."

To end of paragraph add—

"NOTE.—The pattern from which the garment has been made should be brought to the examination."

Para. 3. To be re-worded as follows:

"Know how to make buttonholes, set gathers into a band or bind an edge, patch in cotton material, patterned print, and flannel or woven material, darn a worn stocking or sock, and demonstrate at least two of these at the examination."

Explorer Badge. (Ranger.)

The Note at beginning of this new syllabus to be amended as follows:—

"NOTE.—The C.C.A. (who is responsible for testing the candidate) must be consulted, through the usual channels, before a Ranger may enter for this badge."

Folk Dancer Badge. (Guide and Ranger.)

The first paragraph of both syllabi to be amended as follows:—

"The dancer should be able to perform any dances from the following list, as selected by the examiner, in any place in the set:—"

Nursing Handmaid Badge.

This badge to be abolished.

Decorative Needlecraft (Guide).

That a new badge be instituted, with the following syllabus:—

A Guide should submit two specimens (not replicas) in one section, or do two sections. The design used must not be bought or traced but built up from the stitches. Understanding of the scope of the stitches used must be shown, and each piece of work should be complete and well finished. It is essential for the materials used to be suitable for the work and its stitchery.

Section A.

Build up a simple border from any two of the following stitches—button-hole, chain, darning, featherstitch, or coral, French knots, herringbone, stem stitch* or their equivalents, and make a motif to match the border; or if a garment is being made, cover a button mould with the material and decorate to harmonise with the border. "Play" with the stitches is to be aimed at, not mere repetition.

Section B.

Work a strip and a motif or corner in any of the following:—(1) Drawn thread work, (2) Pulled work, (3) Needleweaving, (4) "Hardanger," (5) Counted thread work with square or openstitch or satinstitch patterns, (6) Cut work ("Punto tagliato") or their equivalents and/or a sampler representative of a number of these stitches. This should show both borders and motifs, also some variety of "play" in the use of the stitches.

Section C.

Show ornament (both border and motifs) worked in (1) Cross stitch or (2) Tent stitch and/or (3) Double running (line stroke or "Holbein" stitch). The designs used may be either original or based on traditional patterns. The work may take the form of a sampler with a running border with corners, name and date.

Section D.

a. Build up in appliqué a design of various materials plain or patterned to give a decorative effect. The edges to be couched or suitably fixed; or b. Build up a border and motifs of cords, braids, etc., and in either case (a and b) work at least two interlacing letters either in appliqué material or in braid cord or metal thread.

Section E.

Build up a simple quilting design and work it in running, backstitch or chainstitch. Show how to build designs from using the curves and lines of plates, glasses, etc., in the traditional way.

Section F.

Smock a child's dress, or its equivalent, showing knowledge of the grouping of stitches including rope, basket and chevron. Add decoration of feather-stitching.

* These stitches are those from which a Brownie chooses for her needlework test.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS SHOP.

The shop at 12, Melville Street, Edinburgh, is now open till 6 p.m. every weekday except Tuesday, when it is open till 7.30 p.m., closing on Saturdays at 1 p.m. as usual.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS.

Everyone connected with Guiding in Scotland is requested to write for all requirements to the Secretary, Scottish Headquarters, 12, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

Our Cover photograph—*Initiation*—was taken by Miss Marion Crowdy, Swindon, Wilts.

CAMP ADVISERS LIST.

ALTERATIONS.

LONDON COUNTY.

SHOREDITCH DIVISION. CAMP RECORDER.—Miss Cushnie, 70, Morton Road Canonbury, N.I.

RESIGNATION.

FULHAM DIVISION.—Miss Short, 9, Ravenslea Road, S.W.12.

CORRECTIONS.

EAST WANDSWORTH DIVISION (CLAPHAM DISTRICT).—Miss Peach, 72, Cambridge Mansions, S.W.11, not S.W.4.

SUSSEX.

ANTON AND LITTLEHAMPTON.—Miss Pinnin should read Miss Pinchin, Hedge End, Rustington.

NORTHERN AREA.

S.E. LANCs.:

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE DIVISION.—CAMP RECORDER, Miss L. Bromley, Lyndhurst, Smallshaw, Ashton-under-Lyne.

ROCHDALE DIVISION. CAMP RECORDER, Mrs. Lafone, West View, Radcliffe, nr. Manchester.

RESIGNED.—Miss Clark, Audenshaw, M.C. for Ashton-under-Lyne.

SCOTLAND.

AREA REPRESENTATIVE C.C.A.'s:—

NORTH-EAST.—Miss Welsh, Morayshire.

EAST.—Miss Bonar, Midlothian.

CAMP SECRETARY.—Miss M. B. Paxton, Homelands, Lundin Links, Fife.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS:—

Miss Carmichael, C.C.A., Renfrewshire:—Rockhaven, Fairlie, Ayrshire.

Miss Ballantyne, C.C.A., Peeblesshire:—10, Wester Coates Avenue, Edinburgh 12.

IRISH FREE STATE.

HEAD OF CAMPING.—Miss Helen N. S. Moore, Kiltiernan Grange, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin.

CO. CAVAN.

ACTING C.C.A.—Miss A. Nugent, Farren Connell, Mount Nugent, Co. Cavan.

CO. CORK.

ACTING C.C.A.—Miss K. Dale, Riverview House, Sunday's Well, Cork.

CO. DUBLIN.

C.C.A.—Miss Helen N. S. Moore, Kiltiernan Grange, Kiltiernan, Co. Dublin.

DUBLIN CITY DIVISION, C.A.—Miss D. Findlater, Glensavage, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

S.E. DUBLIN, C.A.—Mrs. Gosset, Holly House, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

S.W. DUBLIN, C.A. (Acting).—Miss E. Beatty, 28, Zion Road, Rathgar, Dublin.

CO. GALWAY.

C.C.A.—Miss L. Berridge, Screebe, Maarn Cross, Co. Galway.

CO. MEATH.

C.C.A.—Mrs. Kevin, Loughcrew Rectory, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.

CO. WICKLOW.

C.C.A.—Miss Figgis, The Chalet, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, February, 1935.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM.

HANDSWORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dawson, 17, Upper Grosvenor Road, Handsworth, Birmingham 20.

SANDWELL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Conid, 4, Hinstock Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham 20.

ST. MARY'S.—Dist. C., Miss W. Simmonds, 61, Westley Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL NORTH.—Div. C., Mrs. A. C. Evans, 65, Chesterfield Road, St. Andrews, Bristol 6.

NO. 4 (CENTRAL DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss P. M. Corby, 2, Oxford Mansions, Woodland Road, Bristol.

RESIGNATIONS.

NO. 4 (CENTRAL DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. E. King.

NO. 5 (CENTRAL DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss E. G. Porter.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

MID BUCKS NORTH (formerly MID BUCKS).—Div. C., Lady Henry, Wing Lodge, Leighton Buzzard.

CHESHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. North, Little Germains, Chesham.

GREAT MISSENDEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Osborn Hann, Pennhurst, Gt. Missenden.

RESIGNATIONS.

MID BUCKS SOUTH.—Div. C., Miss J. Preston.

BLETCHLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Osborn Hann.

GREAT MISSENDEN.—Dist. C., Miss J. Preston.

CHESHIRE.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss G. Williams, Monfa, Bramhall.

NORTH WEST STOCKPORT.—Dist. C., Miss E. McKinnon, 4, Earl Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport.

RESIGNATIONS.

CHESTER NORTH EAST.—Dist. C., Miss P. C. Nevitt Bennett.

NORTH WEST STOCKPORT.—Dist. C., Miss G. Williams.

CORNWALL.

HELSTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wagner, Cury Vicarage, Helston.

DEVONSHIRE.

RESIGNATIONS.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss B. McCausland.

CHULMLEIGH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Murray.

DORSET.

EAST DORSET.—Div. C., Mrs. Moore, Chaffeymoor, Three Cross, Wimborne.

PARKSTONE.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. M. Hulton, Watergate, Pearse Avenue, Parkstone.

SHERBORNE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rose, Leweston Manor, Sherborne.

VERWOOD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Moore, Chaffeymoor, Three Cross, Wimborne.

WIMBORNE.—Dist. C., Miss J. Glyn, Gaunts House, Wimborne.

RESIGNATION.

PARKSTONE.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Pontifex.

DURHAM.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Div. C., Mrs. Leybourne, The Mount House, Springwell, nr. Gateshead-on-Tyne.

SUNDERLAND.—Div. C., Lady Raine, 5, The Esplanade, Sunderland.

SPENNYMOOR & TUDHOE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Meikle, 44, Whitworth Terrace, Spennymoor.

RESIGNATIONS.

GATESHEAD No. 8.—Dist. C., Miss A. Charlton.

NORTH CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Dist. C., Mrs. Leybourne.

ESSEX.

DUNMOW.—Dist. C., Miss A. E. M. Preston, Cushats, Hatfield Heath, Bishop's Stortford.

GRAYS and STANFORD-LE-HOPE District has been divided as follows:—

STANFORD-LE-HOPE & TILBURY.—Dist. C., Miss S. Long, Bush House, Corringham, Stanford-le-Hope.

GRAYS DISTRICT.—Vacant.

GREAT WALTHAM.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Bowen, Herons, Barnston, nr. Dunmow.

PITSEA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Howard, Oak Lodge, Ditton Court Road, Westcliff.

LAINDON (S.E. DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Lamb, Springgate, Hutton.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—Dist. C., Miss Hill Smith, Kingsmead, Roydon.

RESIGNATIONS.

NORTH WEST ESSEX.—Div. C., Mrs. Cecil Parker.

DUNMOW.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cecil Parker.

GREAT WALTHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tufnell.

PITSEA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lamb.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. E. Olivier.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. Veal, Lower Hazel House, Rudgeway, nr. Bristol.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOUTH WEST.—Dist. C., Miss N. M. Williams, Oriol House, Thornbury, nr. Bristol.

SOUTH FOREST.—Dist. C., Miss R. Douglas Cooper, The Hawfield, Blakeney.

RESIGNATION.

SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Div. C., Miss E. Frost.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Coningham, Heath House, Fleet.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fraser, Bramley, Fitzroy Road, Fleet.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hodges, Saltford, Percy Road, Boscombe.

RESIGNATIONS.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Coningham.

WHITCHURCH.—Dist. C., Miss P. Dawney.

KENT.

STOUR VALLEY (NORTH EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Mackeson-Sandbach, Littlebourne House, Littlebourne.

RESIGNATION.

BROADSTAIRS.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Bergheim.

LANCASHIRE NORTH WEST.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss D. Bardsley, Luncliffe, Lancaster.

LANCASTER & MORECAMBE.—Div. C., Mrs. John Welch, Hampson, nr. Lancaster.

BLACKPOOL NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. W. Gee, Highfield College, Norbreck, Blackpool.

RESIGNATIONS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Percy Birley.

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss D. Bardsley.

LANCASTER & MORECAMBE.—Div. C., Miss D. Bardsley.

GARSTANG.—Dist. C., Mrs. John Welch.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH EAST.

DIDSBURY.—Div. C., Miss A. B. Need, Gatesgarth, Wood Road, Brooklands, Cheshire.

GLOSSOP.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lough, The Vicarage, Charlesworth, nr. Manchester.

HIGHER BROUGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss I. G. Jones, Moorlands, Longsight Road, Holcombe Brook.

OPENSRAW.—Dist. C., Mrs. Barrow, St. James' Rectory, Moss Side, Manchester.

REGENT ROAD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Newton, 27, Whiston Road, Crumpsall, Manchester 8.

SOUTH BOLTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. J. Millhouse, 61, Bradford Road, Great Lever, Bolton.

RESIGNATIONS.

HIGHER BROUGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. G. Potter.

REGENT ROAD.—Dist. C., Miss P. M. Lowe.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH WEST.

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss J. F. Theobald, Gage House, Grassendale Park, Liverpool 19.

LIVERPOOL (NORTH DIVISION).

District No. 5, to be renumbered No. 4.
COMMISSIONER.—Miss J. Woodward, 123, Stanley Park, Liverpool 21.
District No. 6, to be renumbered No. 5.
COMMISSIONER.—Miss M. R. Sale, 14, Alroy Road, Anfield, Liverpool 4.

RESIGNATIONS.

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss H. E. L. Evans.
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss J. F. Theobald.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

HINCKLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Griffiths, 40, Priesthills Road, Hinckley.
LEICESTER SOUTH WEST.—Dist. C., Miss Spencer, South Field, Old Knighton, Leicester.
MARKET HARBOUR.—Dist. C., Miss P. Hay, The Hall, Great Bowden, Market Harborough.

LONDON.

FULHAM.—Div. C., Lady Bridges, 18, Lowndes Street, S.W.
FULHAM.—Div. C., Lady Read.

MIDDLESEX.

The following new Districts have been made in Ealing Division:—
HANWELL.—Dist. C., Miss K. M. Mallett, 8, Mount Park Road, Ealing.
NORTH ACTON.—Dist. C., Miss V. J. P. Kenilworth, 23, Birch Grove, Acton, W.3.
SOUTH ACTON.—Dist. C., Miss S. I. E. Llewellyn, 4, Queen Anne's Grove, Ealing, W.5.
WEST EALING.—Dist. C., Mrs. Beer, 7, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.

RESIGNATIONS.

ACTON.—Dist. C., Miss I. Rand.
WEST EALING & HANWELL.—Dist. C., Miss K. M. Mallett.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mansfield North & South Districts have been amalgamated.
MANSFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss W. Robinson, Crow Hill Drive, Mansfield.

SHROPSHIRE.

ALBRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss B. Parry, Lyth Hill, Shrewsbury.
Shrewsbury Town District has been divided:—
SHREWSBURY TOWN EAST.—Dist. C., Miss E. Murrell, Portland, Shrewsbury.
SHREWSBURY TOWN WEST.—Dist. C., Miss M. C. Ward, 1, Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.

RESIGNATIONS.

ALBRIGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. D. Musson.
SHREWSBURY TOWN.—Dist. C., Miss B. Parry.

SOMERSET.

BATH.—Div. C., Mrs. Tillard.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. Whittingham, The Bishop's House, Ipswich.
TUNSTALL (WOODBRIDGE & EYE DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss P. Alderson, The Hall, Tunstall, Woodbridge.

SURREY.

RICHMOND.—Dist. C., Miss M. Stuart, 83, Church Road, Richmond.
RICHMOND HILL (RICHMOND DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss T. R. Blizard, Garrick House, Richmond Green.

RESIGNATIONS.

WALLINGTON.—Assist. Div. C., Miss V. Slade Jones.
COULSDON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brook.

SUSSEX.

LONE SECRETARY.—Miss P. A. C. Wallington, Heathcote, Christ Church Road, Worthing.
RYE.—Assist. Div. C., Mrs. Fisher, Tafton Place, Northiam.
BRIGHTON CENTRAL I (THE HILL).—Dist. C., Miss G. E. Wyles, 29, Vere Road, Brighton.
WEST HOVE.—Dist. C., Miss Gore-Browne, R.R.C., 1, Fourth Avenue Mansions Hove.

RESIGNATIONS.

BRIGHTON CENTRAL I (THE HILL).—Dist. C., Miss O. C. W. Jennings.
RODEAN.—Dist. C., Miss M. Gulick.
SOUTHDOWN.—Dist. C., Miss F. Gillett.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COVENTRY.—Div. C., Miss K. M. Smith, 8, Highland Road, Earlsdon, Coventry.
Coleshill South District has been renamed Marston Green.
COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Godfrey, J. P., Shustoke House, Shustoke.
and Colehill North District will in future be known as Colehill.
COMMISSIONER.—Miss M. King, The Cottage, Colehill.

RESIGNATIONS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Dugdale.
COVENTRY.—Div. C., Miss L. Bonn.
COVENTRY.—Assist. Div. C., Miss K. M. Smith.

WILTSHIRE.

DEVIZES.—Dist. C., Miss E. K. Stewart, Court Hill, Potterne.
RODBOURNE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eric Smith, St. Barnabas Vicarage, Gorse Hill, Swindon.

RESIGNATION.

DEVIZES.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rouse.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

RESIGNATIONS.

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Green.
ALVECHURCH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eaden.
YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING.
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Div. C., Mrs. Charles Dorman, Rye Hill, Nunthorpe.

RESIGNATIONS.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Div. C., Mrs. Levick, M.D.
MIDDLESBROUGH.—No. 1 Dist. C., Mrs. Nancarrow, M.B.E.
YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH.
KNARESBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss V. Wright, Strayside, Slingsby Walk, Harrogate.

SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN.—Dist. C., Miss A. Arnold, 7, Salisbury Street, Skipton.

RESIGNATIONS.

BRADFORD NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss F. A. Bever.
YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH.
SHEFFIELD SOUTH.—Div. C., Miss M. Winder, Brincliffe Mount, Sheffield.
BRINCLIFFE EDGE (SHEFFIELD SOUTH DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Ronald Wilson, 10, Crimcar Lane, Sheffield 10.
DONCASTER NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hain, Balby Road, Doncaster.
Doncaster South East has been re-named North East, and divided into two Districts:—

DONCASTER NORTH EAST A.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lloyd-Evans, 72, Wentworth Road, Doncaster.
DONCASTER NORTH EAST B.—Dist. C., Miss E. V. Harrison, 59, Abbott Street, Doncaster.

PORTER BROOK (SHEFFIELD SOUTH DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. Johnson, 63, Cairns Road, Sheffield 10.

RESIGNATIONS.

SHEFFIELD SOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Clegg.
CASTLEFORD CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss W. Hardy.
HIGHFIELDS.—Dist. C., Miss M. Winder.
HOWARD.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. L. Gray.

WALES.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

PONTYPRIDD.—Div. C., Miss O. Nicholl, Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend.
Llandaff, Whitechurch & Ely District has been divided as follows:—
LLANDAFF, WHITECHURCH & RADYR.—Dist. C., Miss M. Bassett, Cheverell, Llandaff, Cardiff.
ELY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Picton-Thomas, 12, Fitzalan Place, Cardiff.

RADNORSHIRE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. R. S. de Quincey, The Vern, Bodenham, Herefordshire.
PRESTIGE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Beebe, Womaston Court, Walton.
RADNOR VALLEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Beebe, Womaston Court, Walton.

RESIGNATIONS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. H. Evans Thomas.
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. R. S. de Quincey.
PRESTIGE & RADNOR VALLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. S. de Quincey.

SCOTLAND.

ANGUS.

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Douglas Murray, Dryburgh, Dundee.

AYRSHIRE & BUTE.

AYR A.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. B. Kay, 39, Monkton Road, Prestwick.
PRESTWICK, MONKTON & SYMINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Boylan Smith, 1, Links Road, Prestwick.

RESIGNATIONS.

AYR A.—Dist. C., Mrs. Boylan Smith.
AYR B.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. B. Kay.
PRESTWICK, MONKTON & SYMINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kennedy.

BERWICKSHIRE.

COLDSTREAM & SWINTON.—Dist. C., The Lady Rachel Home, The Hirsell, Coldstream.

RESIGNATION.

COLDSTREAM & SWINTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Alan Swinton of Swinton.

CAITHNESS.

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Morris Millikin, Thorwick, Wick.

RESIGNATION.

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Lady Sinclair.

Sandwiches are more sustaining

if made with

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TRADE MARK

and not just 'Brown' Bread

Macclesfield

March, 1935]

THE GUIDER

OVERSEAS.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
LONE SECRETARY.—Miss P. Hunter-Arundell.

DUNBARTONSHIRE.
CENTRAL DIVISION.—Div. C., Mrs. Telfer-Smollet, Cameron House, Alexandria, Miss B. Blackwood, Dist. C. for Milngavie & Bearsden, has married and is now:—Mrs. Teggart, Rhurigh, Milngavie.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.
RESIGNATIONS.
SOUTH EAST DIVISION.—Div. C., Miss M. Wood.
DALRY.—Dist. C., Miss L. R. Wilson.

CITY OF GLASGOW.
EAST NORTH EAST DIVISION.—Assist. Div. C., Miss A. Blair, 6, Bute Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.
No. 4 (EAST NORTH EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. Grant, 7, Princes Terrace, Glasgow, W.2.
No. 6 (EAST NORTH EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss E. Poole, 7, Doune Terrace, Glasgow, N.W.

RESIGNATION.
No. 4 (EAST NORTH EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss A. Blair.

KINCARDINESHIRE.
COUNTY LONE SECRETARY.—Miss M. N. Kerr, Invery, Banchory.

RESIGNATION.
COUNTY LONE SECRETARY.—Miss E. Ogilvie.

PERTSHIRE.
EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Lady Aglen, Burnside, Alyth.

RENFREWSHIRE.
KILMACOLM.—Dist. C., Miss Reid, St. Columba's School, Kilmacolm.
PAISLEY.—Assist. Div. C., Miss C. Brown, Moredun, Paisley.

RESIGNATIONS.
KILMACOLM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kerr.
LINWOOD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Donaldson.
PAISLEY NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss Boyle.

IRISH FREE STATE.

CO. CORK.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Matthews, Brandon, Tivoli, Cork.

RESIGNATION.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss M. Dobbins.

ULSTER.
CO. ARMAGH.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss M. C. Shillington, Altaville, Portadown.

RESIGNATION.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Johnston.

AFRICA.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.
GATOOMA (SALISBURY DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Rossiter, P.O. Box 13, Gatooma.

GOLD COAST.
COLONY SECRETARY.—Miss E. Cook, Achimota College, Accra.

RESIGNATION.
COLONY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Martin.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

BERMUDA.
RESIGNATION.
BERMUDA.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. Zuill.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

GRENADA.
RESIGNATIONS.
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Miss M. Hughes.
ST. GEORGE'S, ST. DAVID'S & GOYAVE.—Dist. C., Miss R. Comissiong.

ST. LUCIA.
ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Frith.

RESIGNATION.
ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Miss I. G. Dootly.

INDIA.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.
ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—Mrs. King, 13, Mount Road, Nagpur.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY & CENTRAL INDIA.
RESIGNATION.

AGENCY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Firth.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
BONAVISTA BAY.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. Davey Wills, St. Andrews Church House, Brooklyn, Newfoundland.

BURIN.—Dist. C., Miss B. McKeague, Lamaline, Newfoundland.

FORTUNE BAY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Sidney Lawton, The Rectory, Belleoram, Newfoundland.

BRITISH GUIDES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

JAPAN.
RESIGNATION.
SECRETARY.—Miss R. Hansen.

INTERNATIONAL GIRL GUIDES IN EGYPT.
CAIRO.—Div. C., Mrs. McNaught, Gezira House, Gezira, Cairo.

SCOTLAND.

Approved by the Scottish Headquarters Committee.

COMMISSIONER FOR RANGERS.—Miss Wilson, 34, Millar Road, Ayr.

RESIGNATION.
COMMISSIONER FOR RANGERS.—Mrs. Monteith, West House, Elie, Fife.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from page 136)

HOLIDAYS ABROAD.

Holidays in France. Three delightful and inexpensive holidays in France have been arranged for parties of Rangers or Guiders with friends, at the following inclusive rates (return fare, board and excursions): 1. *Chateau d'Argeronne*, in Normandy, with excursions to Rouen and Paris, one week £5 5s., two weeks £7 7s. 2. *Paris*, all the sights and excursions to Versailles, Trianon and Fontainebleau, one week £7 19s., two weeks £12 9s. 3. *Paris, Versailles, Avignon and Provence, the Riviera*, a fortnight £10 10s., one month £15 15s. This rate is for a party of twenty or more, with one free pass for the leader of the party. These holidays are being arranged by Madame la Comtesse Rene de Montmort, of Chateau d'Argeronne, Haye Malherbe, Eure, from whom further particulars can be obtained or from Miss Maunsell, 28, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

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Guide your COUNTRY with a performance of "The Masque of Empire." See page 127.

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Communications for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, "THE GUIDER," 17-19, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W., not later than the 15th of the previous month. Letters in answer to Box Numbers to be also addressed to Headquarters, c/o

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