

THE GUIDER

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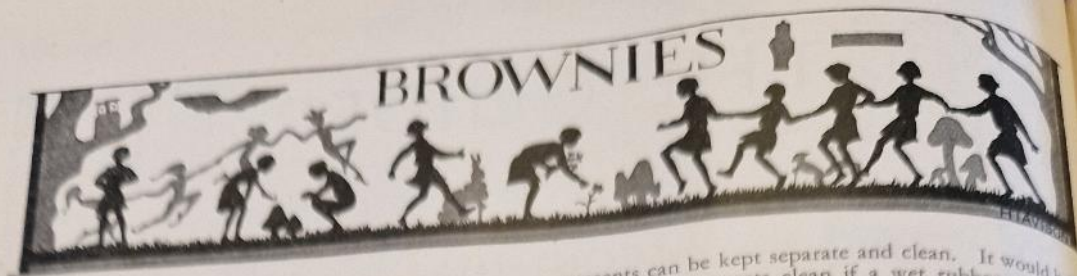
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FINE art is that in which the hand, the head and the heart go together.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

MOST packs look forward with great enthusiasm to the season of Christmas present making. First of all there is the special pow-wow when the presents are discussed; secondly, there is the thrill of choosing what to make, followed by the excitement of cutting, stitching and sticking; then comes that ever-joyous time, the wrapping up in some specially chosen paper, and the tying on of the Christmas label. How is Brown Owl to arrange this Christmas present making so that the gifts made are of a good standard and well finished off, and so that she herself is not so rushed that she is unable to share the joys with the pack?

At the special pow-wow B.O. could produce a selection of different kinds of handicrafts. A very careful choice should be made of these examples; all "niggly" handicrafts, which are unsuitable for children of Brownie age, should be avoided. There must be something for the sewers, and something for those to whom sewing does not appeal; some things which are quickly made, others which will take longer time; something for fathers as well as for mothers.

The colours should be good and varied. At this pow-wow the Brownies will have to decide, not only what they want to make, but also details of colour, shape, size and cost.

The next week will be a busy one for B.O. Cardboard boxes, one for each different type of gift; all the materials needed for making the gifts (including all the finishings off) and oddments such as scissors, thimbles, needles and pins have to be collected. The Brownies' names have to be written on the box lids. The names of those Brownies making coathangers to be found on one box, those making pipe racks on another, etc. Then there is the grand sorting of materials, and the placing of them in the right boxes in accordance with the Brownies' choice. If a clean white paper bag (twopenny worth will be enough for a pack of 24) and a rubber band are put into the boxes, one for each Brownie, the

presents can be kept separate and clean. It would help in keeping the presents clean if a wet rubber sponge (kept in a sponge bag with a piece of soap and an old towel) were taken down to the pack meeting. A good lump of dough is useful too, to clean grubby fingers.

What excitement the first night when the "brownies" arrive! A good supply of newspaper makes clearing up much quicker, and if the boxes are all placed on newspapers round the room, it is easy for the Brownies to find their own group. B.O. will be wise if she insists that the

Brownies stay round their own "box" and she moves about the room. If she is single-handed she will need to move rather quickly. Brownie mothers and members of the local association, Rangers and Patrol Leaders will often be glad to help B.O. at this stage. Some Brownies will finish more quickly than others, so have an extra box filled with a collection of card-board, coloured paper, card-cards, old Christmas cards, coloured blotting paper, etc. Very quickly-made blotters, calendars, spill-holders and Christmas cards can then be made by the quick Brownies and used as pack presents to send to the Captain, Commissioner, Vicar and caretaker amongst others.

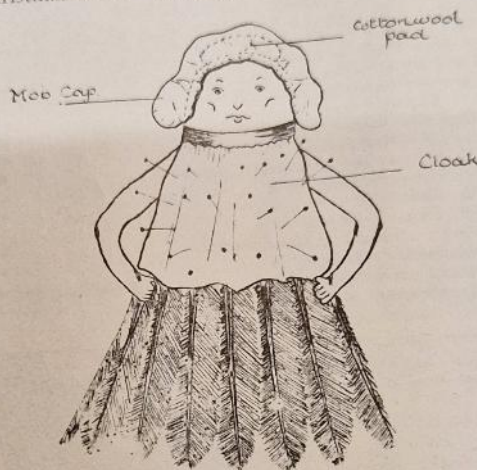
A grand wrapping-up and labelling night will bring this season in the pack to a close. And yet, is it a close? There is still the joy of giving the present, and to many Brownies the joy of achievement lives on, ever encouraging, ever pushing onwards to better and greater efforts.

M. KNIGHT, G.B.O.

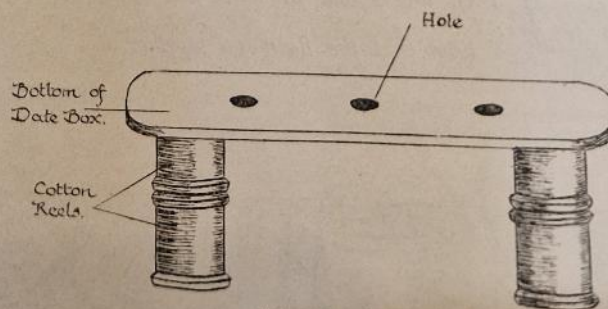
NOTE.—All the handicrafts given below have been well "tried out" in average sized packs.

PASTE PAPER MAKING.

Hand Decorated Patterned Papers for Bookcraft, price 2s., from Dryad Handicrafts, Leicester, gives all details about this craft which is especially suitable for Brownies. The materials are cheap and can be obtained from Dryads. Calendars, blotters, box and book coverings can all be made with a little care. Excellent colours



Old Woman Pincushion.



Pipe Rack.

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can be used and there is opportunity for the Brownie to try out her own designs.

OLD WOMAN PINCUSHION.

Materials: 1 old badminton shuttle.

Piece of muslin or soft material 4 in. square.

Stuffing, i.e., bran, old stockings, etc. Small piece coloured or patterned silk.

Cut a circle of silk about 2 in. diameter, turn in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and run all round, gather up and place on base of shuttle as a mob cap. (A small piece of cotton wool placed in the cap will make it a better shape.) Cut a strip of silk about 5 in. long and 4 in. wide, fold in half length wise, turning in the raw edges. Gather at the double edge and place on shuttle round the neck as a cloak. Run round the square of muslin and stuff, gather up and stick this "filling" inside the shuttle. Paint the face with water colours or inks, and stick pins through the cloak. Arms cut from post cards can be added if desired. The feathers can be painted for the skirt.

COATHANGERS.

(Cost 1d. from Woolworths.)

Pad with strips of newspaper and stick on well, then bind with a long strip of material, folded in half. Sew at the one end only.

These are very popular for father, too!

FLOWER KETTLE HOLDER.

Materials: Two circles of coloured material.

For lining; old wool stockings cut in circles.

Odd scraps of coloured wool or thread.

Cut the circles into the shape of a flower, four petals. Cut several layers of lining the same shape and tack firmly together. Button-hole round the edge, mark with running stitch the divisions between the petals, and sew on a contrasting piece of material with cross-stitch to make the middle of the flower.

PLAITED DOG LEAD.

(Cost, about 8d.)

Materials:

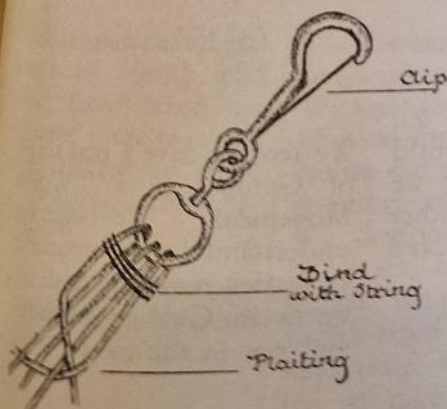
2 pieces of blind cord,

each 4 yards long.

1 piece 2 yards long.

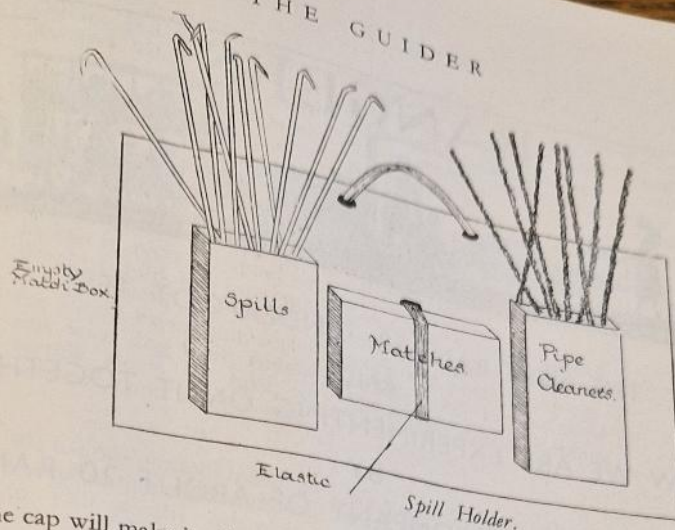
Metal clip. This can be bought at a saddler's where dog leads are sold.

Thread the two long pieces of cord through the ring on the clip and pull the cord through until the clip is in the middle of the cords.



Plaited Dog Lead.

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Put through the ring about 1 in. of the short cord and bend back to lie against the long pieces of cord. Bind all firmly together with string. There are now five pieces of cord for the plait. When the plait is finished, double it back at the end sufficiently to make a hand loop, and tie with an over-hand knot.

This makes a good present for the whole pack to give a friend, as several Brownies can take turns with the plaiting.

PIPE RACK.

Materials: One bottom of date box. 4 cotton reels (all of one size). Sandpaper, paint, Seccotine.

Make three large holes in the wood, using a red hot poker. (Perhaps B.O. had better do this beforehand.) Sandpaper the wood until quite smooth, stick the cotton reels together in twos, then stick to either end of the wood. Leave to dry before painting. Give two coats, leaving to dry in between. A simple design can be painted if desired.

SPILL HOLDER.

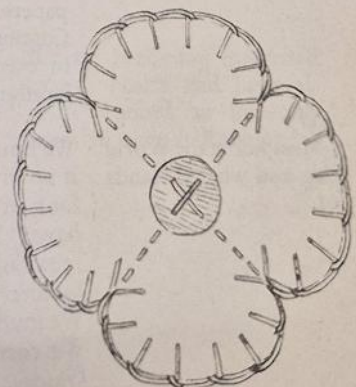
Materials: Piece of stiff cardboard about 8 by 5 inches. 2 empty matchboxes and 1 full one.

Small piece of coloured elastic.

Piece of wallpaper or sheet of coloured paper. (Old wallpaper pattern books can often be obtained from an obliging painter.)

Remove one end from the bottom of each of the empty matchboxes. Replace in top and stick in firmly. Cover these with wallpaper or small picture. Cover the front of the cardboard, then make two small holes in the centre, one above the other. Thread through the elastic. Sew ends together at the back. Cover the back with wallpaper. Stick the two empty matchboxes on to the cardboard, one at each end with the open end of each box uppermost. Slip the full box under the elastic. Make spills and put into one matchbox and put a few pipe cleaners into the other. Make two small holes at the top and hang up with a piece of cord or plaited wool or string.

NOTE.—This present can be especially nice if the cardboard is covered with a hand decorated design. See Paste Paper Making.



Flower Kettle Holder.



THE NEW RANGER TENDERFOOT TEST AND HOW WE ARE EXPERIMENTING ON IT TOGETHER BY A COUNTRY-TOWN COMPANY OF ABOUT 20 RANGERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16-24.

The Start. We were asked if we would try this new Test for a year. We discussed it as a company, as a Court of Honour, as a patrol—we decided we would all work on it, whether we were first class Guide, second class Ranger, Tenderfoot or Recruit. We are proud and grateful to have had this chance to explore new paths for future Rangers.

1. "Must have passed the Guide Tenderfoot Test."

Practice.
We go over this by ourselves, as a patrol or in pairs.

Testing.
We have a talk with Captain. We arrange exciting Tenderfoot evenings, wearing no badges until we re-win them.

Result.
We start off our Rangering with a standard, having revised and refitted ourselves. It reminds us of our Guide life and if we are new to Guiding, it gives us a common base of understanding.

2. (a). "Must know how Scouting and Guiding began and must read either *Scouting for Boys*, *Girl Guiding*, or *The Story of the Girl Guides*."

We read these books, which we have in our library. We take them home, or sometimes Captain reads aloud. We act out different episodes, we guess one another's scenes or descriptions, we look at old Log Books, and photos, cuttings from the newspapers. We invite Pioneer Commissioners and Guiders to our Meetings. We visit Headquarters.

We answer questions set by Captain and the Court of Honour. Patrols set each other competitions on the books. We tell stories on what we've read and the part that interests us most.

It is teaching us to look up things for ourselves and gives us an opportunity of reading. We begin to look back on Guiding and understand something of its adventure and years of growth.

(b). "Must know the World Flag and what it stands for."

We borrow the Flag and have it up in our Club Room. We look at pictures of it. We have "International" Meetings and get International Guiders to come to talk to us. We invite them to our camps. We correspond with foreign Guides. We attend any International District and Divisional event.

We make miniature world flags and have to show we know about Guides in other countries through games and competitions.

We feel we have a real sense of Guiding as a "World Movement." We begin to understand that differences in countries must mean differences in Guiding methods, but not in the ideals.

"Must know how to deal with four emergencies." (Household and out-of-doors.)

(a). "Must follow map for three miles in unknown country."

Or
"Cook a two-course meal out-of-doors."

(b). "Must know the Highway Code."

and
"Be able to use a public Telephone Call Box."

(c). "Must understand the Rules of Health and must have taken 20 minutes' exercise in the open air for 30 days, if possible, consecutively."

We discuss and debate both personal and public health. We arrange beauty culture or physical fitness courses. We realise the value of out-door meetings whenever possible. We demonstrate by patrols good and bad points about health. We cut out bits about health from the newspapers, magazines, etc. We learn to try to take better care of ourselves, both at home, in our daily lives and in camp.

We practise good fire-making, simple outdoor dishes, utensil-less and with utensils during the meetings, in camp and on hike. We make lists of well-balanced menus that are inexpensive and easily cooked.

We are reading the new book, *The Highway Code*. We hope to get an A.A. Scout to come and talk to us.

We discuss method of telephoning and way of speaking etc. We practise with each other. We visit the local telephone exchange.

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Practice.
Guider and two or three Rangers take it in turns to arrange everyday emergencies, sometimes indoors, sometimes out. Sometimes in Club Room, sometimes in Guider's house: Smoky flues, dripping tap, leaking pipe, electric light fuse, gas escape, broken window sash, people locked in room, chimney on fire, lost child, lost foreigner, P.L. suddenly not arriving for Patrol expedition, losing our way, dog fight, sudden terrific storm on hike, all sorts of camp emergencies.

We use our outdoor meetings to explore the neighbourhood, to visit nearby interesting places. We hike, bike, walk, train or bus, always using a in. to mile ordnance map. We go off from camp doing the same. We make sketch maps and discuss them afterwards.

Testing.
We never know when it is a test. If we manage well and really use our own initiative and are quick thinking, we pass.

We use the Court of Honour and Captain and Lieutenant to decide on standard of passing.

Sometimes we meet sudden emergencies in our everyday work and home living—especially good ones can come before the Court of Honour.

We go off in pairs with our map, exploring a new bit of country. We make notes and observations which we discuss afterwards. Sometimes we do it as a trail or scouting game. Sometimes we work it in with emergencies.

Or
We are given so much to spend on our meal which we draw out ourselves or we are given a choice. Fire, wood, method, meal, balance of meal, clear up, all count.

We answer questions. Those of us with cars take one or two others and make them advise us as to "crossings," bikes, pedestrians, animals, road signals.

We ring up and have to maintain a good, audible conversation with Captain! Or we have to leave a clearly expressed message.

We have to show a definite improvement to Captain and the Court of Honour in:

- (a) chest expansion.
- (b) standing position.
- (c) ordinary care of ourselves and our appearance.
- (d) a log book or notes of how we took our 20 minutes' exercise each day.

Result.
We were nervous at first and nobody passed for some time. Gradually we learned to think for ourselves, take responsibility, and act more quickly. (This has been proved by the way several Rangers have met outside emergencies.)

We can now all read and follow maps at least of a fairly difficult variety. We enjoy going off independently and exploring new country.

Or
We learn what is appropriate for outdoor cooking, what is well-balanced, and how to serve food attractively. We experiment with wood as fuel.

Result still incomplete.

Some of us who get no chance of using a telephone at home or in our job are getting quite expert.

We are becoming interested in our health and have already noticed an improvement in certain Rangers.

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6. "Must have studied and understood the Promise and Law from the Ranger point of view, and have proved herself dependable and steadfast of purpose by carrying out some definite undertaking for others."

Practice.
We ask in outside speakers to talk on various Youth Movements. We try to see what is going on all around us and so to apply our Rangering as each sees fit. We individually and as groups study the Promise and Laws as they apply to us. We take on Company jobs and outside jobs, such as Cubs, Brownies, the local hospital, Personal Service League, Post Rangers, etc., etc.

Testing.
We write down and give to Captain our own feelings and point of view about our Rangering.

We have to show we can hold our job well, using initiative and responsibility.

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Result.
This helps to clarify our own minds.

We are getting more interested in helping our community.

We wish all who follow, the fun, the planning, the hard work, and the feeling of achievement that we have had and are going to continue to have.

A SUGGESTION FROM NEW ZEALAND FOR GUIDERS

SENT BY
THE CHIEF GUIDE

IN Dunedin, New Zealand, I met with a most excellent solution to that problem of seating accommodation for camp fires, for visitors, for elderly Guide people, like myself, for when the ground is wet, and even for club rooms with possibly dusty floors.

The little seats that were provided by Miss Helen Wilson, who invented them, seemed to me so attractive and unique that I asked her to send a description of them.

They are neat and comfortable, they are light for moving about, they can be stacked conveniently, one on the top of another in a small space, they can be made artistic and quaint in design, and altogether they seemed to me to just "fill the bill" to perfection.

Miss Wilson writes of them:—

The "Toadstool" seats, as sketched, made their first appearance at a Divisional Rally in Dunedin.

The finale for the afternoon's programme was to be a camp fire, and the stools were thought of and produced for the Commissioners. We know that they love sitting on the ground, but it is a long way down sometimes!

One would never offend by offering chairs or forms, cushions look so out of place, and this idea seems to have proved a practical one.

The nail barrels were procured in this case for noth-

ing from a timber merchant, sawn in half, and into the top halves a round piece of wood set in and nailed.

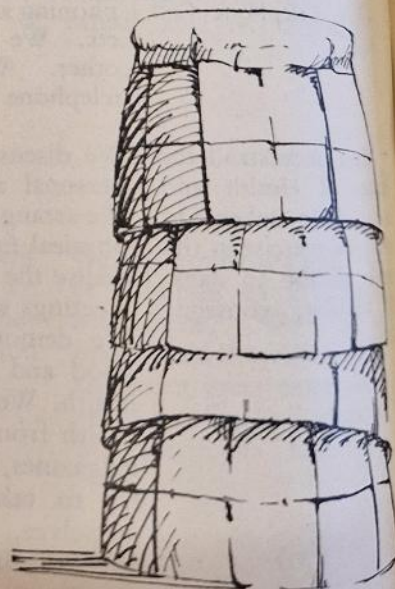
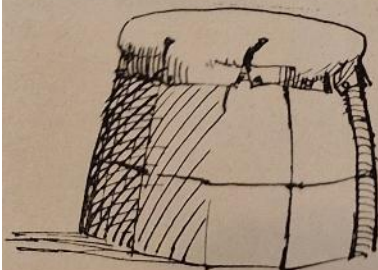
The wire hoops on the barrels prove an excellent means of holding the staves in position.

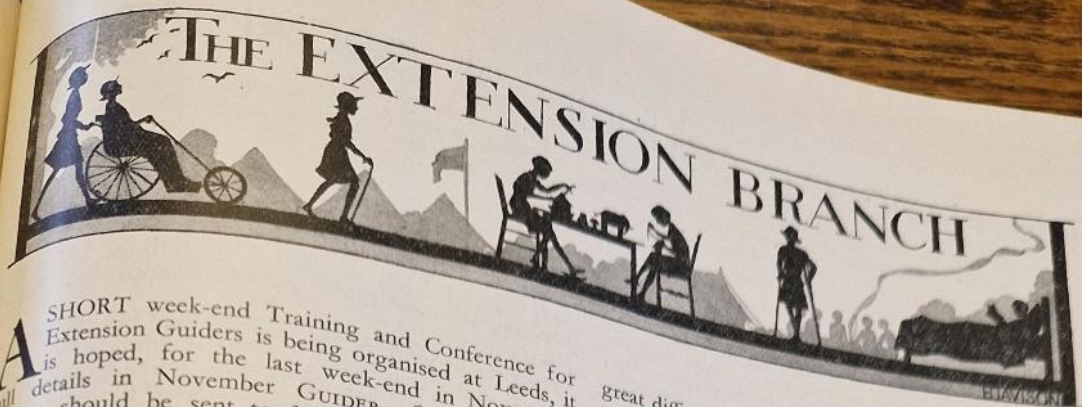
The stools were padded on the top with wood-wool, and then covered with scraps of canvas. This could, of course, be painted or embroidered to make the seat more beautiful.

To give an artistic finish and log effect the wood on the outside is painted brown, and a green border to represent grass is painted around the bottom edge.

The beauty of these stools is that they stack so easily, one on the top of another, and so take up very little space in the club room.

There can, of course, be all sorts of variation of colouring and design, and perhaps patrols may adopt this idea for their corners, and Guides come a step nearer getting their Handywoman's Badge, too!





A SHORT week-end Training and Conference for Extension Guiders is being organised at Leeds, it is hoped, for the last week-end in November. Full details in November GUIDER. Suggestions for sessions should be sent to Miss Peake, Bawtry Hall, Doncaster.

JANET ALLAN,
Commissioner for Extensions.

THE DEAF SECTION OF THE EXTENSION BRANCH

The curse of deafness is that there is nothing to show for it, yet the deaf suffer the worst mental torture that can befall a human being, loneliness in the midst of a crowd, and isolation in a world of complete and deadly silence.

Who would consciously turn her back on any one in great pain, if a word or a look could relieve suffering? Or who would be rude or stupid enough to show annoyance and irritability because a foreigner could not understand? But do we all seek out the deaf? And do we never look cross when we are in a hurry and have to waste precious moments explaining things to them? Yet surely, it takes very little imagination to realise how it must hurt to be blamed for what you cannot help.

The courage of the deaf is an inspiration to us all, so to be able to give them Guiding is a wonderful privilege, and helps us, as well as them; it gives us the opportunity of keeping the Fourth Guide Law, and it gives them the companionship and intercourse for which they crave.

Headquarters now stocks a card (1d. each) issued with the approval of the Deaf and Dumb Association with the alphabet on one side and on the reverse hints on how to speak to those who lip-read. This is not so easy, as some may think, and it is up to all who want to help to learn how to be read easily. These cards, too, are very useful for those trying to pass the test for the new badge for those trying to pass the test for the new badge "Interpreter to the Deaf" for Guides and Rangers, which we hope will be a means of more friendly intercourse amongst Guides generally.

Guide and Ranger companies and Brownie packs have been formed in connection with missions, schools, institutions and clubs for the deaf, and lately the 1st Deaf Ranger company for all England has been started, and is proving well worth while. This company is primarily to bring together the isolated deaf who are unable to join their local company. Most of the members have been educated at private schools. Reading and writing are a

great difficulty to the "born deaf" unless they have been very well taught, and it often takes them ten years to learn the meaning of simple words of three letters. In an ordinary Ranger company the Guider will probably have to use every method of communication open to her: lip-reading, the finger alphabet, and signs, also writing sentences down; but with a post company she is limited to the last method. In spite of all these handicaps, one of the Rangers in the company is a chemist with her M.P.S. degree, and others work in factories, etc.

Their great hope is to be able to go to camp together next year, for there, amongst each other, they can forget for a time that they have any disability to fight against. Their chief difficulty is expense, and the distances are great; so if any county who has a deaf Post Ranger could help her with her fare, we should be more than grateful.

The book *Breaking Out of Prison**, by Margaret Monro (Methuen, 3s. 6d.) gives a wonderful revelation of the psychology of the deaf and will be found a great help to those who are deaf and likewise to those who want to help these handicapped folk.

*This book has lately been added to Headquarters Library.

HANDICRAFTS AND TEST WORK

Have you ever thought of making:—

Housing Estates with matchbox houses, loofah trees and plasticine inhabitants? (An opportunity for teaching many pieces of test work, including compass directions, local knowledge, mapping, etc., and a basis for several badges, particularly for Rangers.)

Relief Maps of a particular area, possibly including a space suitable for planning as a camp site? If the map is to be passed from ward to ward or sent round in a Company letter the usual materials, such as sand, clay or plasticine, are not suitable, but a great deal can be done with paper and cardboard of varying thicknesses, and scraps of silk and velvet with different surfaces.

A *useful article for the company* or for the district? An Extension company can become invaluable assistants to the District Secretary, particularly when entertainments, bazaars or competitions are in view. There are always programmes to be duplicated, with original and topical covers, lists to be copied or notices to be printed. Sheets of coloured paper with gummed backs for sticking on cardboard can be bought from most stationers and with a bottle of Indian ink and a pot of poster paint really charming effects can be obtained.

Extension companies, do use your Districts!

District Commissioners, do use your Extension companies!

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

By
RICHARD FROST

DURING the years of the war a great deal of voluntary service was given to supplement the efforts of the State. The Y.M.C.A., for instance, organised a canteen service for soldiers home on leave; an association of women, the nucleus of the Women's Institutes, took in hand the intensive culture of vegetables. These are only two examples of what was going on throughout the country and in connection with a multitude of activities. Such service, though necessitated by the war, was of value for times of peace, and it was felt that some central pivot should be supplied to maintain this growth of voluntary service when the war had come to an end. The Government appreciated the value of co-operation between official and voluntary associations, and Government Departments were willing to take part in the formation of a central council concerned with social work. Early in 1919, as the result of conferences and negotiations, the National Council of Social Service was formed.

The National Council originally consisted of representatives of fifteen national organisations of a voluntary character, a few Government Departments, Local Government Authorities, and local Councils of Social Service. Its objects were to help to co-ordinate voluntary organisations and to assist their co-operation with official agencies engaged in the same sphere of work, to encourage local Councils engaged in social work, to collect and publish information on all forms of social service, including legislation and the work of Government Departments, and to encourage international co-operation in social service. Before long many other voluntary national bodies, among them the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Associations, joined the Council, on which are now represented 40 voluntary movements of national scope, 8 Government Departments concerned in Social Services, 8 Associations of Local Government Authorities and officials, 57 local Councils of Social Service in towns, and 20 Rural Community Councils in counties.

In recent years there has been a great development of the social services provided by the State. Pensions, medical services, evening schools, assistance during unemployment, these and many others are services which the State provides; but it is obvious that there is room for voluntary service and that there are spheres of activity which the State cannot enter. It is equally obvious that co-operation between voluntary and official services is to the advantage of both and that an organisation which is representative of various national bodies can create new associations to meet other national needs with an ease which would be far less sure for an organisation of a less representative and comprehensive character.

This last function of the National Council—the creation of new national associations—can be illustrated by three organisations with which most people are now familiar. The National Council was responsible for the formation

of the Youth Hostels Association, the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, and the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

The present work of the Council itself can roughly be grouped under five headings: the enrichment of life in the country, social service in towns, the provision of social amenities on new housing estates, the problem of unemployment, and a service of information. The effects of unemployment is not always so delightful as townsmen are apt to think. There is often a lack of facilities for social and cultural life which are available to people who live in towns. One department of the National Council is engaged with the problem of making possible better living in the countryside by the provision of village halls, of which over three hundred have already been built with the Council's assistance, by making possible schools of music, drama and general education, and by acting as the headquarters of Rural Community Councils whose aim is to raise the standard of village life and rural amenities.

The complex nature of urban life has provided so many voluntary social services that there is inevitably a danger of overlapping. In many towns Councils of Social Service, representative of local organisations and local branches of national bodies, have been formed to prevent any such waste of effort and to meet local needs which do not fall within the scope of any particular organisation.

A problem of quite another kind exists on the new municipal housing estates which are being built outside many of our great cities. Some of these estates are vast new towns containing as many as sixty or even a hundred thousand inhabitants. They are without the advantages of the countryside and they lack the amenities which the older towns possess. In many cases there is not even a public hall where meetings can be held, there are no rooms available as clubs for old or young, no community centres for the fulfilment of social life. The provision of community centres and social amenities is the function of the New Estates Community Committee of the National Council of Social Service.

Quite apart from the material needs of the unemployed, which it is the duty of the State to provide, is the occupation of the whole time leisure which is forced upon them. Almost any spare time activity costs money and surplus money is not produced by lack of work. There is an obvious need for clubs and centres equipped with tools for handicrafts and facilities for artistic and educational pursuits, to which unemployed people can belong and where they can engage in some creative activities during their days of unemployment. At the invitation of the Government the National Council became the central body to stimulate these activities. Much of this work was done by the collection and distribution of information which enabled Committees who were anxious to start clubs to hear what was being done in other parts of the

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country, by the appointment of advisory officers and instructors, and by the administration of a grant placed at the Council's disposal by the Government. In 1931 the movement had hardly started but now there are approximately 2,000 centres and clubs, and the movement is steadily increasing. There are the equivalent of "Gilwell" and "Foxlease" at Kingstanding, near Barton-on-Trent, and the Beeches near Birmingham, where leaders of the Clubs and others engaged in the work can receive training in the principles of the movement. It is amazing how many problems can be solved and how much hardship obviated by sympathetic and informed advice. Since all the great national organisations for social service are represented on the Council, it is able to act as a central information bureau and is able to put inquiries in touch with whatever society or association is best able to meet their needs. It publishes leaflets and handbooks on both public and social services and a monthly Social Service Review. Last winter a more intimate experiment was made by which a weekly talk was given over the wireless by arrangement with the British Broadcasting Corporation in connection with a service of information and correspondence under which the National Council invited anyone who was in doubt about public social services, such as old age pensions, sickness or

unemployment benefit, and the many other problems which arise in the general life of the community, to write and receive personal advice and in many cases to be put into touch with some local organisation which could discuss his problems and help him to arrive at the best solution. In every case the inquirers, of whom there were many thousands, received personal and detailed replies to their letters and in many cases it was possible to refer them to local Councils of Social Service, which are themselves carrying on personal work of this kind in towns and cities in which they are situated.

In addition to these five types of work with which the Council is concerned is another function, already mentioned, which its position as a central co-ordinating body particularly enables it to perform. It is in a peculiarly advantageous position for seeing the gaps in social service and assessing needs for which provision has not yet been made. It is able, therefore, to initiate work of a national scope and to help the formation of new associations, of which the Youth Hostels Association is a case in point. For all its work its association with official bodies brings to social service the valuable asset of the most friendly contact with Government Departments and other statutory organisations.

SEA RANGERS AND THE NEW RANGER TEST

ALL Sea Ranger Companies will have received a copy of THE GUIDER for September, in which the Commissioner for Rangers sets out, with the fullest explanation, the reasons for a new test, the way it was tried out, its acceptance by Ranger companies, and finally its approval by Imperial Headquarters.

Sea Rangers, being a part of the Ranger family, will naturally accept the pre-enrolment test, and, indeed, Sea Guiders were of the "curiously assorted collection" which met at Foxlease in 1934, and again this year. Opportunities have also arisen for discussing the new test with some of the crews themselves, and they are agreed that it meets the need of the present day. They all desire, however, that for Sea Rangers, the reading of the Sea Ranger handbook should be obligatory, in addition to the books mentioned in Section 2 of the test. This suggestion will be put forward in due course, but could be carried out by recruits whilst awaiting official recognition.

After the Ranger pre-enrolment test, however, Sea Rangers can be free to specialise on their own lines.

You will realise, from Mrs. Monteith's article, that the Ranger Branch proposes to follow the new test by one further general test only, the Ranger star. Suggestions for a new Ranger star are being tried by companies at the present time, and results are not yet available for publication.

Meanwhile the Sea Branch should consider whether it wishes to have two further tests (after the pre-enrolment test) the Able Sea Ranger and the Sea Service (both slightly modified to avoid repetition) or not. Up to now, the large majority of those with whom the matter has been discussed would like to keep the two tests. We have not, however, had the chance of reaching all Sea Guiders, and we now ask you to consult your crews, so that any amendments and suggestions ultimately put forward for the approval of the Executive Committee at Headquarters

may be culled and collated from every Sea Ranger ship in commission.

So far, some of the opinions received have been:—
"We wish to keep both Able Sea Ranger and Sea Service tests."

"We would like to work for A.B. at the same time as we are passing our pre-enrolment test, so as to get into our meetings straight away the nautical atmosphere which attracts us."

"In the A.B. test, under Health, skip 100 times and the physical exercises could be cut out, as these are covered by the Health Section of the Tenderfoot."

"In the Sea Service, we think the parts concerning general conduct might now be omitted, but we do like the difficult nautical part and the hard badges."

Will you discuss with your crews the two Sea Ranger Tests, and the new pre-enrolment test? Send your ideas and suggestions as soon as possible to Miss F. O. H. Nash, 52, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.1, who has kindly offered to receive and tabulate them.

In doing so will you ask your crews to bear in mind that there are many companies in different circumstances from their own; the tests must therefore be suited to town and country, seashore and inland companies; further, that tests are intended as a stimulus, as fun, and for character-training. Will you also remind your crews that the Sea Ranger Branch is not out to "ape the sailor"; that it wholly accepts the ideals of Rangering, but wants also to adapt the traditions of seamanship to the needs and tastes of the girl of to-day. These traditions have stood the test of time, and many of them are magnificent for training and example. We want to use them for the strengthening of our bodies, the enlargement of our minds, the conquest of evil within ourselves, and the alleviation of the sufferings of others.

B. D'AVIGDOR.

PROBLEM No. 22

TO ENROL OR NOT TO ENROL?

BROWN Owl sat watching her new recruits, they were washing up after a most successful picnic tea-party. Three new recruits and how different they were. Sarah, the eldest, a very undersized and rather skinny 9-year-old, was rather backward, extremely slow, but most thorough in all she did. Brown Owl thought of all the patience that had been needed and the time that had been taken to get Sarah through her recruit test. What a difficulty, too, she had with her mother who would not return the permission slip giving her permission for Sarah to join the pack, also details of age, birthday, Sunday School, etc. Then there was Vera, a strong, sturdy child of 8. She was the first to get her uniform, and to bring back her permission form filled in correctly. She was extremely quick, very intelligent and always ahead of Sarah; the recruit test presented no difficulties for her. She and Sarah were in the same form at school and seemed great friends. The other recruit—Millicent—was very shy, she must have an understanding Sixer, thought Brown Owl.

The washing up was finished and, after a final chat, they all parted, the recruits wildly excited, for had not Brown Owl told them that as they had now finished their recruit test, at the very next pack meeting they could wear their uniform and Commissioner would come to enrol them as real Brownies.

As Brown Owl walked home she met a large freckled child who grinned: for a moment Brown Owl was puzzled, then she remembered that at the last pack meeting one of the Sixers had brought this rather unmistakable child, Joan, as a recruit. But as she was 10 years old she had been told that she could not be a Brownie. There had been another child, too, that night wanting to join, a most intriguing small sister of one of the Sixers, but as she was only 7, she too, had been sent away.

* * * * *

Enrolment night. The pack were playing games with Tawny and waiting for Commissioner to arrive. Brown Owl was bending down tightening Vera's belt, whilst chatting to the other two, when a sudden rush made her look round. Two Sixers had left the games and one burst out breathlessly, "Brown Owl, it is Sarah's birthday to-day and she is 11, you would not let Joan join and she is not 11 till next month." The other Sixer then exclaimed, "And our Betty was sent away because she was too young, and Vera is only 7 and her birthday is a



week after Betty's." Brown Owl looked up amazed. Sarah 11 and Vera 7, surely there must be some mistake. "Are you?" she said faintly, looking up at the startled faces above her. They nodded. . . . A shout of "Welcome" told Brown Owl that the Commissioner had arrived; the pack stood waiting for the enrolment, the Sixers stood silent and expectant; Sarah and Vera looked at Brown Owl anxiously. To enrol or not to enrol?

COMMENTS.

Should Sarah and Vera have been enrolled that night? Was Brown Owl right in not letting Joan and Betty join the pack?

Please, Guiders, write and tell us what you think about it, by October 7th.

PROBLEM No. 21— THE BLACK RIBBON

COMMENTS.

This problem has not brought us many letters. Perhaps very few Guiders have been blessed (or cursed) with a Milly or perhaps everyone is holidaying, and therefore feeling loth to put pen to paper. Here are two suggestions sent us:—

"If Milly is ever ready with the cheeky answer no admonitions from Patrol Leader and no hinted disapproval from the Guiders will be of any avail. Such methods would put her off Guiding as a priggish butt for all conceivable villainy. Is this not an occasion for the District Captain to speak to her privately and briefly and quite frankly to the effect that Guiding is a game and she is a member of the team. She is capable of playing a very good game for the team, as was proved by the wood gathering. Is she going to play the game at the top of her form in camp or is she going to spoil it by breaking the rules? If the former, there is no end to the fun entailed. If the latter, she is automatically turned out of

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the game and goes home. She has her choice. It might also be represented that her company is in camp by the courtesy of the other company. How is that courtesy to be returned?"

The Guiders were quite right to take no notice of the black ribbon. Milly is obviously out to attract attention to herself. It is so easy to do it by being naughty and impertinent. She is probably the type who loves to be teased and plays up for it. Don't satisfy her, let everything she says or does fall flat, but be sure to praise her for all work done well. She has plenty of initiative. Use it. Let the patrols plan treasure hunts, camp fire stunts, games, competitions, etc. She'll soon change when she sees that by being rude and mischievous she gets completely ignored."

"We had a Milly at our camp one year, she is now one of our best campers. Captain, who is unable to take the Guides to camp, advised me not to take Joan to camp, as she was quite a handful at company meetings and led her followers into all sorts of scrapes, but I was delighted that Joan wished to go to camp and saw great possibilities in her. After we had been in camp twenty-four hours I began to have my doubts as to the wisdom of having Joan with us. When nurse (who was new to us all that year) began marked on what an extremely naughty child Joan was, I at once replied that she wasn't so bad, and would make a good camper once she had settled down, and would make a Joan's good qualities."

"Not long afterwards I happened to see nurse talking very seriously to Joan. After that there was a marked improvement in Joan, and all her tent, then nurse told me she had told Joan what a lot I thought of her."

"I think that second-year campers often try to impress new campers a bit too much with their knowledge. Perhaps Milly and her tent felt it was impossible to compete against the others who had all camped before. It seems rather hard lines that all the new campers should be put into one tent. I think it would have been more friendly, too, if some of each company slept together. I have always found it worked better when I have taken two companies."

"If they still wished to sleep together then perhaps a competition among the new campers could be held, voting amongst themselves for the best behaved Guides during the night, and perhaps the winner could be given a black ribbon."

COMMENTS.

The black ribbon was a real problem. It did actually happen in camp and our readers may like to know what was done by the real captain and the result.

The second night in camp Milly's patrol talked again after "Lights Out" and the captain felt this could not be passed over. It might be better to let Milly's villainy fall flat, but she could not be allowed to break rules with impunity. So she had a talk with Milly. She told her that she had not been surprised that her patrol talked the first night, because they were all tenderfoots at camp and keeping silence the first night was a very difficult thing to do. It was different for the others who were more experienced campers. But after the first night it ought to have been possible for them to be quiet. She had watched Milly and thought she had the makings of an excellent camper—she instanced the wood-gathering. Anyhow, camp was for good campers, and Guides who

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were poor campers could not be kept in camp. Would she (Milly) talk it over with her patrol and find out whether they were real adventurers with grit enough to do difficult things, such as keeping quiet, even when you wanted to talk? She (Captain) thought they were. That night there was silence in Milly's tent, possibly from exhaustion. Next morning Milly was ceremoniously presented with a green "good camping" ribbon for her patrol. From that time on the patrol put all their energies into being good campers and the Guiders, who were blind to black ribbons, were very alive to notice their efforts.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR GAMES LIST

NEW USES FOR OLD CATALOGUES.

Headquarters catalogues provide excellent material for games, and here are a few suggestions for using old editions.

Who's Who. Cut out the photos of Guiders and Guides in uniform and colour them, giving them various ranks and lengths of service. Write on each an imaginary name, and spread the pictures round the room. Each patrol is then given the names of two or three people whom they must find, and write down all they can deduct from their appearance.

A more difficult form of this game is to write nothing on the pictures, but to read out a list of the imaginary Guiders with descriptions, e.g., Miss Smith, a captain with seven years' service; Miss Jones, a very new lieutenant (no warrant badge or stars), then give each patrol the names of the Guiders they must find. This requires concentration, as well as observation.

Five Pounds to Spend. Cut out the pages giving illustrations and particulars of tents, groundsheets and other camp equipment and place them at one end of the room to represent Headquarters. The leaders are then told that the company has five pounds to spend on camp equipment, and each patrol has to visit the shop and compile a list of what they would buy with the money, showing the exact cost of each article. (The company's existing stock of equipment can be taken into consideration, or it may be regarded as an entirely unequipped company, but this must be made clear beforehand.)

Where is it? Cut out illustrations of various items of uniform, etc., colouring them where necessary. Scatter these about the room. Patrols stand in file, numbered. Captain calls out a number and says, "The District Commissioner has lost her hat," or "a Brownie has lost her belt," etc., and the Guide whose number is called runs to look for it and first to find it scores a point.

The illustrations of hike utensils, first aid outfits, etc., are very useful for indoor hike games in the winter; photos of ridge tents cut in two down the centre are not easy to match together again. In fact the uses to which old catalogues can be put seem to be endless.

FILM ENTERTAINMENTS

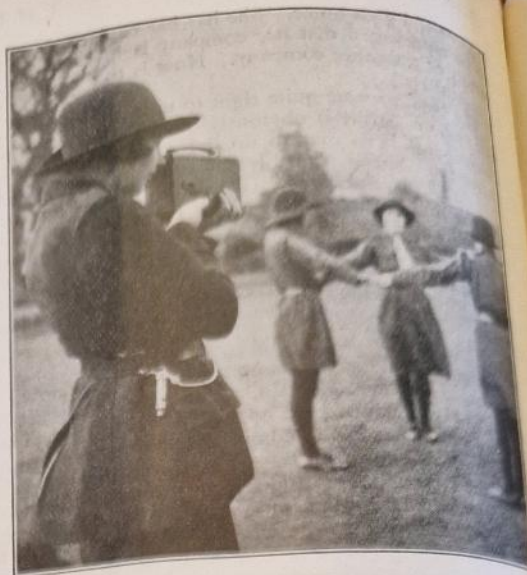
by MAC.

REFERENCE to the Headquarter's Catalogue or to the Price List enclosed with every copy of *THE GUIDER* will show that Imperial Headquarters have for hire two different sizes of film. Technical terms are often misleading to the uninitiated, and it seems wise, therefore, to commence this article with a brief explanation as to the different types of film available.

The term "standard film" is applied to that used in public cinemas, and this is 35 mm. in width; from the amateur cinematographer's point of view it is too costly, and the apparatus too bulky so that it has but few adherents apart from the professional field of production. Hire of a projector for this size of film is seldom possible outside the big cities, and the attendant fire risks are so severe as to make it impracticable for Guiders to show in the ordinary clubroom. Of paramount importance is the fact that nearly all standard film is highly INFLAMMABLE, and the Board of Trade Regulations are of necessity very strict; hence, indeed, the fireproof projection rooms, and special exits built in all public cinemas, and unless a hall or school has been passed for the purpose it is not permissible to arrange a performance. The only practical method remaining is to arrange for a performance in a public cinema, and this can be done occasionally. It is obvious, therefore, that the Chief Scout's talk on Guiding and Scouting, as advertised by Headquarters, would have to be shown in this way, or in a hall where a standard projector is already installed, and this applies also to "The Fourth Law," advertised in the same list. (Since writing this, a copy of the latter on 16 mm. film has been added to the Headquarter's film Library.) At the present time "talkies" are confined almost exclusively to standard size film, and although they are being extended to 16 mm. the production is limited. In addition, the cost of 16 mm. projectors adapted for talkies is so heavy that there are but few firms who have them for hire, although many of the larger schools are beginning to install apparatus of this type for educational purposes.

It seems only right at this point to make reference to the fact that toy projectors suitable for 35 mm. film can be purchased at many of the large stores for a few shillings, together with short lengths of this highly inflammable film. The amateur ciné press has brought this fact before its readers again and again, and efforts have been made through Members of Parliament to make the sale of these toys an offence. During the winter months the daily press has frequently reported severe cases of burning, and on some occasions quite serious outbreaks of fire directly attributable to the use of toy cinemas of this kind. Guiders should be alive to these facts, these toys being often given to children of Guide age, and it only remains to warn readers not to allow the use of this type of apparatus in their own clubrooms.

We pass now to the most popular of the sub-standard size films, i.e., 16 mm., and in addition to the films stocked by Headquarters, vast libraries of films are now available



via both Messrs. Kodak, Ltd., and Messrs. Ensign, Ltd., Messrs. Wallace Heaton also run their own library, and descriptive lists are available from all these sources. In addition, several large firms offer films free of charge, descriptive of their production plant which are of great interest and educational value. It is quite easy, therefore, to draw up a programme of films including those stocked by Headquarters, and adding, say, one of Messrs. Ensign's excellent Mickey Mouse series or other comic films. The most important point about this size of film is that it is entirely NON-INFLAMMABLE, and the risk of fire is absent as a result. 16 mm. being a popular amateur size it is often possible to enlist the services of a friend who owns a projector. But before making the final arrangements the amateur concerned should be given some indication of the size of the suggested audience, and the size of the room. Projectors which are capable of throwing a well illuminated picture five feet wide at a distance of from 20 to 25 feet, cost, new, from £20-£30 or more, and the average amateur will own a projector which is only capable of throwing a small picture a short distance with great disappointment to many of the audience present. In many of the larger towns the chemists or photographers dealing with amateur cinematography will hire a projector and operator for from 30s. to £2 for a two-hours performance, plus travelling expenses. I cannot recommend that the Guider should hire a projector for use herself unless she has had some experience, because the working of these machines is not a simple matter. Neither can the purchase of a second-hand projector be recommended.

From personal experience it seems wise to add a note here as to the requirements for the preparation of the hall for a ciné performance. To guarantee success it is essential that all windows should be well covered; it is not sufficient to rely on a dark night, because either the moon or street lamps will be certain to intrude, and either or both can go far to mar the brilliance of the light thrown on to the screen. The average length of throw is 25 feet, and the operator will probably need a table in the centre of the

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room at that distance from the wall on which it is intended the screen should be fixed. Your friendly amateur or the chemist will provide his own screen; a sheet and its attendant creases is well nigh useless. In country districts where a chemist has to cater for large areas without electric light, it is occasionally possible to hire a projector which is equipped with battery lighting, but electricity is always preferable. The operator will require to plug in on a power circuit point if possible, failing this at a convenient lamp socket. It is wise to make certain that the remainder of the lights in the hall can be lowered without affecting the projector light. Next arrange the chairs for the audience so that no one sits uncomfortably near the screen, i.e., not less than 10 feet away, and an aisle must be left down the centre of the hall to allow the light to be thrown on the screen without intrusion of shadows. If space permits it is wise to leave aisles at each side. It is proposed that someone should give a running commentary on the film, experience has proved that it is better to do this from the back of the hall; if the speaker adopts the usual method of addressing the audience he or she will have to turn sideways to watch the film, and it is difficult to hear in these circumstances. On the other hand, the speaker should be warned to stand at some distance from the projector or the voice will soon become strained trying to speak against the noise of the projector motor.

It now only remains to mention 9.5 mm. film which is always popular on account of its low cost, and is known all the world over as Pathé film. Neither Scout nor Guide Headquarters stock library films in this size, and it is really too small to allow projection to any great size. A combined camera and projector for this size of film can be purchased for as little as 63s., but this is quite useless except for an audience of less than a dozen, and although of great interest if the activities of the company can be photographed, it does not come within the scope of this article. There is also a special Camera and Projector made by Messrs. Kodak, Ltd., taking film termed "8 mm.," but so far the library of films is very limited. Fairly expensive projectors are available suitable for 9.5 mm. film and 16 mm. film, but 8 mm. has to be shown on the special projector made for it.

With the increasing use and popularity of cinematography, particularly in the 16 mm. size, for educational purposes, the Guider should be able to arrange more and more entertainments of this type for parents and friends, neither should the fact be overlooked that the ciné can be used as a method of teaching from the Guide point of view as in the Headquarter's film called "Campers in the Making." The cruise films take the audience out into a wider world, and Messrs. Ensign have some particularly good first aid and home nursing films, in addition to an excellent diagrammatic film descriptive of the making of the Union Jack.

THE BOOKSHOP BROWSE

A NEW BOOK ON CAMP FIRE YARNS.

LITERATURE FOR THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

Before Brown Owls can pass their warrant test they have to "tell a story to children of Brownie age so as to hold their attention for at least ten minutes." Guide Captains escape this test. Unlike Brown Owls, they have not had to definitely practise the technique of story-telling. Perhaps for this reason they still remain shy of the camp

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fire yarn even after they have been working with their companies for a year or two.

Camp Fire Stories, by A. Catherall, just published by Herbert Jenkins, at 2s. 6d., will prove a useful handbook on story-telling. "You must learn to get to the meat of the story in the first few words," writes the author and to illustrate his point he opens his book with a few dramatic incidents that make you long to know their sequel.

Another practical hint is: "Begin small—like building a fire." When we start story-telling we should begin by telling short, personal anecdotes—"something that has etched itself deep on your memory." The author suggests keeping a scrapbook for amusing or exciting experiences, either personal or culled from the newspaper.

Mr. Catherall brings a fresh mind to the art of telling nature stories. He says: "Do not try to lay undue emphasis on the nature lore part. Leave that to them. You want them to realise that life and death, work and play, tragedy and comedy, are as much a part of the animal and bird world as it is of our own." To illustrate this he quotes a story about a wild cat's struggles to win food for her kits. This is as thrilling a tale as any detective story.

When we have digested this book we shall begin to realise what a fascinating art story-telling is. When we have begun to practise it the author hopes we shall not find our listeners "yawning behind polite, if grubby, fingers!"

In reviewing the *How to Know Them* nature series (Thornton Butterworth, 2s. 6d.) Miss Bond writes: "Any one who has been suddenly badly 'bitten' by nature in any form will remember that the first sign that the disease is serious is an insatiable desire to identify at sight the objects of one's choice. Here, at the outset, the novice is often brought to a standstill, finding dependable reference books too technical and too costly. It is for them that the *How to Know Them* series is written. This series covers birds (in three volumes, "Resident Birds," "Migrant Birds," and "Birds' Nests and Eggs"), wild flowers, trees, and butterflies and moths.

Annual general meetings of the Local Association are usually fixed for the autumn and winter months. Would the Local Association members be interested in seeing some of the leaflets on the Movement, published by Headquarters?

"What are Extension Guides?" someone might ask a member of the Local Association. It would be such a pity if she did not know of the little leaflet, under this title, that would tell her all about them. There are 1/2d. leaflets (or 3s. a 100) on all the branches in Guiding, and the latest edition to the series is "What are Post Rangers?" Local Association members are such a help to the Movement in keeping the general public informed of our aims that it is a pity not to keep them well informed about our literature. What about a table for Guide literature at the next Local Association annual general meeting? It might help to fill in that odd five minutes between tea and the arrival of the speaker! The table might include, in addition to the "What are Guides?" series, "Citizenship for Girls," 1/2d., and "How Shall I Help my Daughter?" by the Chief Guide (free), "How Guides Camp," 1/2d., "What are the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts?" 2d., and "Religion and the Girl Guides," 2d.

When you are planning Christmas plays or entertainments don't forget the two Guide posters and a Brownie poster that will help you to advertise them.

THE RÔLE OF PATROL EMBLEMS IN THE GUIDE LIFE

By
ROSE KERR.

IT is undoubtedly true that we here in Great Britain are rather inclined to lose the patrol idea. In the beginning the patrol was more important than the company; the patrol was a live, active unit, while the company had only a shadowy existence. Now the pendulum has swung in the other direction, and in a great many companies the patrols exist only in name, and are just convenient groups for relay races.

We are losing a great deal by this. The idea of the patrol was one of the greatest discoveries of Baden-Powell; it is the foundation stone of his whole scheme, and all educationalists who claim to be modern have taken up this idea and have embodied it in their own systems.

I think one of the reasons why the patrol idea has weakened with us so much is because we have such uninteresting and uninspiring patrol emblems.

At the beginning, the self-formed patrols of Girl Scouts used to call themselves Ravens, Wild Cats, Night Hawks, Kangaroos. Then the Chief Scout, anxious to keep such names for the boys, and fearful lest parents should rise up against allowing their daughters to style themselves Lions and Tigers, debarred animal names for girls' patrols. Flower names were introduced by the powers-that-were instead, and the girls loyally accepted, but secretly it was a bitter blow. The Chief Scout was always rather unhappy about the flower names; he saw that flowers were far too static and inactive to be inspiring; as soon as he could he suggested bird names for the patrols.

But what birds were chosen? Not Eagles, Falcons, Pelicans, Swans—all of which have some poetry, some symbolism, some inspiration behind them—but wretched little birds like Blue-Tits, Canaries, Wrens—very charming in themselves, but you really cannot get very excited about being one of them, or even about being a Sparrow or a Chaffinch.

The most popular emblem among our Guides is the Robin—an attractive bird, but he has not much private life to find out, and what there is, is thoroughly bad; he is a greedy, jealous, pugnacious little bird, and these are qualities which Guides should not be encouraged to emulate.

The other reason why our patrol emblems are so uninteresting and uninspiring is because we buy the emblems ready-made—and like all things made in mass production at a low price, they are uninteresting. Ready-made things are the curse of English Guiding.

What happens with us when a new company is starting? The Guides are divided into groups, and told to choose their own patrol names; they are given a list of the emblems. If they choose one which is not on the list, they are told they cannot have it, and they have to think of something else. However, they nearly always decide at the first go-off on Violets, Lilies of the Valley and Red Roses. If they are unusually dashing they choose Robins, Nightingales, Blackbirds and Thrushes, regardless of the fact—or perhaps because of it—that in every other company in the district there are the same names. Then the



Softly, softly, catchee Monkee

[S. K. Fry.]

captain orders a batch of each of these emblems; the Guides sew them on to their uniform, and having settled that this is their general name, they never think again about the emblem itself.

This is not B.P.'s idea at all; it is a complete travesty of it. Do you remember how he used to say to the Scouts that each member of the patrol should be able to draw his patrol animal, and should sign his track in the forest with the patrol signature and his own number in the patrol? Do you remember that he said each boy should practise imitating the cry of his own animal or bird till he could do it perfectly, and be mistaken for the creature itself? Do you remember that he said the Antelopes must be fleet-footed and the Eagles keen-sighted?

These ideas are practically non-existent in the Guides, for how, in a sandy forest glade, can you make a difference in drawing a Chaffinch or a Canary? What cry is made by a Primrose or a Pimpernel?

The fact is, all this was invented without understanding of the child mind. Grown-up people thought it ridiculous for patrols to have outlandish names, and thought it far better for them to be called after something well within the experience of their everyday life, Robins, Sparrows, etc.

This is a great mistake psychologically. With children, especially children with drab and dreary backgrounds, it is vitally important to stimulate their imagination, to let them hear high-sounding names, to let them dream of beautiful creatures and things they may never see—Gazelles, Antelopes, Flamingoes, Palm Trees. These are the things which set them dreaming, which give their imagination the food for which it is hungry; this is one way of satisfying their subconscious craving for adventure and romance.

Just because they probably never will see such dream-creatures, their imagination is stirred and set to work.

The movement which has had the perspicacity to see this and to profit by it is the French Eclaireuses. They make a tremendous use of the imaginative element of patrol emblems; they consciously make use of the great force of symbolism, one of the greatest forces there is on the spiritual plane.

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One of the Eclaireuse Commissioners was asked to speak on this subject at the last World Conference. Being very thorough in her methods, Jacqueline Bricka, Commissioner for the Eastern provinces of France, sent a questionnaire to her own captains and to some others whom she knew in the Movement. She asked them to tell her—

1. Whether the patrol life was strong in their company?
2. Whether their Guides were more interested in their patrol life or in the company life?
3. Whether the patrol emblem meant much to them, and whether it led to any special developments?
4. To describe the different patrols in their company with their different specialities.
5. Whether the patrol specialities were mostly executed by the leader, or whether the Guides took a large share in them?
6. The age of the leader, and what was her social background? Whether she was a secondary school-girl, or if she was at work, and what her work was?

She received a very large number of answers, and was kind enough to send them to me. So besides hearing her speech at Adelboden, and the results of my own observation, I have a good deal of material to draw upon.

Of course, the answers vary greatly. Some captains said their patrols were not very active or energetic. Many said their leaders lacked imagination; some said their patrols did not take much interest in their patrol emblems; but on the whole, there was a very great consensus of opinion on the fact that the Guides took an intense interest and pride in their patrol, that the patrol emblem meant a great deal to them, and was a very fertile source of inspiration. The ages of the leaders varied from 14 to 17; the social backgrounds varied also; some were secondary schoolgirls; some were industrial workers; some were slack, and some were inclined to do everything themselves. They work with very much the same elements as we do, but they manage to inspire them with a keenness which rouses them to immense effort, and which makes some of our Guide life look rather pale and colourless in comparison.

The first thing when an Eclaireuse patrol is formed is for the Guides to choose an emblem, and as in England, they often choose the name of something familiar and near at hand, but very soon they get tired of this, and then they begin to hunt for something more interesting. They often end by choosing some strange creature whose description has to be hunted up in the Larousse dictionary—Albatross, Chinchilla, Cpossum. They practically never choose flowers, but trees are rather in fashion at the moment.

When the emblem has been chosen, or rather, the *totem* has been chosen, for the idea really comes from the totem of Indian tribes, amongst whom the plant or animal is really the living symbol of the group—then patrol life begins.

They choose a *motto* which must have something to do with the characteristics of the totem; here are some of them:—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Fishes : | Swimming upstream. |
| Seagulls : | Braving the storm. |
| Swans : | Without stain. |
| Pine trees : | Hold fast, or "straight up to the sky." |
| Ferns : | Towards the light. |

THE GUIDER

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Chamois : | No obstacles too great. |
| Elephants : | Strength and kindness. |
| Chaffinches : | Come wind, come rain,
We never complain. |

When the motto has been chosen, they set to work to make their *patrol flag*. One used always to see them; now they are very rare, and it seems to me a pity to have lost them.

It may be because, with us, they were generally just ready-made and dull. The Eclaireuses always make theirs; sometimes they are painted, sometimes embroidered, sometimes appliquéd, sometimes the flag is leather. Often these flags are very decorative, nearly always they are very original. They do not have, like ours had, a more or less realistic likeness of the animal on a dull white ground. They have devices—three chaffinches in flight; the motto is also shown. The colours are bright. It is real if simple heraldry—just as heraldry was in its origin.

We have got the same idea in our Standards, but if instead of putting all our imagination (of which we have got quite as much as the French, if not more) into county Standards, which are heavy, useless, and expensive, we exercised our ingenuity in making patrol flags, it would be of infinitely more use.

After the patrol flag comes the *patrol log-book*. I will not enlarge on this as our patrols have log-books too, and ours are sometimes very good. But the French ones are in general more original and more varied; the book itself is often in the shape of the emblem; cut in the shape of a deer's head, for instance, and the covers are always beautifully decorated.

Inside, the complete log-book usually consists of three sections:—

1. The administrative part, containing the names of the Guides, their addresses, their ages and particulars; a list of badges passed; the patrol accounts, etc. Some patrol books have one page for each Guide, on which are given her photograph or a caricature of her, her finger print, her measures, a skit on her appearance and character, etc.
2. Here is usually a section for everything concerning the patrol emblem, drawings, photographs, poetry about it, quotations, the patrol law, the patrol test, the patrol customs and traditions are written down here.
3. The third section contains the patrol history, records of meetings, of outings, of camps, photographs and sketches of these.

Of course, these may be in different books, not necessarily in the same.

THE PATROL TEST.

This is very important, and is something which we as a rule have not got.

A recruit is not accepted as a full member of the patrol till she has passed a test devised by the members of the patrol. The captain has nothing to do with the making up of the patrol test or with testing for it. Often she does not know what it is.

There are generally two grades for the patrol test; the first gives the right to wear the lanyard, or patrol colours (with us it could be the shoulder knot). The second gives the right to wear the patrol emblem and to participate in the patrol councils.

THE GUIDER

The first grade always consists of knowing the patrol motto, the patrol song, the patrol law; the Guide must be able to draw the patrol emblem and to make its cry; besides this, there are other clauses which vary according to the emblem; to be a Chaffinch (whose proverbial quality in France is to be always gay) the recruit must have been in a good temper for eight consecutive days; the Squirrels have to do certain jumps, to climb a tree, to know six cone-bearing trees; the Fishes and the Seagulls must be able to swim, or to promise to learn at the first opportunity; the Chamois have to be able to walk without making a noise, and to take cover and be hidden in less than one minute; the St. Bernards have to know a certain amount of first aid.

The second grade shows a little more elaboration; the Guide has not only to know the law and the motto, but also to speak on them for two minutes; she may have to know the patrol song and five other Guide songs, or to have done her physical exercises for so many days in succession; the Chaffinch may have to know the habits of two other birds of the finch tribe. She may have to have made something for the patrol corner, or to have sold at least 20 francs worth of handicraft for patrol funds.

In some patrols there is even a third or a fourth degree of the patrol test, demanding some feat of bravery or endurance, but this is not general.

PATROL LAW.

The Eclaireuses love their Guide Law, but besides this they often make up a patrol law for themselves—a Seagull is brave and enduring, etc. Often their law consists of a kind of acrostic, the letters of the patrol name forming the first letters of the qualities it should possess. Thus the Squirrels (*Ecnoreuil's*) have the following:—

E for energetic.
C for courageous.
U for united.
R for robust.
E for awakened (eveille).
U for unselfish.
I for indefatigable.
L for loyal.
S for serviceable.

SONG.

Each patrol always has its own song. The Guides make up the words and put them to some well-known tune. The words are not at all grand poetry, often terrible doggerel, but they love them. The song is generally about the qualities the patrol is aiming at, and there are often stanzas bringing in the names of the Guides in the patrol, and jokes about them.

CEREMONIES.

Each patrol has its own; what they call a "presentation" or formation. This is amusing and is something quite new to us. When being inspected in their patrol corners, the Arabs squat on their heels, the Dromedaries link themselves together in file like a caravan, the Sparrows form a circle to represent a nest, the Wapitis run in with long steps and heads held high, their arms held up like antlers; the St. Bernards make a little niche like a kennel with one of the Guides in it. If imagination fails to invent anything very original, you can always fall in in the shape of the initial letter of the name—the Chamois form a letter C; or you can take the shape of the animal or one of its

characteristic parts; the Seagulls form the shape of a webbed foot. The Pine trees squat, kneel or stand one behind the other increasing in height; the Ferns stand in file with arms outstretched to represent the fronds. Connected with this is the patrol cry—the Chaffinch cry is "Pink! Pink!" There are other indescribable sounds, and the Fishes make no sound at all!
(To be continued.)

THE GUIDER PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

After a run of eight months the competition will close on November 10th. Please continue to send in photographs of typical activities. The standard of composition and the subject interest has improved during the competition.

Accepted for Cover Publication.

Miss Welsford, London: "The Last Day of Camp." An attractive study of deep concentration. Used for the October cover.
Miss S. Casebourne, New Malden: "Watching the Waterfowl." Three Guides balanced on stones in a pond; they are quite oblivious of the camera.

Miss M. E. Dover, Bognor Regis: Two photographs accepted. "Autumn Mists" shows a woodland path with pines in the background overshadowed by mist. The sunlight on the path contrasts well with the shadowy background. "Pond Life" owes its charm to its naturalness—one Guide perched on a rumble-down woodwork is absorbed in the pond, another balances her nearer the bank.

Miss Porter, Sheffield: The photographer has given thought and care to "The Outlook." A Guide, rucksack on her back, seated with her back to us on a mound overlooking a valley and hills. Two factors combine to focus our attention on the Guide and then beyond—the sunlight which outlines her figure and the contrasting dark fir by her side. This is a beautiful study.

Miss M. Hilton Royle, Manchester: "In the Tree Tops" shows a jolly looking Guide astride a branch. The foliage makes an effective framework.

Accepted for Inside Publication.

Miss Bean, Birkenhead: Two photographs accepted. Brownies plaiting and preparing for the nature test.

Miss Burt, Edinburgh: Two photographs accepted. Guides engrossed in a woodland stream with the sunlight filtering through the trees and equally engrossed (we hope) washing dishcloths in camp!

Miss Corby, Bristol: "The Wood Patrol," a natural and well-balanced snap.

Miss Edwards, Cardiff: "Leisure Hours," a well-grouped picture of Guides in a garden.

Miss Figgis, Co. Wicklow: "A Riverside Camp." The water reflections are beautiful and the tents peep up above clear-cut trees.

Miss James, Scarborough: "John and Mary." John (Jimmie for short) is a tame Brown Owl perched on Mary's shoulders. Mary is a jolly-looking Brownie. (It is a pity her service star has strayed too far down on the flap of her pocket.)

Miss G. Harris, Muswell Hill: "Ducklings." Guides feeding ducklings in a park. Photographs of this type, showing what town Guides can do, are always useful.

Miss G. Hathaway, Glamorgan: Two photographs of holidays at "Our Chalet."

Miss Hirschell, Bradford: "Let's Dress Up." Brownies dressing up in sixes. A natural snap.

Miss E. M. Moore, Cork: "Music at Our Chalet." French and Swiss Guides playing on the verandah, with Mrs. Storrow's Baby Chalet across the way. The photographer has been clever in silhouetting her figures against a lighter background.

Miss S. K. Fry, Leeds: "Softly, Softly Catchee Monkee." Guides stalking. The Guides are enjoying a good game, and look natural and unposed. This photograph has been used to illustrate Mrs. Kerr's article in this number.

Miss Ryland, High Wycombe: "Looking for Shells," and "Wrestling with the Incinerator." Both snaps are clear and a windmill in the background of the latter saves it from being entirely mundane!

Miss D. E. Scott, Liverpool: "Everything Comes to Him Who Waits," shows a donkey patiently waiting for his titbit outside a tent while the Guides have their tea.

Miss Thomas, Weston-super-Mare: "Four Guides in a Boat."

"REAL MUSIC FOR TWOPENCE" A THREEFOLD CRAFT

By M. A. SIMS.

THE whole process of making a bamboo pipe is enthralling, from the first sawing of your own pipe length through the cutting of the mouth-piece with its corresponding cork floor and passage, the making of the window with its little sill, the fulfilling all your hopes, the first gentle sound is breathed. This achievement carries one through the arithmetical horrors of measuring the holes; but this is soon over, and then comes the making and testing of the holes which produce the sounds of the complete scale.

With the appearance of each note comes the knowledge and practice of how to produce it beautifully, and simple tunes can, and should be played after the first three holes are made, for fingering becomes difficult if left until the pipe is finished.

Very little technical knowledge and skill, combined with much loving care, will produce beautiful sounds in perfect tune. No previous knowledge is necessary in order to become a really efficient piper, and the great joy of the whole achievement lies in the very "own-ness" of one's pipe, being, as it is, made, played and decorated by the owner herself.

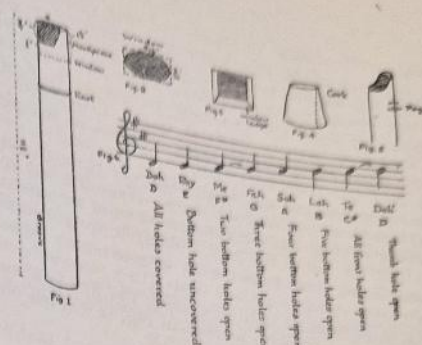
It is a treasure which can be gained by love, *not* money, for no piper buys or sells an instrument, because the peculiar joy of its possession lies in its creation, and although it costs no more than a few pennies it becomes far more precious than the most expensive machine-made instruments which are produced in thousands by mass production.

The small treble D pipe is as light as the proverbial feather, so it is a perfect companion on hikes, at camp fires, and open air folk dancings, and a great help in many ways in working for the different musical badges. For the teaching of melodies nothing could be better.

But with none of these uses it is a lovely instrument in itself, either when two or many play in unison, with or without descant. The sound of the small D pipe playing in parts with the larger A pipe (akin to alto) and the still larger D tenor pipe, has been likened to the "cooing of doves in three part harmony."

There is beautiful and quite simple music available for pipes, ancient and modern. A list of this and pamphlets on the subject, and particulars of all necessary materials for making, playing, and painting of pipes and of the Pipers' Guild, can be had from The de Rusette Centre, Ltd., 28, Gower Place, London, or from Cramer & Co., Ltd., 139, New Bond Street, W.1.

A word as to the decoration. Having made your pipe and played it and learnt to value it, you are anxious to make it as beautiful to the eye as it is to the ear, and



it will be even more your own as you think out and carry out your ideas in the matter of design and of colouring, remembering always that the simplest designs and colours are the best.

Directions for Making.

Read these right through several times before starting work, and do not confuse *measure* with *make*.

Tools.

- Auger. 2s. Not absolutely necessary.
- Hacksaw. 1s. 3d. Woolworths, 6d.
- Bodkin. 6d. Or such an instrument as the "pick" in a Guide knife is a possible alternative.
- Rimer Bit. 10d.
- Small sharp penknife.
- Small flat ward file. 10d.
- Ruler with sixteenths marked, pencil, sandpaper.
- Corks. About 3d. dozen.
- 11 inch length of bamboo (three-quarters to one inch bore).

All the above materials may be obtained from The de Rusette Centre, Ltd., 28, Gower Place, W.C.1, or Dryads, Leicester, or Cramer & Co., Ltd., 139, New Bond Street, W.1. Prices vary a little.

Tools can easily be shared, and could be company property; while some are hacksawing, others can be measuring and so on. Bamboo can be had in 6 ft. lengths or can be bought cut to measurement. Have a good supply of corks as some may be spoilt by beginners.

Making the Treble D Pipe.

Length of pipe to start with is 11½ inches with ends clear of knots.

Clear the pipe, which you will see is blocked inside by wood at the knot. This is done by twisting the auger through the blockage, and working it about until the pipe is cleared. A long coarse file or red hot poker is just as good and less expensive. When the auger is being used insist that pipes are held downwards, or the auger may pop through suddenly into a neighbour!

Mouthpiece.

At the back of the pipe and three-quarters of an inch from the top the first saw cut is made. The back should be where you see a groove running down the outside of the pipe. If there are two grooves, the back of the pipe should be exactly between them. (The point is that the groove must never come in front of the pipe where the finger holes are to be.)

Saw across and just more than half way through your pipe at this three-quarter inch mark. Take the saw out and draw a slanting line out from each end of the saw cut to and over the top of the pipe, holding it upright firmly with one hand, and gripping it between your knees. Carefully saw down on these lines (they can be done together or separately) until you reach the first saw cut, when the piece of bamboo marked in Fig. 1a will fall out, leaving your mouthpiece ready.

Window.

Exactly half an inch lower than your first saw cut, but on the opposite side (see Fig. 1), of the pipe make a small hole with the bodkin. This or any other instrument with a sharp point should be held near the point, not by the handle; this prevents accidents caused by the tool slipping on the rounded surface. Enlarge this hole with the rimer bit to three sixteenths in diameter, not more. Use both tools gently to prevent the pipe cracking and work with a twisting movement always, or your holes will be square instead of round. Enlarge the hole in width only with the sharp penknife until it measures four-sixteenths and therefore oval. Look carefully at Fig. 2, and cut out the corners as on the dotted lines. This gives you a rectangular hole three-sixteenths by four-sixteenths. Tidy it with small file.

Window Ledge.

This is made by shaving down the bottom of the window outside at an angle of 45° , leaving the lip slightly blunted. (Fig. 3.)

Roof Passage.

This is a groove made inside the pipe, and runs from the top of the window to the top of the pipe. It should be exactly the width of the window (of which it is really a continuation), one-twentieth of an inch deep, with straight sides and smooth floor which should be without dip or camber; tidy it with a file.

The Cork.

Choose one which fits comfortably into the mouthpiece without undue effort, gripping the sides firmly. It should go right in till the top of the cork and pipe are flush with each other. Now cover the window completely with your finger, hold the pipe to the light, and look through it from the bottom end. If you can see a glint of daylight, choose another cork. When fitted into the pipe, mark on your successful cork the level of the top of the window. Remove cork and cut off the part below that mark. Now stand the cork upside down on something firm, and with the knife cut away a sliver of cork from the smoothest side. Start your cut just below the edge uppermost to you, and cut as on the dotted lines in Fig. 4. Smooth this off carefully with a file, working towards the uncut tip. Now fit the cork in the mouthpiece again with the roof passage and the cut side of cork facing each other. Breathe, not blow, gently down your

pipe and if all is well a clear pure note will be heard vibrating down the whole length of the pipe. When you blow harder this will give the octave above and still higher harmonics. If the note is husky and small file a little more off the cork at the tip, then try it again. Do not take much off at a time or your note will disappear for ever. Tilt the pipe downwards a few inches from your face, and looking down the passage you should be able to see a tiny black semi-ellipse. After the final successful fitting of the cork, it may be cut down as in Fig. 4, so that it is more comfortable to play.

When your note is satisfactory you may tune in to middle D on the piano. If your pipe is giving you middle C, saw an inch off the bottom. An inch or thereabouts taken off generally raises the pitch a whole tone, half an inch a semitone and so on; but cut off rather less than more at first, as you can easily remedy the former mistake but not the latter.

The Holes.

These require accurate measurement, so be careful. Measure the distance from the middle of the window to the bottom of the pipe, and a quarter of that length gives you the distance of your first hole from the bottom of your pipe, e.g., distance of middle of window to bottom of pipe is $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. $9\frac{1}{2}$ divided by 4 is $2\frac{3}{8}$. Therefore the first hole should be made at a distance of $2\frac{3}{8}$ from the bottom of the pipe. N.B.—In a straight line from the middle of the window.

Now measure and mark in your top hole which should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the middle of your window. (This should never be nearer the window, but may be a little further away.) Now measure the distance between these holes and divide the result by 5, and this will give you the places of the four holes in between, e.g., distance between first and top hole is $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., therefore the other holes would come approximately $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. apart. They should be equidistant in a small pipe. On no account make the holes as you measure them. All measurements must be made first.

Now you may make the first hole, i.e., the bottom one, as you made the window, with bodkin and bit; but enlarge it only very gradually, as the pitch of the sound depends on the size of the hole. Test by covering the hole completely and blowing bottom note (D or Doh), then uncover the hole and blow gently, testing the new sound and enlarging the hole until it gives E or the second note of the scale (Ray). If the first hole has to be very large, place the second hole a little nearer to the first hole than it is marked. If the first hole is very small, place the second hole a little further away than it is marked. The third hole must be made with extra care, it is nearly always smaller than the others. If a hole comes on a knot, file down the latter and proceed.

Do not go on to a new hole until the preceding one is absolutely in tune; test with piano all the time. The six holes now give E, F sharp, G, A, B, C sharp, or Ray, Me, Fah, Soh, Lah, Te, all holes being covered to give bottom D or Doh. The seventh and last hole is made at the back of the pipe, exactly opposite and a wee bit lower than the top or sixth hole.

The complete scale is now finished and is fingered thus: The bottom three holes are covered by the three middle fingers of the right hand, and the top three holes by the middle fingers of the left hand. The back hole is covered

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by the left thumb. The right little finger and thumb are used for steadying the pipe.

General Remarks.

For want of space these directions are cut down to the minimum. Do not hurry through any of the stages. If you find the subject fascinating, and think of doing it with the Guides this winter, do not rush into it, but get to know as much as you can about it before you start.

Make a pipe yourself first, and join the Pipers' Guild. To Miss Margaret James, its founder and first President, our Movement is much indebted for her inspiration and kind help; and to Mrs. Liddle we also owe much for enthusiastic and generous offers of help, by coming to teach any of us to pipe for ourselves. The writer of this article, though not able to avail herself of this unstinted expression of interest, owes her "initiation" to it; and to Miss James her debt is a very practical one. The Secretary of the Guild, Mrs. Rigg, Pipers' Fancy, Pulborough, Sussex, will gladly tell you of other pipers in your district. Hear, and if possible, let your Guides hear, the best playing, and let them know that this is within their own powers of achievement.

This article is called Music for Twopence; once the tools are bought each D pipe *does* cost an individual Guide 2d. or 3d.

When beginning to play a pipe practise the "t" sound at the front of each note; this makes for control of breath which is absolutely necessary. Always blow gently, particularly when testing, or your scale will be out of tune.

Four Practical Hints.

Make a window blind. This is a narrow garter of hat elastic which is pulled a little way over the window to lower the pitch of the whole scale when necessary.

An inch below your window and a little to the right make three tiny holes in the form of a triangle. (See Fig. 5.) In these holes insert three short match pegs. If necessary to raise the whole scale, remove one peg at a time.

If a piano is not available a tuning fork may be used with which to test the holes, but this is a risky proceeding unless you are absolutely confident of your own ear.

Before painting your pipe, thoroughly rub it all over with sandpaper to remove glaze.

MUSIC FOR PLAYERS OF SHEPHERD'S PIPES

Reviewed by the Commissioner for Music and Drama.

Piper's Technique. By Carol Bottle. (Boosey & Co. 3d.)
A set of exercises for pipe learners.

Pipers' Tune:

There is a Garden in Her Face. (Boosey & Co. 3d.)

Eriskay Love Lilt. (Boosey & Co. 3d.)

Both songs arranged for voice and three pipes.

Ecosaise. Beethoven. (Boosey & Co. 3d.)
An arrangement for two pipes and a piano.

The Cockle Gatherer. (Boosey & Co. 3d.)
Arranged for voice and piano by M. Kennedy-Fraser, set for pipe by Carol Bottle.

The pipes in this arrangement come in effectively at the second verse.

THE GUIDER

The Shepherd's Sweet Lay. Words by William Blake. Music by Arthur Sullivan. (Boosey & Co. 4d.)
This charming canon may be sung by two voices or played by two pipes, or better still, sung by voices in unison with pipe accompaniment. The very thing for a camp fire sing-song.

Duets and Trios for Bamboo Piper. By Edgar Hunt. (Novello. 1s. 6d.)

These are old airs arranged for two or three pipes. They are easy and may well be tackled by beginners.

Pussy Cat Mole and *Once I saw a Little Bird.* (Arnold. 3d.)
One Misty, Misty Morning and The Squirrel. (Arnold. 3d.)

These are old rhymes set very gaily to music. Brownies would enjoy them and find them easy to learn and memorise.

Mary. Unison song by William Henderson. 3d. Words by Vera Robertson.
A very simple carol with a quiet melody that fits the words exactly. It is recommended to Guiders who produce Nativity plays.

SOME NEW DESCANTS.
Arnold Descant Series. 3d. each. Arranged Thomas Dunhill.

David of the White Rock.
This flowing melodious tune, characteristically Welsh, lends itself particularly well to a descant; no one would have difficulty in learning this one which has a distinct tune of its own.

The Swift Sword of Erin.
This is a fine strong Irish tune which must be sung in the proper spirit of "Connor's Dark Dwelling." The descant, an easy one, is a great addition.

A-hunting we will go.
For companies who like working at their singing, this jolly old hunting song would be the greatest fun. People who were brought up on the "Gaudeamus" will know it well. It must go at a good round gallop, full of zest; the descant should be kept soft so as not to delay the tune, but it must be just as energetic and full of rhythm.

Aye Waukin O.
Old Scottish melodies are nearly always beautiful; this one has a sad refrain like a sigh. The descant should be a mere whisper, but sung in the right way it makes a charming sympathetic comment on the song.

The Flowers of the Forest.
The famous old tune with a very simple descant.

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

We are very grateful to those who have already sent in contributions for the Guides who suffered through the earthquake, and the total amount received up to date is £17 7s. 4d.

The Fund is still open. Can we show our practical sympathy by sending a contribution, however small? This should be sent in an envelope marked "Quetta," to Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, London, as soon as possible.

V. K. READ,
Commissioner for Overseas.

THE COUNCIL FIRE

The October number of *The Council Fire* will include among other articles one by the Chief Guide on her tour round the world; an article on Guiding and Leisure, by M. Beley; the Foundation of the Fourth Branch, by Dame Katharine Furse; an interesting article on Guiding in China, by Mary M. Gibson; and an illustrated account of the Eighth Session of the World Committee in Finland and of the many camps and meetings that have occurred this summer.

Czuwaj*

by
Angela Thompson

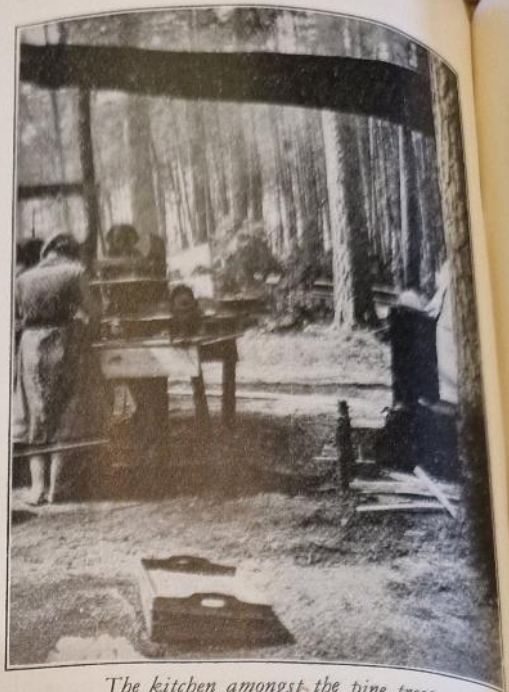
BEFORE last July the word Poland meant nothing to me but a mysterious corridor, which led presumably over a volcano or possibly a powder magazine, and ended who knows where? Now it conjures up pictures of great pine forests, mountains and rivers; of friendly hands stretched out in greeting; and cheerful voices echoing "Czuwaj"; of stately buildings and age-old churches; and of peasants in the most delightful dresses that ever peasant wore.

Eight English Guides left Harwich on Wednesday, July 10th, bound for the great National Jubilee Jamboree Camp at Spala, held to commemorate the founding of Scouting and Guiding in Poland twenty-five years ago. Directly we arrived at the Polish frontier we began to find out what Polish hospitality meant. We were met by Guides who provided us with our cheap tickets (we had 80 per cent. reduction on the railways) and saw our baggage through the customs, and from that moment onwards we were looked after, cared for and fêted as though we were royalty.

We arrived at Spala Station with hundreds of other Scouts and Guides and were played up to camp by a Polish Scout band. The camp was in the great forest belonging to Monsieur Moscicki, the President of Poland. We pitched our tents amidst the vast pine trees, and the beauty of our surroundings, especially at camp fire time, will always be one of our loveliest memories.

There were 28,000 Scouts in camp and 5,000 Guides. Sweden, Denmark, Esthonia, Holland, France, Latvia, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Canada and America were all represented, as well as Polish Guides and Scouts from almost all over the world. The distances were very great, we reckoned it must have been two or three miles from us to the arena (where displays of folk dancing and scouting activities were held), and we often walked it twice a day.

We were tremendously struck by the discipline and endurance of the Polish Guides. They marched and



The kitchen amongst the pine trees.



The rafts.

stood for hours on end, hardly anyone fainting, they were always willing and cheerful, and generally sang as they trudged along. On the first Sunday, the day of the official opening by the President of Poland, we were called at 5.30 a.m., given a roll and butter, and told to parade for colours at 7.30 a.m.; and from then onwards we were marching or standing, a good deal of the time in pouring rain, till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Even so we wouldn't have missed it for anything, and appar-

ently the Polish Guides felt the same, for even small girls stuck it heroically. Another example of their discipline was shown at night time. The camp was patrolled day and night by sentries. These children marched up and down on their beats for three hours at a time, all alone except for their sleeping comrades in tents nearby. On the day they were not allowed to speak, at night they had no one to speak to.

The singing of the Polish Guides is most beautiful and their camp fires, lit by flaming torches, were a thing

* *Czuwaj* means "Be Prepared" and is the Scout and Guide greeting used at all times in Poland.

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to remember. We had the privilege of being present at two enrolments, both at camp fires; these added solemnity by being the culmination of a long period of probation, instead of, as with us, being the beginning of the Guide life.

Everywhere we got a wonderful reception because we were English. To be countrywomen of the Chief Scout's put our autographs at a premium! It was the proudest moment imaginable when we led the international contingents in the great March Past at the opening, for the crowds cheered and cheered again as *Anglia* went by! It made us very humble that they expected so much of us because we were English, and thought so much of English Guides. We wondered if we were half what they thought we were, and felt we had much to learn from them. When we were given wrong directions and in consequence were lost on the mountains the poor little Guide who was responsible for us was told "You needn't worry if it's the English you've lost, they'll come down all right." Thank heaven we did!

The real friendship amongst the different nations present spoke volumes for the spirit of Scouting and Guiding and made one realise more than ever before what a wonderful instrument for peace-making the Chief Scout has created, and what delightful people these folk of other nations are, and how fundamentally alike we are! There was "Madame Czech," whose parrot entertains her husband when he comes home tired, and Switzerland with her Garbo hat, and Holland—well, Holland was an English Blue Dip and even her slang was perfect! They were dears, all of them, and we have many friends in Poland and elsewhere whom we so want to meet again.

From the camp we visited Warsaw, where we were entertained royally at the Hotel de Ville and the Ballet. After the camp we went to Cracow, that lovely city of mellow red brick and copper spires and cupolas. From there we visited Madame Malkowska at Dworek Cisowy. That was a privilege that alone made our journey to Poland worth while. There we shot the rapids of the river Dunajec on rafts made of canoes lashed together. The canoes were hollowed out of solid tree trunks and were the most primitive things imaginable; they were punted by highlanders in their picturesque peasant dress.

And now we are back in England, planning out the autumn's work with our companies. Will they sing better, and endure more cheerfully, and be more friendly and courteous because we found these things in Poland? I wonder. At least *we* have seen the vision, so maybe it will get through to them.

THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING TRAIL

RUMOURS are often very disturbing things, but the rumours we have been hearing about the Christmas Stocking Trails are far from disturbing—they are most encouraging.

The news from many counties proves that the Guiding population is already busy planning and scheming and making for their Christmas Stocking Trails, and some counties even seem to have their plans cut and dried already. It really is perfectly lovely news, and we only hope it means that we shall be able to put up another record series of successful trails again this year.

I fully realise that many people who will be reading this letter have already organised trails in their own part

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of the world, and know exactly how to set about it, so I am not writing to tell them anything about *how* to run a trail, but just to say how delighted we shall be to publish the routes of any trails in *THE GUIDE* again this year as we have done in previous years.

The first Saturday in December seems the most popular day, as it is not too terribly close to Christmas and the holidays, so that will mean that it would be especially nice if counties could try to organise their trails on December 7th. It is always particularly thrilling to feel that England is being covered by a network of trails on the same day.

We shall be very grateful if all the routes of trails to be published in *THE GUIDE* could reach the office (*THE GUIDE*, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1) by the beginning of November, and in any case not later than November 16th; but please don't leave it as late as that if you can possibly avoid it.

Judging by reports that came in last year, organisers would be wise to ask captains to superintend the packing of the stockings, if they can do so without spoiling the children's thrill over it. By careful arrangement the stockings could be filled more evenly, particularly if all the toys and presents were "pooled" in the middle of the clubroom floor before being packed into the stockings so that the total value of the contents might be about the same. Last year we heard of several cases where children next door to each other received stockings of very different values, and though this cannot be entirely avoided, Guiders could do a great deal to help its prevention! The value of the actual toys is not nearly so important as whether the things are new or old, mended or shabby, clean or dirty, for that is how little children compare, not in monetary values.

Some Guiders may be feeling that their own Guides and Brownies are far too hard up to be able to help in a Christmas Stocking Trail, and yet it would be lovely for them to join in and have the joy of giving, too. Have these Guiders working in distressed areas thought of planning a rather different sort of Trail with only one or two cars, or even without cars if necessary? The cars could be replaced by "gift dumps," the places for the dumps being chosen beforehand exactly as the stopping places for the Trail would have been. These Trails could do a marvellous good turn by collecting silver paper for a hospital, used postage stamps for the Stamp Collector's Cot, Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney, E.2, or empty bottles, silver paper, and used stamps for the P.D.S.A., 14, Clifford Street, London, W.1. Books also would be most acceptable if they were collected and sent to the St. John's Hospital Library, 48, Queen's Gardens, London, W.2, especially if they could be mended and tidied up before they were sent up to London.

All these collections mount up so slowly when the collectors are working in ones or twos, but "many littles make a mickle," and it is wonderful what even one company of Guides can collect if the girls have been given a few weeks' warning. The results would be tremendously appreciated by the societies mentioned and the Guides and Brownies would have enjoyed themselves hugely over the collecting. Nothing ever made any child so happy as "giving," and this would be a way of letting those who cannot afford to buy toys, and who have none of their own to give away, share in the true spirit of Christmas and in *THE GUIDE* Christmas Stocking Trails, too.

Jolly good luck!

"CAPTAIN" OF "THE GUIDE."

DOLL'S HOUSE FOODS

By
K. C. W.

NOW that the evenings are drawing in and Guide companies are settling down to their winter programme, this question will probably come up at the Court of Honour: "What are we going to do to raise money for next year's camp fund?" Someone will suggest an entertainment, and someone else a country-dance party; while a third person will suggest learning a handicraft to work at during the winter evenings and sell at the Christmas bazaar.

Guides love making things with their fingers, but so often the idea of a handicraft has to be turned down on account of expense. By the time the materials have been purchased and the tools secured to work with, and perhaps the expenses of a teacher have been paid, the profits on the handicraft are too small to make it worth while.

Well, here is a handicraft which is cheap to produce, very amusing and easy to make, and most effective when finished—dishes of food for the doll's house.

Most of the materials and tools required for construction will, in all probability, be found in the homes of the Guides, and only one or two minor requirements will have to be bought.

The things you will need are as follows:—

Flour (a cupful will go a long way), salt, water, a water-colour paint-box and brushes, a pencil, a pair of scissors, one or two sheets of thin white cardboard (such as is used for picture mounts), a small bottle of gum arabic, a piece of loofah sponge, and some round white elastic.

The gum arabic, the loofah, the cardboard and the elastic are probably the only things you will have to buy.

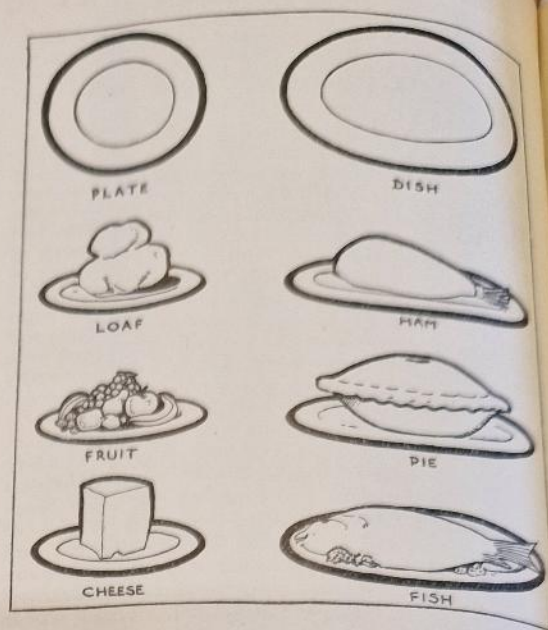
The whole company can work at the handicraft at company meetings (provided there is a table to work at) or individual Guides can do it at home.

Here are the instructions, so that if you are interested, you can collect the materials and start straight away.

Spread newspaper on the table before you begin, because the flour is inclined to make a mess, and wear a pinafore or overall to protect your clothes.

Now set to work.

Take a small quantity of flour—say, two tablespoonfuls—and add to it one tablespoonful of salt. (The salt is put in to preserve the foods from going mouldy, and the



proportions of salt and flour are always one part salt to two parts flour.) Sift these well together and then mix into a stiff paste with a little water. It is not very easy to get the consistency of the paste right at first. It must not be too wet or too soft, but it must be easy to mould into shapes with the fingers without crumbling.

With this paste you can now make little shapes, such as apples, pears, loaves of bread, hams, pies in dishes, open tarts, cheeses, fish, and all kinds of things. (It doesn't matter how dirty the paste gets in the moulding!)

Having made a number of these little models you must put them somewhere to dry. They must not dry too quickly or they will crack. Set them out on the mantle-piece before going to bed, when the fire is dying, and they will probably be dry in the morning. If you have to leave them on a shelf in a cupboard where there is no heat at all, they will take longer. They should be turned over once during the drying process if possible, as they are often found to have a damp spot underneath them when they look dry on top.

When they are quite dry, they can be painted with water colours. The first coat of paint may sink in, if so, give them another. Do not use the paint too wet, the thicker it is the better. The paint must now be allowed to dry.

While the paint is drying, you can cut out little cardboard plates and dishes and paint a coloured rim on them—blue, red or green. The bottom of a twopenny ink bottle will often serve to give you a circle to draw out the size of the plates.

When the paint is dry, take a drop of gum arabic on a small paint-brush and stick the little models of food to the plates. Then glaze them all over with the gum

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The plates may also be glazed with a thin coat of gum, but do not put it on too thick or the cardboard will go yellow. Sometimes two coats of gum are necessary on the food models to give them a good glaze.

Next, colour a small piece of loofah with green paint, or green ink if you prefer it, and when dry, cut it up into tiny snippits. These snippits can be gummed to the plates to represent parsley and give a finished effect.

If you want to sell your little dishes of food, the best plan is to make them up into sets on a sheet of white cardboard. Cut a piece of cardboard about the size of a half quarto sheet of paper, or larger if preferred. Set out five or six little dishes on this sheet—one at each corner and one or two in the middle. Then with a sharp knitting needle, or the point of the scissors, make small holes in the cardboard—two either side of each plate—

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and thread fine round white elastic through them, making two little bars to keep each plate in place. Knot the ends of the elastic underneath the cardboard.

If you can find shallow cardboard boxes to take these sets of dishes, and can cover them with coloured paper, you will make your finished article look more professional still, and these boxes of doll's house dishes can be sold at a bazaar for 1s. 6d. or 2s. each.

The attraction of this handicraft lies in the fact that it costs practically nothing to make; any child with neat fingers can do it; it is the greatest fun to do, and it invariably finds a ready sale at Christmas bazaars.

If you have never tried it before, and you are keen about handicrafts, try these little doll's house dishes with the Guide company this autumn, and I am sure you will find it a success.

A NEW PHASE OF LEATHERCRAFT

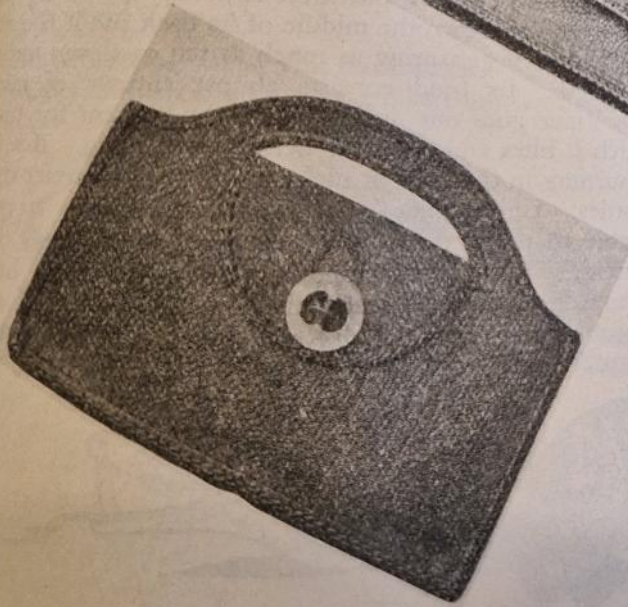
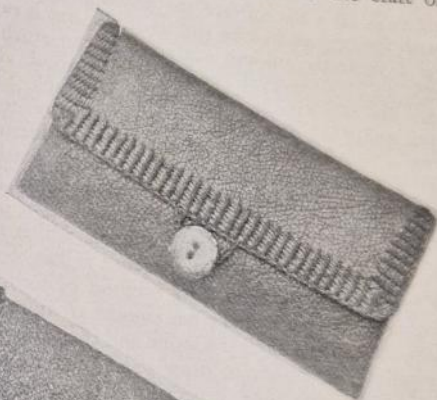
THONGING IS USED IN ORIGINAL WAYS AS THE SOLE DECORATION

THE bags and pouches illustrated here strike a new note in leathercraft. They were designed and executed by the celebrated Dutch leathercraft artist, Madame Van Loghem, who in her own country leads an enthusiastic and influential movement.

Broadly speaking, her doctrine relies for its appeal on the natural beauty and colour of the leather itself, combined with novel forms of thonging as the only applied decoration. Thus the use of stains is almost entirely absent and in no instance shown is a metal frame or fastening employed, nor is the use of expensive tools necessary.

All her models—apart from the cutting out and the punching of the holes in the leather—can be made in the sitting room or even out-of-doors, and the work proceeded with as in the case of knitting or needlework.

The relative simplicity (that is, the absence of staining or modelling) should render this phase of the craft of



especial interest to those confined to bed, many of the hospitals and public institutions throughout the country having already adopted leathercraft as a soothing and profitable pastime for their patients.

Another feature she has also elaborated is the application of the repeated all-over pattern reminiscent of the work of the best modern designers in the textile world, the pattern being impressed with a modelling tool on to the dyed but otherwise plain leather.

Further particulars respecting this new development in leathercraft can be obtained from Messrs. George & Co., Noel Street, London, W.1, who hold the sole rights of distribution within the British Empire.

Fourth Clue. Go on till you come to a cypress tree. Then turn north-east.

From here to the end the trail ran through woodland.

Fifth Clue. The necklace is hidden at the foot of a blasted oak.

The blasted tree was easily found not far ahead. Close to its base, which was hidden in the undergrowth, were six pieces of paper, impaled on six twigs, and each bearing the words "pearl necklace."

Sixth Clue. But the gang is still ahead and must be followed. One of your patrol has sprained her ankle, carry her until you find help.

After walking on about 300 yards, each patrol was met by a "doctor," who examined the ankle and pronounced it fit to use again. She noticed the method of carrying the patient and how much it had exhausted the bearers, and told them that the gang was still ahead.

A little further on a Guider was discovered, lying across the path, with a gory arm. It would have been evident that the bandits had passed this way, even if she had not managed to gasp out a few words though enfeebled by loss of blood. This emergency was met in several ways. One patrol had warned to the chase, and, crying "They can't be far off now," they dashed on without giving the unfortunate victim a second thought. Another patrol, alarmed by the semi-conscious condition of their patient, tried artificial respiration; the rest put on bandages of varying efficiency. This brought everyone to the hike place and further pursuit of the gang was postponed to another day.

P. M. ROSE.

TURNING PHOTOGRAPHY INTO A HOBBY

(6) MOUNTING AND KEEPING PRINTS

By JOHN J. CURTIS.

MY first intention was to leave this article till later on, but, on thinking it over, I came to the conclusion that the present time is the right time because doubtless many of you are still interested in the snaps which you managed to secure during the summer months and the holiday in camp; and I hope many of the prints are still in a good condition and can therefore be treated in the manner I am going to describe.

How many times have you taken the prints out of your bag to show to your friends and also to your Guides? How many finger marks are there on each print and have any of them got a corner or two bent or broken? It is a pity, isn't it, to get them so dirty and untidy, they have given you some moments of happiness and are quite capable of giving you many more, so let us get together and see what we can devise to keep them for all time.

No photograph worth calling a photograph should be left unmounted and where there is a collection such as one gathers from a holiday it is obviously the correct thing to place them in an album; some of you may think that this is not worth the trouble, but do not make such a mistake for you will be surprised how quickly the work can be done and what a pleasure it is to have the records all together in book form.

Every photographic chemist or dealer can supply various mounts and albums, but I would rather like you to adopt the following plan with your prints. Obtain, for a few pence each, half-a-dozen small pocket albums; they are very simply made of thick paper, with rather thicker paper for the covers; they hold twelve prints, one for each page, and each leaf is cut in four places so that the print can be slipped in instead of mounted with paste. You can see that it will take only a few minutes to place six dozen prints into position and you can show them to dozens of friends without getting them marked or spoiled. Before putting them into these booklets be sure to pencil lightly on the back the name of the spot or scene, and do please put the date, or at any rate the month and the year, that is the first stage; the next is to buy a fairly large album with a good number of leaves, there are plenty of the loose-leaf type and they are very nice; do not have anything less than 12 in. by 8 in.—I prefer them bigger, 15 in. by 12 in.—and do not have slip-in, the paste-in type are infinitely better and give you more opportunity to display some artistic talent in arrangement and titling.

On one of those miserable foggy evenings which we get in November you can sit down in a comfortable position at home, take out the prints from the small booklets, and transfer them to their permanent home in the big album.

Do not under any circumstances use ordinary office paste, you must have one that is specially made for photographic work. I never use anything but Johnson's Mountant, you can buy it in 6d. tubes or in 1s. pots, and, although it sounds rather dirty, I invariably use my finger as a brush because I find I spread the paste more evenly and better, but I take care to have a rag always ready to wipe the paste from my finger.

Sometimes I put three, and on other pages four or five prints, and under each I write in white ink (a 1s. bottle of Johnson's goes a long way) with an ordinary pen, the title and, if wanted, a short description and, somewhere on the page, will be found the date.

Now that is a simple way of storing your prints for all time, and it is surprising how much enjoyment you and your friends will get in years to come from these records.

If you keep a diary of your holiday in camp it is a very jolly plan to transfer your daily records to the album by pasting the prints on the left hand page only and writing your doings on the right hand page. You can by this means start an illustrated story of your adventures.

IMPORTANT!

THE CHIEF GUIDE

HAS KINDLY PROMISED TO BE AT
"THE GUIDE" RING OF ADVENTURERS
IN THE COCKPIT, HYDE PARK, LONDON
ON OCTOBER 5th.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE RING
WILL START AT 6.30 p.m.,
NOT 7.15 p.m. AS ANNOUNCED
PREVIOUSLY.

PLAYS and SONGS

Reviewed by Mrs. ERIC STREATFEILD.

Drama in School. By George Holroyd. Price 3s. 6d. (Alman & Sons.)

"Every child is born with an instinct to act," says the author of this exceedingly useful book. Find the right play and a producer with imagination to match the child's, and you have in dramatic art one of the most valuable weapons in the schoolmaster's armoury. Also, the children can often write some of their own plays and thus exercise the creative faculty that they, many of them, possess. He gives some excellent advice on this and the choosing of plays, the value of Shakespeare, and the nice discrimination between slang and dialect, the discouragement of would-be comic dialogue, and so on. The chapters on production are excellent. Ingenuity and industry can do the work of a fat purse, and, he assures us, often do it far better. The excellent photographs which illustrate the book are their own making, in dresses of their own concoction; and so are evidently enjoying it all. A very helpful book with something in it for every type of producer.

Link Plays from English Drama. Edited by Rosaline Vallance. (Nelson. 2s.)

Here are extracts from full-length comedies and tragedies arranged to form complete short plays, in the style of Miss Evelyn Smith's useful *Little Plays from Shakespeare*. There are two Sheridan plays; a satisfying slice of "She Stoops to Conquer"; some of "Comus," with a most sensible introduction by the Editor suggesting that to arouse "That willing suspension of disbelief that constitutes poetic faith" in our audience is the only way to get attention for his exquisite lines; the rollicking "Shoemakers' Progress," where the actors will enjoy calling each other "trullibubs," "soused congers," "gaillmaufries," and the rest. The book ends with the beautiful and interesting "The World and the Child," a morality play by an unknown author that has not received the attention it deserves.

Twelve Selected Plays. For Scouts and Schoolboys. Selected by E. Stuart-Munro. (Arthur Pearson. 1s. 6d.)

These dozen plays have been chosen with an eye to interesting the players, "for," says the selector, "my experience has taught me that if the interest of the boy is captured, something of his own enthusiasm filters through and animates his audience." They all have the excitement and movement required by the young of the sterner sex, and, if taken at a good pace, should certainly be enjoyed by actor and audience alike.

Ivory Under Glass and Other Plays. By Margaret H. Macnair. (The Moray Press. 3s. 6d.)

The charming title, *Ivory Under Glass*, comes from "the pleasant idea that when your first teeth are coming out if you put a tooth under a tumbler at night, the pixies will come for it and leave you a threepenny bit in its place." This, as will be surmised, is a Scottish legend; some will call it, no doubt, a wish fulfilment dream. Nearly all the twenty plays in this book are Scotch; they are dialogues, monologues, plays for women and plays for children, all written by a Scotswoman who knows the language. Mons (called after Mons Beg, the big gun in Edinburgh Castle), who is evidently a relation of Wee Macgregor, needs a man for his father, otherwise the whole book-full could be played by women and children. Many are original and amusing, and Scotch communities in England could act them and keep their audiences in a roar by just being themselves.

The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe—Hansel and Gretel—Jack and the Beanstalk. By Herman Ould. (Oxford University Press. 4d. each.)

These well-constructed plays have from five to ten parts; the scenery is simple, the costumes easily contrived; they need the kind of straightforward acting that children do so well, and there is nothing in them to bother an inexperienced producer.

Mrs. Snagg—Detective. A comedy in one act for eight women. By O. M. Popplewade. (Year Book Press. 1s.)

Mrs. Longfield, the squire's wife, has lost a ring. She went to wash her hands after judging onions at the flower show and left it beside the basin. Very soon after she missed it, but when she went back, lo! it had gone. Mrs. Snagg, a truly awful woman, like Torquemado trained in American methods of detection, finds the culprit. An amusing sketch, provided Mrs. Snagg is well cast.

The Princess Chooser. By Lillian Cornelius. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 6d.)

There are four good parts in this play besides ladies-in-waiting and attendants who have a line or two. The story is the charming one by Hans Andersen where the simple-minded Prince sends his gifts of a rose and a nightingale to his Princess to find them scorned as cheap and common, though she is ready enough to purchase the magic sancepan that tells her all the culinary gossip of the city. Well written and nicely seasoned with humour, though some producers will prefer to let the story point its own moral without the moralising speech that ends the play.

Inasmuch. By Constance Mac-Lierum. (The Girl Guides Association. 6d.)

This is a Christmas play, written by a Guider for Guides and camp fire in Canada decide to give a Christmas present to the Christ Child on Christmas Day. No one is to say beforehand what the present is to be; it is to be something to do with the Fourth Law, certain that the right kind of good turn was a Christmas present "Inasmuch . . ."

So they bring their presents to the Crib (a very simple tableau of the Nativity scene). One has an empty birdcage—her present is a bird set free. One has a bundle of sticks—she has been breaking up firewood for an old lady instead of skating; her aunt doesn't allow her pocket money so she couldn't buy anything. Another has a little home-made Christmas tree for a cripple child. Another brings the spade, trowel, hoe, with which she has turned a little bit of ground into a garden for the cottage hospital. Another a dog with a sore paw she has bandaged and cared for; and the last a "quite new, wonderful present of some people . . ."

As can be seen, the play has a practical ideal that should appeal to children, who are realists and still look for deeds and not words. The Fourth Law, which seems to embody all the other laws, is seen in action and the author has been saving of words so that no time is lost in moralising. Much of what a Guider tries hard to implant when preparing her recruits for enrolment may be found in this play.

SONGS.

Class Songs for Junior Schools. Vocal edition (words and music). (J. Curwen & Sons. 6d.)

Here is an invaluable book for people entering for camp-fire singing competitions where they may choose their own songs. There are twenty-seven of them by different composers. Two charming little songs by Brahms, some R. L. Stevenson verses set by Stanford and a great variety of modern songs, nursery rhymes and folk songs. In a good many cases the refrains are printed so that they can be hummed or played on pipes.

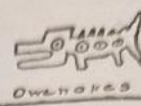
Collected Songs for Senior Schools. Vocal edition (words and music). (J. Curwen & Sons. 6d.)

This excellent collection of twenty-four songs begins with the fine old German tune that we some of us know as "Alleluia," set to a poem by W. H. Draper; Guiders who are looking for a hymn that is "different" will be glad of it. The songs are all interesting, most of them by modern composers but some, as for instance, "Die Lorlelei," old friends. "Cock Robin" has an amusing chorus in parts to be hummed; "Marianina" is a poetical little song set to an Italian folk tune; "The Turtle Dove," a folk song collected and arranged by R. Vaughan Williams, will be new to many of us.

Arnold's Song Book for Schools. Voice part. (Ed. Arnold. 1s.)

These two books of twenty-five unison songs (each book), by modern English composers, should be the very thing for camp fire singing when the company is ready for something beyond "London's Burning," and such like. The songs have a pianoforte accompaniment (pianoforte edition, 3s. 6d.), but many of them stand on their own feet without it; the refrains and odd bars here and there can generally be hummed or played on a shepherd's pipe, violin, banjo, and all other kinds of instruments that people now bring to camp. Guiders who have a camp fire singing class in their local festivals should take note of these books.

LET'S GO RED INDIAN!



NOW that camping days are at an end and days are getting shorter, one's mind turns to winter programmes and forthcoming winter activities. But although camping is gone for a time it is not forgotten, as one will realise when the time-worn phrase crops up, "Do you remember?" Then come camp reminiscences

which bring camp life again so vividly to the fore that one is almost transported to the camp field and living the life with its joys and sorrows—trials and tribulations—humour and pathos, which visit all camps in varied forms.

For some winter is a period of hibernation, when the great out-of-doors is left to take care of itself, while they patiently await the coming of spring within closed doors; while for others it is a great period of preparation. Because weather conditions are unsuitable for camping there is no need to shut it out from the mind entirely, in fact, for the sake of non-campers and recruits, a great deal of the spade work and sowing of seeds can be done during the winter months, to encourage the growth of camping.

Choose an opportune moment to interest the whole company in next year's camp—discuss with every one the type of camp that it would be fun to embark upon and while interest is aroused begin making preparations in which all can take part. Suppose, for instance, that the next camp is to be a Red Indian one; plan out the site in the Guide room with the help of the children, and spend a "day in camp with them" one evening. Encourage them to find out all that they can about Indian life and customs—give them books to read and tell them stories about the redskins, if possible get the company the *Book of Woodcraft and Indian Lore*, by Thompson Seton, and teach them the Indian sign language—a whole evening can be run using sign language only, it is great fun and calls forth any amount of ingenuity and imagination. When the idea has taken root, practical preparations can be introduced. All sorts of handicraft can be embarked upon by the Guides, in preparation for the forthcoming camp.

Totem poles bearing Indian names can be made. Indian head-dresses, moccasins, Indian tunics and beads for decorations.

HINTS ON MAKING THE ABOVE SUGGESTIONS.

Indian Tunics.—These can be made from any old garments—frocks, coats, pieces of casement, old curtains or hessian. They should come just above the knee and be slashed at the bottom to a depth of 3 in. The sleeves, shoulders and neck can be decorated with beads and wool work, and the front laced with cord or leather thongs.

Bead Making.—Beads can be made of clay or from paper. Buy a small quantity of modelling clay and soak it well in a bowl of water. When the water has been absorbed remove the clay from the bowl and wrap it in a piece of flannel to keep it moist. Model the beads in the shapes required and pierce with a knitting needle; bake in the oven to harden and paint in gay colours.

For paper beads procure an old wallpaper pattern book and choose from it some of the brightest coloured paper that you can find.

Cut the paper in long strips, narrowing to a point, and roll from the wide end round a knitting needle; secure the end by gumming down.

A combination of clay and paper beads make delightful trimmings for costumes and excellent belts for holding in the tunics at the waist.

A Simple Way of Making a Camp Totem Pole.

Materials:

A piece of 5-ply wood, 2 ft. by 1 ft.
Small tins of Crusoe art enamel, obtainable from any art shop, price 2½d. per tin.

One 6 ft. pole and two 1½ in. metal screws with nuts.

Method.—Draw the outline of the totem head (a circle with two horns) on the wood, and cut out with a fretsaw, rub down with sandpaper until quite smooth, and the edges rounded. Draw on your design and carefully paint in bright colours with Crusoe art enamel (good colours are brown and white, background of inner circle yellow, and the rest brown.)

To Mount.—Cut out a piece of wood similar in shape to the

CAMP TOTEM



October, 1935]

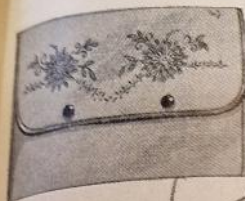
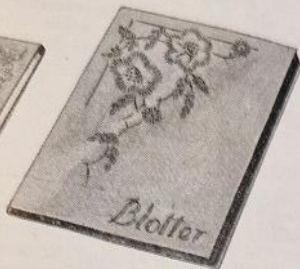
GORRINGS

Suggest you work these for

XMAS GIFTS

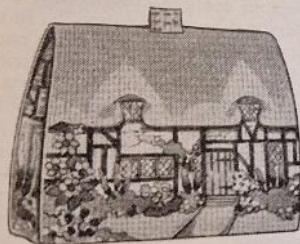
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THE GUIDER

FREE TO GUIDERS

who are really enthusiastic

Guiders who are regular readers of "Child Education" will tell you how immensely valuable it is in providing innumerable ideas for Guide and Brownie activities. No longer need you search for little talks on Nature, Handwork ideas, Bible Stories, and so on; you can have them every month in "Child Education," as well as Stories, Songs, Plays, Poems, etc.

But this is not all! You take off the loose cover of "Child Education," unfold it, and find a beautifully coloured picture measuring 37 in. by 11 in., or perhaps there are two, three, or four pictures occupying the same space. Really delightful pictures illustrating IN COLOUR such subjects as Calendars, Nursery Rhymes, Nature, Farmyard and Seaside Scenes, Nativity and other Christmas Pictures, etc.

Guiders who are not familiar with "Child Education" can obtain a specimen copy FREE by using the following order form or sending a post card.

SEND THIS FORM

or a POST CARD

To the Manager,
"CHILD EDUCATION,"
Montague House,
Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

Please send to me free of charge a specimen copy of "CHILD EDUCATION" as offered in the October No. of THE GUIDER.

From (name)

Address

Please mention "The Guider" when replying to advertisements



Foundation for Head-dress

INDIAN HEAD-DRESSES.

Materials: A quantity of large feathers of all kinds.
An old felt hat.
Four packets of dye: red, yellow, green and blue.

Take an old felt hat, cut off the brim and cut the crown as shown in diagram, leaving two narrow strips from front to back and from ear to ear to hold the foundation in place on the head. Dye the feathers bright colours, sometimes only dyeing the tips; let them dry, occasionally shaking to keep them from sticking together and therefore losing their shape. Then sew the ends on to the foundation, being careful to put them about an inch apart on the outside of the foundation and being careful to pierce the end of the feather with the needle so as to make them quite secure. Then take a piece of plain material a little larger than the strip on which you have secured the feathers, embroider with bright silk, wool or beads, and sew on over the end of the feathers to hide the ends. If a tail piece is required, sew on to the back of the head-dress a strip of material as a foundation for the feathers, making it as long as you require.

MOCCASINS.

These can be made out of old white rubber shoes. You can work on them a pattern in brightly-coloured silk or wool or beads, or even paint them with Crusoe's art enamel, which is quicker; then take a strip of bright material, or leather if you have any, the strips should be about 2 in. wide, cut one edge to make a fringe, and attach round the ankle edge of the shoe.

KNITTING AND CROCHETING COMPETITION

Here is an announcement of a competition which we hope will appeal to all members of the Movement—Brownies, Guides, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners—and we hope still further that it may prove to be the most successful competition ever run in connection with THE GUIDER.

The competition is for knitted or crocheted articles, and will be divided into the following groups:—

- I. *Brownies.* Entrance fee, 3d.
Knitted or crocheted cap.
Knitted or crocheted vest.
Prizes: Two of 10s. each and six of 5s. each.
- II. *Guides.* Entrance fee, 3d.
Knitted or crocheted child's dress.
Knitted or crocheted scarf and cap.
Prizes: Two of 15s. each, two of 7s. 6d. each, and six of 5s. each.
- III. *Guides over 16, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners.*
Entrance fee, 6d.
Knitted or crocheted outfit for child under two years.
Knitted or crocheted jersey, with sleeves.
Prizes: Two of 21s. each, two of 10s. 6d. each, and six of 7s. 6d. each.
- IV. *Brownie pack, or company of Guides or Rangers—combined effort.*
Entrance fee, 6d.

The best collection of knitted or crocheted articles, to be given to the Personal Service League.

Prizes: One of 21s., two of 10s. 6d. each, and six of 7s. 6d. each.

V. *Professional Class.* Open to any member of the Movement, naturally excluding Brownies, who makes money by knitting or crochet, though not necessarily earning his living in that way.

Any garment or set of garments for men's wear.
Any garment or set of garments for women's wear.

Prizes: Two of 21s. each, two of 10s. 6d. each.

With five long winter months before you, here is a splendid opportunity for everyone to enter for the competition. The closing date will be MARCH 31st, 1936, and entries should not be sent in before March 1st, 1936. Parcels should be well and securely packed, and clearly labelled, as follows:—

THE GUIDER Knitting Competition (Class),
Girl Guide Headquarters,
17-19, Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.1.

Entries should also be carefully labelled, and the label sewn on to each garment, worded as follows:—

Class
Name
Address
Company (or Pack) Age
Rank

The competitor's age should be filled in, as shown, in the case of Brownies, Guides and Rangers only. The label should also clearly indicate as to whether the garments are to be returned to the sender (in which case postage and return label must be attached) or may be retained as a gift to the Personal Service League.

This date may seem a long way ahead, but it isn't really, so lose no time now in planning what you will do yourself, discussing it with your company or pack, and really settling down to it.

In connection with the competition, we would like to make an appeal on behalf of the Personal Service League. No Guider or Commissioner needs to be told of the wonderful work done by the League and its voluntary helpers in all parts of the country, nor of the thousands of garments already made and distributed in the distressed areas. Guiders might, however, care to talk to their Guiders and Rangers about it, and it is hoped that some of the articles sent in for the competition may generously be marked "For the Personal Service League." In this way a two-fold purpose will have been served—you will have entered an exciting competition (taking your Knitter badge in your stride!) with every chance of a prize, and possibly two, and also, if you care to give your entries to the Personal Service League you will have done an exceedingly good turn. Please do not, however, read this with the mistaken idea that the need of the League is the main object of the competition, for it is not. It is suggested only as a "good turn" for those who can afford it, but all articles submitted for the competition will be most carefully returned to the senders where postage and labels are enclosed for the purpose.

So make up your minds that you will, each one of you, help to make this competition a success. We are obtaining the services of six competent people on the judging committee, and we hope that their task will be well worth while.

In addition to the prizes already mentioned above, the following wool firms are offering additional prizes for winning entries made in their wools.

Messrs. Baldwin & Walker. "Ladyship Wool." Class I: 2 prizes of 5s., 6 prizes of 2s. 6d. Class II: 2 prizes of 3s. 9d., 6 prizes of 2s. 6d. Class III: 2 prizes of 11s. 6d., 6 prizes of 3s. 9d. Class IV: 1 prize of 11s. 6d., 2 prizes of 5s. 3d., 6 prizes of 3s. 9d. Class V: 2 prizes of 11s. 6d., 2 prizes of 5s. 3d.

Messrs. William Briggs. £1 in each class to be distributed at our discretion where successful competitors use W.B. wools.

Messrs. Carter & Parker. "Wendy Wool." Class I: 10s. to first prize winner who uses "Wendy Wool." Class II: 15s. to first prize winner using "Wendy Wool." Classes III, IV, V: £1 1s. to first prize winner who uses "Wendy Wool."

Messrs. Fleming Reid. "Greenock Wool." £1 1s. in each class to competitors using "Greenock Wool."

Messrs. William Hollins. £1 1s. to winner of first prize in each class using Wm. Hollins Knitting Yarns and Wools—Viyella, Ramada or Kangaroo.

Messrs. George Lee. Class III: £1 1s. Class IV: £1 1s. (Competitors should attach bills from the shop at which they bought the wool.)

Messrs. Wolsey. £1 1s. for the best entry made with Wolsey Wool. Labels taken from skeins or balls of wool in which the garments are made must be attached to the entry by being sewn on—one to each garment.

This is to announce a

GIRL GUIDE KNITTING COMPETITION

open from
**OCTOBER 1st, 1935 to
MARCH 31st, 1936**

FORTY PRIZES offered by HEADQUARTERS TO BE WON
as well as various **MONEY PRIZES** given by wool firms

- Do not let this grand opportunity slip by of winning a prize, gaining your Knitter's Badge — and helping the Personal Service League

Start NOW and enter as many articles as possible!
Let the Movement show what it can do in the way of both quality and quantity

BROWNIES! Start now handwork that will be useful to you all your lives!
GUIDES! Get busy and take your Knitter's Badge in your stride!
GUIDERS! Tell all your Guides and Brownies about this Great Competition. Help them in a choice of garment and wool and enter as many articles as you can yourselves.

READ OF THE VARIOUS RULES AND CLASSES CAREFULLY ON PAGE 430



THE COMPANY



SCRAP BOOK

THE FALLING OF THE LEAVES.

Autumn is over the long leaves that love us,
And over the mice in the barley sheaves;
Yellow the leaves of the rowan above us,
And yellow the wet wild strawberry leaves.

W. B. YEATS.

ALL SQUARE!

By M. W. WESTALL.

Why not have an ALL SQUARE afternoon or evening if you want extra money for a deserving cause?

A large placard at the entrance to the room will proclaim boldly "YOU'LL GET A SQUARE DEAL HERE." The decorative scheme should be based on squares of all colours imaginable. Part of the space available may be set out for dainty teas (or suppers, as the case may be). Small square tables will look attractive with cloths of the required shape. Sandwiches and cakes can be cut to pattern, while pine-apple chunks, bread-and-butter and biscuits, all served on square plates if possible, will look delightful. The waitresses' aprons should be fashioned of squares, while electric-light shades in rainbow colouring may easily be contrived. At one end of the room place your ALL SQUARE stall and here is where your ingenuity expresses itself.

Articles need to be shown up against a dark background for a coloured one might give a garish effect if the objects displayed were of very brilliant shades. Sweets, cakes, biscuits, concentrated foods in cubes—these will find a ready sale. Then, have you thought of tea-cloths, dusters, dish-cloths? The housewife is sure to fall for them as she is also certain to buy soap, blacklead, spices and floor-cloths.

There are many who will appreciate bath-cubes and powder compacts while "Boxes within boxes" appeal to children and, incidentally, decorate your stall. Side-lines can include such competitions as cross-word puzzles *done to time*, ice-cream blocks and a treasure contest in which people stake a claim on one of a number of squares marked out on the ground.

Everybody loves something out of the ordinary and will gladly patronise your effort if it is well advertised beforehand. Clever slogans do much to set folks thinking and this leads to their booking the date. Offer the public a SQUARE DEAL and there's sure to be a crowd at the doors at the appointed time.

No man succeeds in everything he undertakes. In that sense we are all failures. The great point is not to fail in ordering and sustaining the effort of our life.

JOSEPH CONRAD, in a short story,
The Duel, from *A Set of Six*.

WHY LEAVES TURN RED AND YELLOW.

An interesting story about the autumn colouration of leaves comes from Dean Howe of the Department of Forestry, University of Toronto. The colouration is not due to frost as is generally supposed. In fact we have the most brilliant colouration in the seasons when we do not have early frosts.

"The requirements are warm days and cool nights. The leaf manufactures in the warm days more sugar than can be transported. The transportation of the sugar from the leaves to other parts of the tree requires a comparatively high temperature. When the nights are cool the excess of sugar accumulates in the cells of the leaf. This excess sugar, in the presence of tannic acid, which is a natural ingredient of all plant cells, forms the anthocyanins. These are of various colours, mostly some shade of red. This material is in solution in the water of the cell sap. You know the green colouring matter of the leaf is inclosed within the small protoplasmic bodies. These bodies also contain a yellow colouring matter.

"When the leaf begins to die in the fall, there is a retardation and finally a cessation in the formation of the green colouring matter. The passing of the green colouring matter exposes the yellow colouring matter, which has been there all the time. That is the reason that leaves turn yellow, if they are not killed by a hard frost."

From THE CANADIAN GUIDER.

Let us be patient, tender, wise, forgiving,

In this strange task of living;

For if we fail each other, each will be

Grey driftwood lapsing to the bitter sea.

MARTIN ARMSTRONG.

ANNIVERSARIES.

- 10th. Frijtoff Nansen born 1861.
- 12th. Columbus Day, U.S.A.
- 13th. Greenwich Meridian universally adopted, 1881.
- 14th. William Penn born 1644.
- 21st. Trafalgar Day, 1805.
- 28th. St. Simon and St. Jude.

October, 1935]

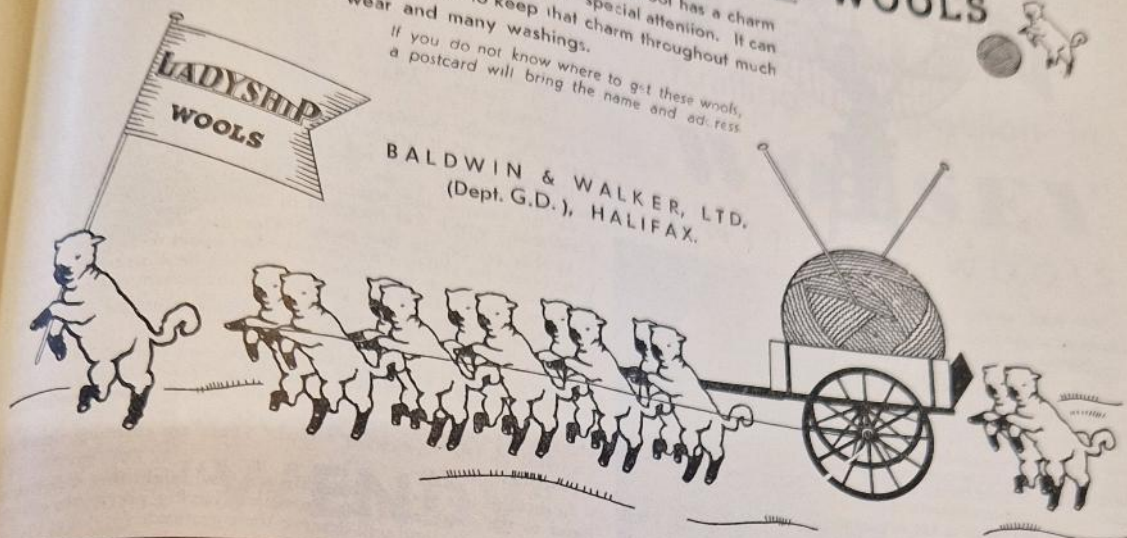
THE GUIDER

BE SURE TO USE LADYSHIP WOOLS

A garment made of 'Ladyship' Wool has a charm and beauty which attract special attention. It can be relied on to keep that charm throughout much wear and many washings.

If you do not know where to get these wools, a postcard will bring the name and address.

BALDWIN & WALKER, LTD.
(Dept. G.D.), HALIFAX.



Free to Guides & Guiders



What are you going to knit, girls? That's your first problem. The best plan is to knit something really useful. Then, whether you win a prize or not you will be pleased with the result of your work.

This book is free to you.

It will help you to decide what to knit—and the best wools to use. Many of the designs are in W.B. KWIKNIT, the original quick-knitting wool that enables you to knit a jumper in a marvellously short time. But there are other charming designs for knitting in W.B. Diane Perlette (Art. Silk and Wool), W.B. Rosedale Fingering, and T.H. Lily Scotch Fingering. **DON'T FORGET THERE ARE ADDITIONAL PRIZES IF YOU USE W.B. WOOLS.**

PENELOPE'S SERVICE

Write to me on any knitting or needlework problem. I shall be happy to advise you FREE. A stamped envelope will be appreciated. Write to

PENELOPE of Wm. Briggs & Co., Ltd., 34GD, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4.

W.B. WOOLS ARE GOOD WOOLS

Guineas for Guides!

Here's a chance for you Guides who knit to gain not only pocket money for yourself, but honour for your Company.

We are offering two prizes of a guinea for the best knitted or crocheted garment made in one of Lee's Wools.

Class 3.—For Rangers, Guiders or Guides over 16 years old, £1 ls. will be awarded for the best outfit for a child under two years old, or for the best jersey with sleeves.

Class 4.—Another £1 ls. will be given to the Company of Rangers or Guides which submits the best combined collection of garments for the Personal Service League.

The only condition to remember is that you must use one of Lee's Wools, and you must send with your entry the bill from the shop where you bought your wool.

YOU CAN USE ANY OF THESE WOOLS FOR YOUR ENTRY

Target,
Campanula,
Diamond Crochet,
Motoravia,
Pennant,
Cherub,
Laburnum,
Leemont Crepe,
or Woolsack Zephyr.

Get your wool at the nearest wool shop, and ask to see the "Leader" Instruction Leaflets, price 2d.

FULL
DETAILS
IN THIS
NUMBER

GEORGE LEE & SONS LTD
WAKEFIELD

SPUN BY
BRIGGS, AT
BECK MILLS
CLAYTON, YORKS

W.B. 51



NATURE.

The Bird of the Homestead. By Rendell Hallett. (Religious Tract Society 1s. 6d.).

When there are so many beautiful books devoted to the rarer birds, it is quite a change to find a little book deliberately confined to the commonest "household" birds. Mr. Hallett is a true champion of common birds; even the much maligned sparrow is a favourite with him. And there is no doubt that his love of all birds has won their confidence and made them his friends. Many of his bird friends are as much at home in the house as in the garden; a little coal tit perched on the desk at which he is typing is no unusual sight.

The writer has much to say in defence of birds as gardeners, and proves the fruit they destroy is negligible compared to the good they do.

He gives many practical hints on feeding birds and making nest boxes, and after reading his book, one feels that even the town or suburban garden provides endless opportunities for getting better acquainted with birds.

P. M. B.

A Flower Book for the Pocket. By Macgregor Skene. (Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.)

A delightful book in every way is Macgregor Skene's *Flower Book for the Pocket*. It is not too cumbersome to carry with one, the text is concise and descriptive without being too technical and the illustrations are beautiful.

The Keys to the Families and Genera are easy to understand after reading the chapter "How to use this book," and as an aid to identifying any of the 529 illustrated species at least, it should prove invaluable and give added pleasure to the beginner and novice in the fascinating hobby of plant collecting.

E. M. H.

The World of Nature. By H. C. Knapp-Fisher. (Gollancz. 6s.)

As its name implies, this book is ambitious in its scope. Its author has set himself a large task, and has certainly succeeded in providing an excellent introduction to almost every side of nature. While he treats his subject in a very readable, non-technical way, he does not shirk Latin names or scientific classification, but rather takes the opportunity of making his readers familiar with some of them, and so paves the way to more advanced scientific knowledge. It is essentially a book concerned with how things live, giving glimpses into the lives of small creatures on our shores, into the way mosses propagate themselves, as well as telling of the larger forms of life, birds, trees and mammals. And since all through the book runs the thread of dependence of one form of life on another and on its environment, we find, too, a little about the tides, the atmosphere, and the soil. It is a book packed with information that will certainly rouse a desire for more.

P. M. B.

SWIMMING.

Swim Better. By E. S. K. Baldry. (Harrison & Sons, Ipswich. 6d.)

I have just read *Swim Better*, by E. S. K. Baldry, and although I do not see eye to eye with the author as regards the bent position

of breast stroke, or agree that beginners should learn "crawl" before they learn breast stroke, I think the book would be an interesting and useful one for Guides.

The list of all the London baths, stating the depth of water and the heights of the diving boards, will be very useful for reference. There are also chapters on life-saving, diving and training with many useful hints.

A. D.

FOR BROWN OWLS.

Growing and Growing Up. A Book for Girls. By M. Pratt and T. F. Tucker. (Alliance of Honour. 1s.) (Stocked at Headquarters.)

This is a really charming little book about what are called "the facts of life" (as if life had no other facts!).

The two authors have collaborated for many years in directing biological teaching in the Welsh schools, and wrote an excellent book for parents and teachers, called "Awkward Questions of Childhood," which was reviewed in these columns.

As they say on the first page, "One day we thought, why not write books for children too, so that they could themselves find out the answers to their questions?" So they have written one book for boys, called "How you grow," and the present one for girls.

It seems to me to be written in a style suitable for very young girls, say from eight to twelve years old.

It is the only book of this kind I have ever seen which I should feel happy in putting into the hands of a child. The story of birth and growth is told simply and naturally and as a whole, so that the child cannot fail to be interested, and will not have its attention concentrated on the "awkward" bits. There are charming drawings to illustrate the text.

In short, it is a book which a Brown Owl might very well recommend to the mothers of her Brownies (having previously enjoyed reading it herself), and will deserve their gratitude for doing so.

R. K.

WOODCRAFT.

The Adventures of Sajo and Her Beaver People. By Grey Owl. (Lovat, Dickson & Thompson. 7s. 6d.)

Many people read the last book by Grey Owl, "Pilgrims of the Wild," and learned to know and to love the Beaver People who figured in it.

It is now followed by this story dedicated to "Children Everywhere." Those who cared for the first book will find no disappointment here, and those who have not hitherto known Grey Owl have a rare pleasure before them.

Many animal stories have been written and some of them are masterpieces, such as Kipling's and Ernest Thompson Seton's, but never has there been a story quite like this, in which the human beings and the animals are on an equal footing, so to speak, members of one family, so that one feels the essential sameness of the spirit that is in them, in the animals only a little less developed than in the human beings.

It is a most exciting and a most endearing story—so exciting that one has to read the whole book through at a sitting—so endearing that the hardest heart must be melted at the sorrows of Chikane.

It contains a wealth of lore about the primeval forest, about the animals who live there, about the Indians. We can count it a piece of good fortune that after so many books written about Indians by Pale-faces who did not know the workings of their minds, and who had to draw on their own imaginations, now at last we have a real Indian, to whom has been given, by the Great Spirit, the magic of words, and the power of expressing himself and his people in the white man's language.

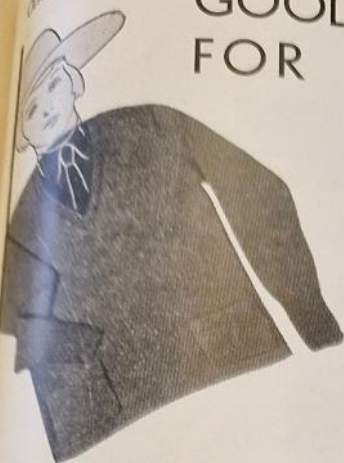
This is a beautiful book, full of love—the love of a family for each other, the love of human beings for their brother beasts, the love of these creatures for each other, and the human kindness between Americans and Indians—a kindness which has not always existed and which, where it exists, deserves bringing to light.

This book should increase the sum of understanding and of kindness in the world, and there is no greater thing that a book can do.

R. K.

December, 1935]

GOOD NEWS FOR GUIDES



EXTRA PRIZES FOR WINNERS WHO KNIT WITH "WENDY" WOOLS

There are three reasons why you should use WENDY Wools for the competition. Firstly—for good quality. Secondly—you can buy the WENDY Guide Folder (Price 2d. from your woolshop), which gives you full instructions clearly and simply for Pullover, Jerkin and Brownie's Outfit. Thirdly—there are the extra prizes for winners who use WENDY Wool.

- 21/- each winner of 1st Prize in Classes 3, 4 & 5.
- 15/- for winner of 1st Prize in Class 2.
- 10/- for winner of 1st Prize in Class 1.



GET THE WENDY GUIDE KNITTING FOLDER FROM YOUR WOOLSHOP

The above prizes will be awarded to the winning competitor in each class if WENDY Wools have been used.

If unable to obtain the Guide Knitting Folder, send 3d. in stamps to CARTER & PARKER, LTD., Gordon Mills, Guiseley, Yorks.

WENDY
The GUARANTEED
KNITTING WOOL

THE GUIDER

STYLES to knit for the National Girl Guide Knitting Competition in WOLSEY KNITTING WOOLS



Good work deserves good wool. So choose the best wools for your competition entries—choose Wolsey knitting wools. Among the Wolsey knitting leaflets you'll find just the inspiration you're counting on to win you one of the prizes. Here are a few of the many designs recommended.



Class 2—Knitting leaflet No. 118
Class 3—Knitting leaflets Nos. 28 and 155
Class 5—Knitting leaflets Nos. 150 and 153 All Price 2d.

TRY FOR THE WOLSEY PRIZE OF 1 GUINEA

for the best entry knitted in Wolsey knitting wools. Each garment entered for the Wolsey prize should bear the label of the Wolsey wool from which it has been knitted.

START KNITTING NOW

Remember the earlier you start the longer you'll have for doing your best work.



All one price
2^d
EACH

If you have any difficulty in obtaining Wolsey leaflets or Wolsey knitting wools write for name of nearest stockist to WOLSEY LIMITED, LEICESTER

Please mention "The Guider" when replying to advertisements

We regret we are unable to print more than a selection from the letters that reach us each month. Correspondents are therefore asked to make their remarks as briefly as they reasonably can.



They are reminded that in no case can letters be printed unless accompanied (not necessarily for publication) by the name and address of the sender.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—Referring to the letter in the September number of THE GUIDER, headed "Christmas is Coming," may I correct a possible wrong impression. The letter does not refer to Guides who may wish to send Christmas stockings or other gifts as from Guides to their poorer Guide sisters in the County of Durham. We as Guides do not wish to lose the personal touch which means so much to us, so Guides' gifts to Guides may, as before, be sent either to me or to the Commissioner for any part of Durham County that may be chosen.

I hope this does not sound as though we are asking for more. I am only anxious to correct an erroneous impression. We have had so much kindness from our Guide friends in the South, and even more valuable than the gifts that we have received is the wonderful spirit of friendship that they have brought with them.—Yours, etc.,

NORA G. DILLON,
County Commissioner, Durham.

BARNADO GUIDES.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—May I once more, through the medium of your columns, express our warmest and most grateful thanks to the many Girl Guide Companies who so generously invited our Guides to their camps in various places all over the country.

We value very greatly, not only the holiday for our girls, but the opportunities of making friends with so many young people interested in these Homes. They have returned all the better for the change and experience, and will, I feel sure, recall and talk over again and again their happy camping days.

We are most grateful and thank all the kind friends who have given our Guides so much happiness this summer.—Yours, etc.,

BEATRICE PICTON TURBERVILL,
Governor and Divisional Commissioner.

THE INTERNATIONAL CAMP AT ULSTER.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—On behalf of the Danish team I should like to greet the Ulster Guides through this paper.

We want to say: Thank you; a lot of thanks for the kind invitation and for the whole camp, indeed, it was marvellously arranged, and words can't tell you how happy and thankful we are that this chance should be ours. Most of all *thank you* for all the friendliness and hospitality you showed us, for all the memories you gave us, and for that grand feeling we got that we are a lot of Guides all over the world wishing to gain the same end.

We'll never forget the camp at Wilmont, because we there met with Ulster Guides, who received us as friends and who made us love our Guiding more than before, because they showed us how real Guiding is.—Yours, etc.,

LISE LOTTORSEN,
Danish Division Commissioner.

APPRECIATION.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—A small party of Catholic Guiders and Rangers who have recently spent a holiday in Belgium would like to pay tribute in your columns to the wonderful kindness of the Catholic Guides of Belgium.

Though we arrived in time for the last day only of the International Conference, the Belgian Guides looked after us most carefully for the whole of our stay. Each day, one or more of them gave up the whole time to accompanying us wherever we wished to go, so that we saw everything worth while, without wasting time.

Brussels was our headquarters, but when we visited other towns and the Brussels Guides could not accompany us, they very kindly wrote and arranged for the Guides in the place we were visiting to meet us there.

Any attempt to thank our sister Guides was answered by the remark, "You are Guides, that is enough." We shall never forget their splendid demonstration of the spirit of Guiding and international friendship.—Yours, etc.,

MARY JORDAN,
Captain, 8th Horsforth, St. Mary's, Guides.

LET'S STOP TINKERING.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR,—I write this to plead that this continual "tinkering" with Guiding should be stopped. Twenty odd years ago the original Movement was so exciting and attractive that it inevitably grew as more and more girls wanted to join. Now possibly we have reached saturation point in Great Britain, and so we keep on worrying, altering, and anxiously wondering whether we are "keeping up with the times." Why must we keep up with the times? Children are born every year, and the fundamental things in Guiding will always appeal to each generation of children, if (and there's the rub) we would only stick to the Chief Scout's foundations. Exciting games and hikes, real tests and real patrols, will always compete with the cinema. Granted, the schools may have stolen some of our thunder (and a good thing, too, as it shows we are in the van of education) and there are many other attractions, but if we keep alive the secret society idea, we shall always keep the real Guides. What do numbers matter anyway? Fifty useful keen Guides are worth five hundred mediocre ones who joined "because mother wanted it." So let us stop bothering what sort of ties Rangers wear, or whether we need another branch of adults, and take our Guides out to bridge a stream, or run an onion trail, or look for accidents behind a hedge.

This letter is prompted by the rather sobering thought that if I were ten years old to-day, instead of twenty years ago, I am not certain I should want to join. Do let's stop tinkering.—Yours, etc.,

CICELY COLERIDGE.

October, 1935]

THE GUIDER

—Use “

GREENOCK” KNITTING WOOLS

—and Win
an Extra Prize

We are giving an additional prize to
all successful competitors using

“GREENOCK” KNITTING WOOLS

In appearance and comfort—in
quality and wear—they are unsur-
passed—and are only obtainable from
the 380 Branches of

SCOTCHWOOL & HOSIERY STORES

Knitting Instruction Leaflets supplied free—
over 200 to choose from—on application at
any branch, or direct from the proprietors—

FLEMING, REID & Co., Ltd., The Worsted Mills, GREENOCK



Leaflet No. H.8 gives instructions for a DAINTY RANGE OF JUMPERS
for girls age 6-16 years. Post free by return.

Come on GIRLS! WIN AN EXTRA £1.1.0

Knit your entry for the competition
in:

‘VIYELLA’ KNITTING YARN **6¹/₂ D AN OZ.**

‘RAMADA’ PURE WOOL **6¹/₂ D AN OZ.**

or
‘KANGAROO’
PURE AUSTRALIAN WOOL **4¹/₂ D AN OZ.**

VIYELLA HOUSE PRODUCTS

You’re entering the “Guider” Knitting
Competition? Then here’s good news for
you! If you win the first prize in any
one of the five classes, and have made
your garment in ‘Viyella’ Knitting Yarn,
‘Ramada’ or ‘Kangaroo’ Knitting Wool
you will receive an extra £1.1.0! Get busy!

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LTD, Viyella House, Nottingham

ATLAS HANDICRAFTS

We supply the best quality materials for

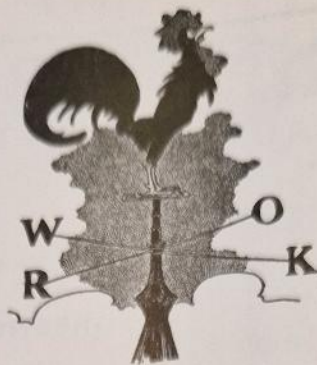
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Correspondents are invited to write for help and advice to our Careers Adviser, who will answer questions on this page free of charge.

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.

Correspondents are invited to write for help and advice to the Careers Adviser of the Women's Employment Federation, c/o THE GOSWOLD, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. She will answer questions on this page free of charge. Any reader who wants a personal reply should enclose full 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 first of the month, if the answer is to appear in the next number.



LONGING.

Longing wishes to take up Hospital nursing as a career and would like to specialise in the treatment of rheumatic disorders.

We should strongly advise Longing to take a three years' training at a recognised hospital in general nursing first, so as to qualify for State Registration. As Longing lives in Warrington we suggest that she should get into touch with the Matron of either the Warrington Infirmary and Dispensary, or the Borough General

Hospital, Warrington.

These are both recognised hospitals, which take probationers and pay a small salary. After this general training Longing could go on to the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, about which she asks, and take their special course of massage, which she would find useful in nursing cases of rheumatic disorders.

RANGER ADELAIDE.

Ranger Adelaide also wishes to take up nursing, and to go to a hospital where she pays nothing for her training but receives a small salary. Most London voluntary hospitals have a preliminary school of training to which all probationers must go. The length of time varies from about seven weeks to fifteen weeks. In most cases a fee is charged for this preliminary period. Among the well-known hospitals who do not make this charge is the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.1.

We believe that no fee for a preliminary school is charged in the hospitals under the L.C.C. For entry into these hospitals enquiry should be made of the Chief Matron, County Hall, S.E.1.

CHILD-LOVER.

Child-Lover is 16 and has just left a secondary school. There is no money to spend on her training, but she need not contribute to home expenses if she is not living there. She would like to train for work with children.

We should advise Child-Lover to write to Miss Mawdesley, National Society of Day Nurseries, 117, Piccadilly, W.1. She may be able to put her in touch with a day nursery which will take her for training free, including board and lodging. This training will probably take two years. Some day nurseries give a shorter training and charge fees. At the end of her training Child-Lover should be able to obtain a post in a private family or in an institution.

If she looks forward in the distant future to running a children's home as matron, we should advise her to take a general hospital training and become a State Registered Nurse, as this qualification is usually asked for.

ROBIN.

Robin considers that she has artistic ability, and would like to

earn her living by designing, and making and selling hand-made pottery. She can afford to take a good training if she can be sure of earning her living afterwards. We are sorry to discourage Robin, but we must point out that it is difficult to be sure of maintaining oneself by the sale of any craftwork. Pottery happens to be one of the more expensive crafts, owing to the firing kiln.

We should advise Robin to use her skill in handicrafts as an enrichment of her leisure, or in training for a more definite career, such as Kindergarten work. If she wishes to become a Kindergarten teacher she will have to take a three-year course of study for the Certificate of the National Froebel Union.

Another way in which skill in crafts can be turned to good account is in "Occupational Therapy." That is healing by means of occupation.

It is possible to take a training in this in which handicraft plays an important part. The work consists of aiding the recovery of mental and border-line cases by giving them appropriate occupation, especially of a constructive type. It is also possible to train as a teacher of handicrafts in schools.

HOPEFUL.

Hopeful tells us that she has not trained for any occupation, but would like to earn her living, and thinks it would be interesting to be receptionist to a doctor. Very many people share Hopeful's belief that no qualifications are needed for this type of post. We must point out that this is not the case. Competence is required in shorthand and typing so that correspondence can be adequately dealt with. It is also necessary to

have good book-keeping, and it is also likely that the secretary will be required to file medical records. Moreover, we must point out that there are only a limited number of such posts to be had.

We must advise Hopeful to take a definite training if it is at all possible, as otherwise she will find it very difficult to get satisfactory employment.

ENQUIRER.

Enquirer has heard that there are good openings for girls as demonstrators of gas and electrical appliances and wants to know how such positions are obtained.

It is true that this is a good opening for the girl with the right personality. The qualifications looked for are a thorough training in domestic science, followed by a shorter training in the use of the special kind of appliances to be demonstrated—i.e., in either gas or electricity. The demonstrator may either work in the showroom of the company employing her, give public demonstrations, or visit housewives in their own homes to explain the correct method of using new appliances. Qualities required are a sympathetic manner, and a power of clear exposition.

CAREERS ADVISER.



October, 1935]

THE GUIDER

EVENING CLASSES

IN GYMNASTICS, DANCING AND COUNTRY DANCING

FOR ADULTS, are held at the

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MANRESA ROAD, S.W.3.

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The Rich and Beautiful Costumes of the Empire Society in schemes of glorious colour for the above play available at from 6d. to 1/- each.
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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

THE HANTS & DORSET TRAINING SCHOOL
PARKSTONE, DORSET.
Affiliated A.N.T.C. Educated girls trained as nursery nurses. Fees, £36 per annum. Apply Matron.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)
(Incorporated under Royal Charter)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3. (135 Beds.)
Affiliated Training School recognised by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.
VACANCIES OCCUR FOR PROBATIONERS. Age 18-28. Applicants must be well educated. Lectures by Medical Staff and Sister Tutor. Uniform provided. Application to be made to the Matron.

BRIGHTON COUNTY BOROUGH MENTAL HOSPITAL
HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX.
WANTED—FEMALE PROBATIONER NURSES. Commencing wage 33/- per week, increasing to 40/7 per week. A moderate charge is made for board, lodging and washing. For form of application apply to the Matron.

South London Hospital for Women
South Side, Clapham Common.
(140 Beds)
Associated Training School recognised by the General Nursing Council.
PROBATIONERS REQUIRED. Age 18-30. Applicants must be well educated. Lectures by Medical Staff and Sister-Tutor. For full particulars apply to the Matron.

POULTRY FARMING FOR GIRLS
Healthy outdoor life that pays. Girls taught to make a living; good openings. Salaried posts guaranteed for students. Moderate fees.
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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.

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.

HILL END HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.
There are a few vacancies upon the Nursing Staff for PROBATIONERS (Female). Age must not be under 19 years. No experience is necessary, but a good general education is essential. The Hospital is recognised as a Training School by the General Nursing Council for Certificate in Mental Nursing. The pay on joining commences at 25s. 9d. per week, with free Board, Lodging and Washing. Uniform is also provided free upon joining. The Hospital is conveniently situated within two miles of St. Albans and twenty miles of London, and contains ample facilities for training, amusement and recreation. A leaflet, giving fuller particulars, and an application form may be obtained from the Matron.

MAIDENHEAD HOSPITAL
Affiliated Training School. (56 beds.)
PROBATIONERS of good education required. Lectures by members of Hon. Medical Staff and Resident Sister Tutor.
Apply Matron.

Please mention "The Guider" when replying to advertisements

HEADQUARTERS TRAINING SCHOOLS

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.

Elementary Weeks... For Guiders of little experience.

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.

DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS PLEASE NOTE.

In future Diploma'd Guiders who use their own cars when taking Training will be entitled to charge 2d. per mile for transport.



FOXLEASE



WADDOW

DATES.

October 4-8. County Camp Advisers' Conference.
October 11-15. Extension Training. (Closed).
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.

COUNTY CAMP ADVISERS' CONFERENCE.

The County Camp Advisers' Conference will be held from Friday, October 4th—Tuesday, October 8th. Applications should be sent in to the Secretary, Foxlease, as soon as possible. One representative will be accepted from each County, and should be the C.C.A., if possible. It is possible, but not very probable, that very large Counties may be able to send a second representative. Any suggestions for the programme from Camp Advisers, including subjects for discussion, should be sent to Miss Bickersteth, Casterton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.

DATES.

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. Week-end.
November 22-29. Guide Training.

FEES, ETC.

(Applicable to both Schools.)

Weekly.

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

Guiders who have been before and again wish to attend a Training Week are urged to apply as there are still vacancies.

Week-ends. (Per day.)

Single rooms	s. d. 7 6
Double rooms	6 0
Shared rooms	5 0

Extra meals: Breakfast 1s. 6d., Lunch 2s., Tea 6d., Supper 1s. 6d.
Cars may be garaged at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night.

APPLICATIONS.

All applications for a training course should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, or 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.

Further information applicable to both Schools will be found on p. 442.

October, 1935]

A Scene from

THE GUIDER PEGGY and the BROTHERHOOD

By
ELSIE JEANNETTE OXENHAM



The G.O.P.
is the
only girls'
paper in the
world with
a readers'
club of over
25,000
members.

The October Number of the "G.O.P." begins a new volume, and contains many new features of particular interest to Guides. The first instalment of Elsie Jeannette Oxenham's new story, which is about the relations between Guides and kindred girls' organisations; two new stories by well-known girls' authors; the first instalment of a mystery story by FRANCES COWEN called "The House on the Headland," many interesting articles on needlecraft, handicrafts, gadget-making, gardening, cookery and sport. The G.O.P. Free Gift Book Scheme enables readers to obtain their favourite story-books FREE of CHARGE. Full particulars in the October Number. The GIRL'S OWN PAPER is one of the Best Girl's Magazines obtainable.

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THE GUIDER HEADQUARTERS TRAINING SCHOOLS

[October, 1935]

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.

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) 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 direct to Foxlease or Waddow.

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 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.

PRESENTS.

Table Cloths, Guide Week, July 30th-August 6th; Amber Bowl, Greenfinch Patrol, August 9-16th; Donations, Miss White (Ohio), Mrs. Riddiford (New Zealand), Chiff Chaff Patrol (August 9th-16th), Chaffinch Patrol (August 9th-16th), Rook Patrol (August 9th-16th), Rook Patrol (August 20th-27th); Knife and Spoons for "Link," Miss Carmichael; Dressing Table Runners, Miss Hobson (Oxford); Bedside Book, Greenfinch Patrol (August 20th-27th); Bell, 1st Hobart Brownies; Snowdrop Bulbs, Miss Westbrook (Westgate-on-Sea); Book, Miss Paxton (Fife); Donations towards Wireless, Chaffinch Patrol (September 10th-17th), Mrs. Kharegat (India), Anonymous; New Provincial Badge, Bihar and Orissa.

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.

PRESENTS.

Folding Bookshelf, Miss Le Maitre, Jamaica; Donation, Quiet Room, Curlew August 23rd-30th; Donation, King'd Wood, Miss Elliston, Harrogate; Donations, Hooks in the Hut, Herons and Kingfishers, August 23rd-30th; Donation, Curlew, Herons and Kingfishers, September 3rd-10th; Donation, Miss C. Pilkington, Lancs.; Donation, Bury Guiders and P.L.; Plants, Miss Lamb, Angus; Plants, Mrs. Anderdon, Taunton; Donation for N.S. Wales Room, New South Wales.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR NEW GUIDERS.

Title.	Author.	Price.	Notes.
Girl Guiding	LORD BADEN-POWELL	2s.	The Official Handbook
Scouting for Boys	LORD BADEN-POWELL	2s. 6d.	The Official Handbook for Boy Scouts.
Policy, Organisation and Rules ...	—	10d.	Containing Syllabuses of Badge tests, etc.
The Patrol System for Girl Guides ...	ROLAND PHILIPPS	6d.	
Guiding for the Guider	—	6d.	Notes on Second Class work, etc. General Information on Company Organisation.
An A.B.C. of Guiding	A. M. MAYNARD	9d.	—
Practical Psychology in Character Development	VERA BARCLAY	4s. 6d.	—
Colour Ceremonial	—	3d.	Pamphlet on Drills with Colours.
Games for Guides and Guiders ...	H. B. DAVIDSON	6d.	—
Brown Magic	V. RHYS DAVIDS	2s.	For Brown and Tawny Owls
Education through Recreation ...	L. P. JACKS	3s. 6d.	For Ranger Guiders
Ourselves and the Community ...	REYNOLDS	3s. 6d.	Citizenship for Ranger Guiders.



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THE GUIDER



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57, BATHAMPTON, BATH



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.

AWARDS

Eagle Owl Diploma.

Miss K. E. McInnes, of Derbyshire.
Miss W. A. Waller, of Durham.

Gold Crest.

Patrol Leader Vanda Olofson, 2nd Ealing Company.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PANEL OF BROWNIE INSTRUCTORS.

Particulars of the test for the new Brownie Instructors' Certificate will appear in next month's GUIDER.

PANEL OF BROWNIE INSTRUCTORS. (AUGUST, 1935.)

Miss Ackland, Littlecroft, Heathside Road, Woking, Surrey.	General subjects.
Miss Adams, 128, Maidstone Road, Chatham, Kent.	Handicrafts, nature, games, health, helping new Owls.
Miss Bookless, The Priory, Whitchurch, Tavistock, Devon.	Nature, story-telling, games, helping new Owls.
Miss Blood, 35, Bidstone Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.	General subjects.
Miss M. Brown, 7, Westbourne Crescent, London, W.2.	General subjects.
Miss M. Cable, 19, Trinity Rise, London, S.W.2.	Ceremonial and singing games.
Miss E. V. Chapman, 56, St. Clements, Oxford.	Games, singing games, helping T.O.s.
Miss Costobadie, Tredewen Hall, Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire.	General subjects.
Miss J. Dalgleish, Inverleith, Menlove Avenue, Woolton, Liverpool.	General subjects.
Miss T. M. Frame, 8, Inner Park Road, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W.18.	Handicrafts.
Miss M. Hall, 9, Southwood Lawn Road, Highgate, N.6.	Handicrafts, singing games, health.

Miss Hickley, Eversley, Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent.	General subjects.
Miss Horncastle, 38, Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, London, S.W.15.	Helping new Owls.
Miss D. Hutt, Wandlebank, Wallington, Surrey.	Games, revels and nature.
Mrs. James, Fleur de Lis Poultry Farm, Nr. Redruth, Cornwall.	Games, revels, helping new Owls.
Miss H. F. Lecke, Studio House, Pontesbury, Shropshire.	Story-telling, talking on story- telling, helping new Owls.
Miss Lloyd, 14, Ampton Road, Birmingham, 15.	Handicrafts, pack management, health.
Miss M. Maxwell, 4, Cowley Road, Ilford, Essex.	Games, handicrafts.
Miss A. H. Milburn, Burnholme, Hawthorn Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire.	Handicrafts, games.
Miss E. J. Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.	Games, nature, helping new Owls.
Miss M. Neale, Sundridge, Woodfield Hill, Coulston, Surrey.	Handicrafts, games.
Miss I. Lee Warner, Tyberton Court, Hereford.	Games, pack meetings.
Miss O. Warburton, 26, Ramsay Road, Headington, Oxford.	Handicrafts, helping new Owls.
Miss M. Williamson, Jean House, 22, Brockley Rise, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23.	Games, health and handicrafts.
Miss Wright, Marlborough Villa, 7, Hortus Road, Southall, Middlesex.	Games, singing games, nature.
Miss E. K. Arnison, 56, Woodholme Road, Eccleshall, Sheffield.	Handicrafts, games, pack management, ceremonial and story-telling.

GUIDERS' INDEMNITY POLICY.

Since October, 1933, Headquarters has paid the premium to insure all Guiders in the United Kingdom and Ulster under the Guiders' Indemnity Policy, and this is to be continued for another year (till October, 1936).

This policy covers Guiders against all legal claims which might be made against them for accidents happening to Guides in their charge. It is not an accident policy for the Guides themselves, and the accident must be considered due to negligence on the part of the Guider before any claim can be made.

October, 1935]

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.

THE GUIDER

Please note that the present policy of the above insurance expires on November 8th, and all those associations insured on an annual basis should renew their premiums for the year 1935-1936, on or before that date.

The premium has now been reduced to 25s. per 100 (3d. per head) for the annual rate, bringing it to the same as the premium for the previous period, which has not been altered. We hope this will encourage more Guiders to insure their companies on an annual basis and so avail themselves of the obvious benefit of having their cover covered during all Guide activities throughout the year, whether in camp only, without having to pay any extra premium per head.

Headquarters holds the policy of the Personal Accident and Sickness Insurance. No application forms are required, but anyone wishing to insure, in camp, on hikes, or in the clubroom, when actively participating to the General Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The following information should be clearly stated:—

- (1) Full name of unit to be insured.
- (2) Total membership including Guiders.
- (3) State whether the insurance is required on an annual basis, or for the period of summer camps only.
- (4) If the insurance is required for camp only, state numbers, including Guiders going to camp; date of departure and return; address of camp and place of assembly from which all risk will commence.

THE SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION.

1. Death by accident within 3 calendar months from date of accident—£100.
2. Total loss of sight by accident within 3 calendar months from date of accident—£100.
3. Total loss of sight of one eye within 3 calendar months from date of accident—£50.
4. Total loss of 2 limbs within 3 calendar months from date of accident—£100.
5. Total loss of 1 limb within 3 calendar months from date of accident—£50.
6. Total loss of sight of 1 eye and 1 limb within 3 calendar months from date of accident—£100.
7. Medical expenses incurred by or on behalf of any individual following an accident sustained whilst under the control of any officer or other authorised official, including cost of conveyance by ambulance or other means of transport from scene of accident to hospital or home where necessarily incurred—Limit any one individual £20.
8. Medical expenses (including doctors' and/or dentists' fees, medicines and/or extra rent, including cost of conveyance by ambulance or other means of transport to hospital or home) where necessarily incurred by or on behalf of any one individual by reason of illness (common to both sexes) contracted during participation in any recognised or official indoor or outdoor camp, including any week-end camp. Provided always that the illness is diagnosed or the indisposition be such as to require initial treatment during period of camp, but in no case shall this benefit extend to infectious and/or contagious diseases, developing after the individual concerned has left camp—Limit any one individual £10.

Limit in all at any one camp up to 250 individuals—£100

Over 250 individuals up to 500 individuals—£200

" 500 " " 750 " —£300

" 750 " " 1000 " —£400

" 1000 individuals—£500

The cover afforded by this section shall only apply during the summer months from the Thursday before Easter to September inclusive.

9. Out-of-pocket travelling expenses necessarily incurred, by or on behalf of any one individual, for attendance at hospital or other place of treatment following a valid claim recoverable under Benefit 7 above—Limit £2.

10. Out-of-pocket travelling expenses necessarily incurred, by or on behalf of any one individual as a result of being left behind by reason of an accident or illness sustained in camp and following a valid claim recoverable under Benefits 7 or 8 above—Limit £2.

11. Weekly compensation as a result of temporary total disablement by accident or illness as defined in and constituting a valid claim recoverable under Benefits 7 or 8 above.

Limited to 20 weeks and to exclude the first seven days—10s. per week per individual.
This benefit shall be restricted to those who have attained the age of 14 on the date on which the accident or illness occurs.

GENERAL NOTICES

GUIDERS PLEASE NOTE.
Mrs. Mark Kerr expects to be abroad from October 1st till the middle of November. All correspondence concerning London Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, should be addressed to the International Commissioner, Imperial Headquarters.

Called to Higher Service

DOROTHY SELWAY, on September 11th, 1935. Barnet District Captain; one time Lieutenant to 1st East Barnet Rangers, and for thirteen and a half years Captain of 3rd New Barnet Guide Company.
Miss P. M. PARKER, on September 14th, 1935. Connected with the 3rd Plumstead Group since 1922, as Guide Lieutenant, later Brown Owl and Ranger Captain.

THIS MONTH'S COVER.
OUR Cover Photograph—The Last Day of Camp—was taken by Miss Welsford, London.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

For
Rules
please
refer to

PRIZES

£1 each month for
a cover photograph

5/- for other snaps
suitable for inside
use

COUPON

Sept.
Glider
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Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, September, 1935.

August, 1935.

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM.

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss D. E. Nettleton, 108, Vivian Road, Birmingham, 17.

RESIGNATION.

WEST BIRMINGHAM.—Div. C., Miss D. E. Nettleton.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL WEST No. 7.—F.st. C., Miss G. Clement, 2, Effingham Road, St. Andrew's, Bristol, 6.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

RESIGNATION.

LINSLADE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hodgson-Nicoll.

CORNWALL.

RESIGNATION.

ST. AGNES.—Dist. C., Dr. Dorothy Chown.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Hyde, Hillbrow, Palmerston Street, Derby.

DERBY WEST.—Dist. C., Miss S. Goodall Copestake, Kirk Langley, Derby.

RESIGNATION.

DERBY CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Bell.

DORSET.

RESIGNATION.

BROADSTONE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tyndale-Biscoe.

DURHAM.

CROXDALE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mayne, The College, Durham.

GATESHEAD No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss D. Braithwaite, 2, Ravensworth Crescent, Kells Lane, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

RESIGNATIONS.

CROXDALE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Luxmoore.

GATESHEAD No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Watson.

THE GUIDER

[October, 1935]

ESSEX.
ELMSTAD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lyons, Colliers Wood, Ardleigh.
GRAVE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mitchell, West Fraby, Millsons Lane, Grays.
STANSTED.—Dist. C., Miss A. M. Bickersteth, The White Cottage, Ugley, Nr. Bishops Stortford.
RESIGNATIONS.
STANSTED.—Dist. C., Miss D. Pryor.
ONGAR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ingledew.
HAMPSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
EAST HAMPSHIRE.—County Secretary, Miss H. Gammon.
KENT.
SOUTH-EAST KENT.—Div. C., Mrs. French Blake, The Old Rectory, Active, Folkestone.
SOUTH-EAST KENT.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Buckland, 29, Grimston Gardens, Folkestone.
SHORECLIFFE AND CHERITON.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. M. Wall, Birdham, Elham, Nr. Canterbury.
RESIGNATIONS.
SOUTH-EAST KENT.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. French Blake.
SHORECLIFFE AND CHERITON.—Dist. C., Mrs. French Blake.
LANCASHIRE NORTH-WEST.
Please note that CROOKLEY TOWN and RURAL Districts have been re-named CROOKLEY No. 1 and No. 2 respectively.
LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST.
NORTH-EAST LIVERPOOL No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss E. Williams, 86, Cleveley Road, Alberton, Liverpool, 18.
LONDON.
ISLE OF DOGS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Anderson, 39, Highcliff Gardens, Ilford.
PECKHAM NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. de Wolf, 31, The Gardens, East Dulwich, S.E.22.
MIDDLESEX.
RESIGNATION.
COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss H. Findlater.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
S.W. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. Salmond, Langton Hall, Pinxton.
ANNESLEY.—Dist. C., Miss D. E. S. Smith, The Rectory, Kirby-in-Ashfield.
BEESTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Raymond Munt, Manor Lodge, Beeston.
RESIGNATIONS.
S.W. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Div. C., Lady Maud Rolleston.
ANNESLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Salmond.
SUSSEX.
RESIGNATION.
HEATHFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss A. M. Pearson.
WARWICKSHIRE.
COVENTRY CENTRAL No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss M. Annand, Clive House, Warwick Road, Coventry.
RESIGNATION.
COVENTRY NORTH-EAST.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Walker.
WILTSHIRE.
RESIGNATION.
EAST WILTSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. Awdry.
YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING.
WEST HULL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Carmichael, 13, Gladstone Street, Hull.
RESIGNATION.
WEST HULL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bowling.
YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING NORTH.
COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Kay, 23, King Street, Mirfield.
RESIGNATION.
COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss K. Collett.

SCOTLAND.
CITY OF DUNDEE.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss W. N. Kerr, 5, Airlie Place, Dundee.
CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cameron, 40, Grove Road, Broughty Ferry.
WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Macgillivray, 5, Clarendon Terrace, Dundee.
FOREBANK.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. Duthac Carnegie, Burnside, Dumtrune, By Dundee.
OVERGATE.—Dist. C., Miss F. Thomson, Viewpark, Broughty Ferry.
MAXWELLTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thoms, 23, Westfield Place, Dundee.
RESIGNATIONS.
CITY OF DUNDEE.—County Sec., Miss F. Thomson.
CITY OF DUNDEE.—Asst. County Sec., Miss W. Kerr.
CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Ritchie.
MAXWELLTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bayne.
WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Moodie.

NAIRNSHIRE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Maunsell Thomas, Drulin, Nairn.
RESIGNATION.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss H. Cairns.

OVERSEAS.

AFRICA.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Lady Young, Government House, Livingstone.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Clarke.

FORT VICTORIA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Connolly, Fort Victoria, S. Rhodesia.

AUSTRALIA.

TASMANIA.

STATE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Butler, Red Chapel Road, Lower Sandy Bay, Tasmania.

RESIGNATION.

STATE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Shadforth.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

LEEWARD ISLES.

ST. KITTS.

RESIGNATION.

ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—Miss M. Pickard.

INDIA.

BENGAL.

KURSEONG.—Dist. C., Mrs. Y. S. Ahmad.

AHMEDABAD.—Dist. C., Mrs. White.

RESIGNATIONS.

KALYAN AND AMBERNATH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cory.

KARACHI EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Murtay.

CENTRAL INDIA.

AGENCY SECRETARY.—Mrs. K. M. Alban.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

KHANDWA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Saheli Vahid.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

ELLORE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pankajami Mudaliar.

COIMBATORE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stanes.

OOTACAMUND.—Dist. C., Mrs. Spankie.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY AND CENTRAL INDIA.

KOTAH.—Dist. C., Mrs. D. Leighton.

UNITED PROVINCES.

FYZABAD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Porch.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.—Island Sec., Mrs. Duncan Taylor, Vacoas, Mauritius.

RESIGNATION.

MAURITIUS.—Island Sec., Mrs. Symons.

INTERNATIONAL GIRL GUIDES IN EGYPT.

RESIGNATION.

MOASCAR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tomlinson.

Approved by the Executive Committee, September, 1935.

September, 1935.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

RESIGNATION.

BEDFORD NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss C. M. Read.

BIRMINGHAM.

RESIGNATION.

SPARKBROOK.—Dist. C., Miss O. W. Southerton.

DERBYSHIRE.

LONG EATON.—Dist. C., Miss C. M. Hardy, 162, Derby Road, Long Eaton, N. Nottingham.

RESIGNATION.

LONG EATON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Roberts.

HAMPSHIRE.

LONE SECRETARY.—Miss Thompson, Orchard House, Caterham, Surrey.

PORTSMOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Canadine, East House, H.M.S. St. Vincent, Gosport.

A GUIDE TO HEALTH

Sandwiches with meat, fish or fruit filling, bring all day energy when made with **HOVIS**. But see they are

HOVIS
TRADE MARK
and not just **BROWN**

Macclesfield



*Build-up Health
against
Autumn's chill*

THE chilly evenings give timely warning of the approach of the Winter months with their cold winds, rain and fog. You will need ample reserves of strength and vitality to protect you against coughs, colds and other ailments.

For building up your natural powers of resistance, proper nourishment is essential. To ensure this, make 'Ovaltine' your daily beverage. Scientifically prepared from the highest qualities of malt, milk and eggs, 'Ovaltine' is unequalled for maintaining perfect health and vitality.

But, it must be 'Ovaltine'—there is nothing "just as good." Imitations may be made to look like 'Ovaltine,' but there the resemblance ends. There are obvious and extremely important differences. Reject substitutes.

'OVALTINE'
for Health

The Supreme Beverage for Health

Prices in Gt. Britain and N. Ireland,
1/1, 1/10 and 3/3 per tin.

46 Please mention "The Guide" when replying to advertisements

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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 "THE GUIDER," fully stamped for forwarding. Headquarters cannot be held responsible in any way for advertisements. The charge for advertising in this column is at the rate of threepence per word, reference to Box Number, if included, to be reckoned as five words.

UNIFORMS FOR SALE.

Guider's Uniform, good quality, almost new, medium size, 50s.—Clappison, 2, Neville Avenue, Beverley, East Yorks.
Guider's Uniform, small, good condition, bargain, £2 17s. 6d.; **Guider's Uniform**, hat, belt, macintosh, £1.—Box 351, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Ex-Commissioner's Uniform, 37 in. bust; also Winter Coat, 21s. each.—Box 349, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Guider's Tailor-made, bust 34 in., hat, etc. 30s.—Box 350, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Tailored Uniform, navy and white shirts, perfect condition, bust 32 in. 50s.—Holbrook, 24, Dointon Road, Croydon.
Guider's Complete Uniform, good, 35s.—Box 352, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Guider's Complete Uniform, bust 36 in. 35s.—Crooks, 56, Thorne Road, S.W.8.
Guider's Uniform, medium size, quite good condition. 23s.—Brown, 31, Croftdown Road, N.W.5.
Guider's Complete Uniform, bust 36 in., good condition. £2.—Bege, 66, Somerset Road, Wimbledon.
Guider's Headquarters Tailor-made Overcoat (44 in.), almost new, hat (74). 30s. or offer.—Card, 8, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
Tailored Uniform, cost £6 6s. Also white blouse, hat, gloves and belt; small women's size; almost new. £3.—Coats, Pimperne, Blandford, Dorset.
Guider's Uniform, tailor-made coat and skirt, bust 34 in., hat size 6½. Also knapsack and unused camp overall. £2 2s.—Apply Mrs. Sugden, 135, Burdon Lane, Cheam.
Guider's Uniform (35 in. bust, 38 in. hip), hat (7), belt, whistle penknife, gloves, light blue tie, navy raincoat. All for 47s. 6d.—Farmview, Regents Park Road, N.3.
Headquarters Tailored Uniform in good condition, bust 40 in. 25s.—Barber, 35, Elmer Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.
Guider's Tailored Uniform, good condition; also hat, navy shirt, belt, knife, purse.—Box 355, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
Guider's Complete Uniform and overall, stock size, nearly new. Price £3.—Box 356, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

FOUND.

Found (probably in Keswick) last autumn, gilt Tenderfoot B.P. badge. Apply Miss A. Marshall, Castlehead, Keswick, stating when lost and number of badge.

WANTED.

Brownie Uniforms, second-hand, for slum pack. Payment offered.—Box 353, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED.

Commissioner of Guides wishes to engage a Guider as Chauffeuse companion, who can read well. Church of England. Age about 25, and can make herself useful.—Box 354, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

Housekeeper (college trained) with some experience, required January. Age 24-30. Guider or Ranger.—Apply Guider-in-Charge, Waddow, Clitheroe.

HOLIDAY ABROAD.

Guider would like to share her flat in Switzerland with another lady for the winter months. Good climate. Winter sports. Moderate cost.—Miss Barker, Les Frenes, Chateau d'Oex.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

For Business Girls, London. Comfortable, happy homes. Good food. Large sitting and dining rooms, separate cubicle bedrooms. Full board-residence 18s. 3d. to 21s. per week, inclusive. Apply (send stamp): 8, Fitzroy Square, Tottenham Court Road, W.1; 9, Bulstrode Street, Welbeck Street, W.1; 11, Fitzroy Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.1; 116A, Baker Street, W.1;

47, Princes Square, Bayswater, W.2; 31, Draycott Avenue, Sloane Square, S.W.3.

Ames House, 44, Mortimer Street, London, W.1, three minutes from Oxford Circus; comfortable hostel for students and business girls under 25. Central heating, moderate terms.—Apply the Warden.

Bedroom and Breakfast. One night 6s., two nights 10s. Clean, fort, cleanliness, good catering.—5, St. Mark's Square, Regent Park, N.W.1 (nearest station, Camden Town). Phone: PRINCE 4245. Miss Hilda Temple.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

Near Foxlease. Miss Hexter, the late Housekeeper, taking paying guests.—Greengates, Lyndhurst, Hants. From 24th.

THEATRICAL.

Guide your COUNTRY with a performance of "The Masque of the Empire." See page 439.

Beautiful Acting Clothes for Hire, all periods, sizes; copied from world-famous pictures, historically accurate; also stage costumes. Special Guide terms from 2s. 6d.—Enquire Rees, 2, Chandos Buildings, Bath.

Costumes for Hire for all periods; moderate charges, reduction for numbers. Beautiful materials, accurate designs, perfect cleanliness; resident students taken; professional staff. Particulars on application.—Dramatic Centre, Bath Road, Reading.
Seaside Apartments, etc. (3-act), 1s. 1d. each. 1-act, "Brandy Balls," etc., by Alice S. Jackson. "Eileen's Oven," by Camilla Carlisle, 7d. each. No Royalties.—"Plays," Bramber, East Grinstead.

Recitations, Sketches, Playlets. Most popular, no fees. Children's plays, 6d. each by post; catalogues (adult, juvenile) free.—Thomas W. Paterson, "Torveg," Colinton, Midlothian.
Shadow Plays, the latest craze. See page 439.

PRINTING.

Notices, Programmes, Stationery, Headings, Tickets, etc., pocket calendars, 1936, 9d. per dozen with selected message from 10d. per dozen.—Write Chelsea Girl Guides, 155A, King's Road, S.W.3.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING.

Programmes, Tickets, Notices, attractive duplicating: MSS. copied, terms moderate.—Miss Stratford, 44, Liberia Road, Highbury, London (Canonbury 2801).

Post Guider wants typewriting, duplicating, general, author's MSS.; experienced, price moderate.—Oates, 62, Durban Road, Beckenham.

Typewriting and Duplicating orders promptly executed.—Miss Midgley, 43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENTS.

Size 8½ in. x 6½ in. 6d. each. Postcards 3/- per dozen. Reduction to members of Guide movement for quantities.—C. Kinnaid, Press and Technical Photographer, 12, Tylent Road, Norbury, London, S.W.16.



EXHIBITION

OF ART AND CRAFTWORK
 HOULDSWORTH HALL
 Deansgate - Manchester

Thursday, October 24th to Friday,
 November 1st. 11 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

ADMISSION 1/- 6d. after 4 p.m.
 Special terms for parties.

RED ROSE GUILD OF ART WORKER



POMONA TOYS

14, Holland St., Kensington, W.8

Little Piccaninnies
 Our latest doll, 1/6 ea.

Wooden dolls to dress, small 9d. & 1/-, large 1/9 & 3/6

28 NEW PLAYS and 10 NEW SONGS

New edition of "Plays and their Plots," giving full details of all our plays; and List of new songs POST FREE.

Plays and songs sent on approval.

H. F. W. DEANE & SONS THE YEAR BOOK PRESS LTD.
 31, Museum Street, London, W.C.1.