

NOVEMBER, 1938

No. 299

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LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

WOOD ANEMONE

SNOWDROP

BOYS BED-STRAW

ST. JOHN'S WORT

CROWN IMPERIAL

MADONNA LILY

FOR-GET-ME-NOT

ROSEMARY

STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM

MANTLE

CHRISTMAS ROSE

LADY'S

Subscription price per annum, Post Free, 4/6

Published Monthly: Price Threepence.



# THE CHIEF GUIDE'S TALK

**I**N these past two months we have lived through a time of very great tragedy, of grim anxieties and disruptive shock.

I suppose that each one of us has re-acted in her own individual way to the desperate strain that was put upon us. The need to be "up and doing" brought distraction in activity, and made its test of the Movement which has not been found wanting.

How proud and encouraged we can all feel that such fine work has been done during the crisis by Guiders and Rangers in so many varied fields all over the country.

I feel that I want to say a very big "well done" to all who gave such splendid service, ranging themselves alongside the folk who rallied to help as best they could in the emergency.

I feel myself rather like a heavy coated dog who has been having a struggling swim through weedy stagnant water, and comes out at last, panting, and then goes gambolling round, the nightmare of the nearly drowning moment past, and a sudden vigour stirring him from a dazed condition into exuberant activity.

Now, we are, in a serious way, experiencing something similar at this moment. We have emerged, drenched and panting in spirit—saved from a bottomless pit—and our feet should take us galloping around, filled with relief at our reprieve, and eager to dash into new ventures and vigorous activities.

What a wonderful chance there is to start fresh, with a new spirit of service roused and burning, born from the labour of the recent danger to civilisation itself. That, as I see it, is what we Guiders and all humanity should see and realise to the fullest extent, for, having looked into the abyss of disaster, we should now raise our faces to the Almighty and pledge ourselves anew to His service.

Even in those terrible days of suspense, whilst the world watched and held its breath, there was good to be found, for we were all then united, not only in hurried work for A.R.P. and anxious preparation for safety, but in prayer to God that tragedy might be averted.

In fundamental things there is unity and goodness of heart. It is only petty and trivial things which make for discord and weakness.

Let us then seize upon the fundamentals in Guiding as well as in life, and interpret our Guide Promise in the

light of reality, making it a living force for our Guiders, and not only a thing that we say at enrolments.

The crisis made us awake to the shortcomings of the human race, and pointed with no uncertain finger to the need for us to do our Duty to God—to pray to Him, to believe in Him, and to strive for His Power to come to us on this earth.

Let us always be conscious of that; and while we give thanks that our prayers have been answered let us further show our trust and our loyalty by working with all our might to make this world a better place, and in straight-forward fashion to "help other people at all times."

Although our contribution during the crisis was enthusiastic and willing how far greater it could have been if, in the years that are past, we had lived more fully according to the precepts of Guiding, and done more to spread its influence wider and further.

Being convinced as we are of the value of our Guide Promise do let us make a fresh push forward and in a practical manner carry the cheerful friendliness of the Camp Fire into our every day contacts, show more of the desire to excel and to be reliable and energetically co-operative in whatever is best for the community in which we live, and make the example of our own lives as helpful as possible to others.

The Editor has shown me such a good article on "Moral Re-Armament" which is appearing in this issue of THE GUIDER. This article says more than I can express of what I feel is necessary if we are to do our share in maintaining Peace, and in making the best of this new era which has been given to us. During the crisis a new courage was engendered, upholding us even to the extent of being ready to face the catastrophe of war.

With this courage let us be brave enough to face and tackle triumphantly all the difficulties that lie in our path. Let us arm ourselves with knowledge, which can be gained from Foxlease, from Waddow, from Training Camps and from the Training Courses given by our many willing "Dips"; and instead of arming ourselves against the horrors of war let us arm ourselves for our crusade towards friendship, progress, understanding and peace in the world.

## THE PEACE.

*It was surely an augury that on the day commemorating the victory of St. Michael over the dragon of Evil, Mr. Chamberlain, championing the cause of peace, overcame the spirit of War, and thus established the prestige of Britain among the nations.*

*More than this, he has opened many eyes to that yet greater possibility of the development of a real change of spirit among men, whereby the lusts of self and narrow outlook shall give place to the needs of others with wide-minded understanding. We have sought peace, and having gained it, it is up to us all now to ensue it—to follow it up.*

*We Scouters and Guiders have the direct opportunity before us. If we feel grateful for the relief from the dark cloud which overhung us, let us express that thankfulness in increased and serious effort to bring about, in the coming generation, the true spirit and practice of unselfish love for one's neighbour.*

*As first steps to that end, let us encourage among the Scouts and Guides, more than we have been doing, the habit of the daily good turn and the interchange of goodwill and comradeship with their brother Scouts and sister Guides abroad. In this way we can give a definite bit of help towards bringing about a lasting spirit of peace in the world.*

BADEN-POWELL OF GILWELL.

*Oliver Baden Powell*  
Chief Guide



# OXFORDSHIRE GUIDES IN THE CRISIS

## THE GUIDER

If you know Oxfordshire for the slow-moving, sleepy country it is, you would have had such a shock in September. A hurricane blew and the Guiders of Oxfordshire tried to race it and they were doing so quite successfully—but the race was never finished. Still, we've been woken up, and we shall never rest so snugly and slothfully again.

It all started after a special C.C.'s meeting about evacuation in London in July. In August our C.C. was advised to get in touch with the Chief Constables of Oxford City and Oxford County, who in their turn put her in touch with the A.R.P. Officers. The County Secretary was instructed to send off all letters to all the District Commissioners and Secretaries and call an emergency meeting in September. Letters were then sent to all Guiders in the county telling them all the C.C. knew and a long questionnaire asking for all their talents—about 250 have found something on it they can do, and every day another Guider discovers she too can do something.

Then suddenly we discovered that neither the Chief Constables nor the A.R.P. Officers were having anything to do with evacuation—but it was the clerk to the County Council—so we immediately transferred our allegiance to him! This time we were right! He accepted our offer of help and told us he would inform all the clerks in the county that they could call upon us and we were to await his instructions.

On the Saturday morning, when the emergency seemed imminent, we could wait no longer. The A.C.C. got in touch with Guiders in different districts all over the County telling them to get in touch with the Town and Rural clerks and offer their help at once. This they did, and by Sunday Guiders were working in all parts of the county.

Oxford Guiders and Rangers undertook the welfare work at the railhead and they were told to expect anything up to 30,000 refugees, some of whom might require shelter for the night. They began to organise a canteen, for which later a committee was formed by the ex-Mayoress. Rangers have manned two A.R.P. Report Centres and have one reserve team. Guiders who were to take the night shifts with sheltering refugees were told to arm themselves with a candle, just in case the 30,000 arrived and all the lights went out.

At many county railheads the sanitary accommodation was found to be most inadequate (one!) for the vast numbers that were expected, so, where necessary, Guiders and Rangers were lending and erecting latrines.

Where there was no other women's organisation, Guiders with helpers were running canteens and arranging for shelter for refugees waiting to be transported from the railhead to outlying villages.

In villages Guiders worked with the local W.L., if there was one, or took charge if there wasn't. In all cases they worked with any other organisation there was.

At the height of the crisis Guiders and Rangers in some places were asked to assist with the assembling, fitting, etc., of gas masks.

Guiders also turned into emergency billeting officers at the Town Clerk's request, and even went as far as trying to billet refugees on a legitimate Billeting Officer, who was delighted to find someone else doing his job.

We had been told that we might be of great use later in helping to sort people into more congenial surroundings if they found "they were a round peg in a square hole."

That in many cases where refugees were billeted with elderly or sick people help would be needed and eating arrangements would have to be made, so plans were already forming to make communal kitchens and many companies had promised to lend their camp kitchen equipment. It was also pointed out that our help would be most useful with community centres, organising games and amusements for the children, etc., and looking after them generally.

In one case the crisis brought new Rangers. A number of older Guides of 15—17 years were hanging on to their Guide company. The Ranger captain was longing for them to be hers.

During the crisis she had a Ranger meeting to which she had happened to invite these Guides. They discussed the different jobs they could do in an emergency. The Ranger captain remarked that of course she knew the Rangers would be asked to help, but the Guides—well, she wasn't sure—they were too young. The next week she was informed that they *all* wished to be Rangers, they all wanted to help, and could they have Scotch ties?

NOTE.—The above is only a sample of the splendid reports which have come to us from very many counties. We hope to publish a supplementary report in the December GUIDER, but print the Oxfordshire report in the meantime, as we feel our readers will be interested.—EDITOR.

### RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE IMPERIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

In 1920 Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan undertook the arduous duty of Chairing the Executive Committee of the Girl Guides Association. At that time Lord Baden-Powell was the Chairman, but was rarely able to attend. Dame Helen acted as Vice-Chairman, and in 1928 she became Chairman.

During the eighteen years of her Chairmanship her Committee and Secretaries have learned to depend upon her with such complete confidence that it seems impossible to visualise Imperial Headquarters without her. Dame Helen knew the right answer to all and every question; she was able to unravel what appeared to be almost insoluble difficulties. A just and firm Chairman, her presence will be greatly missed by all who came in contact with her.

The War Office have appointed her as Commandant of the School of Instruction, Auxiliary Territorial Service, and this, added to her Chair in the University of London, leaves her no spare time. Who could be more suited to carry out these new duties than Dame Helen? As we all know, she rendered invaluable service in the Great War when she was Chief Controller, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps with the British Armies in France, from its formation in February, 1917, until September, 1918. In September, 1918, she became Commandant of the Women's Royal Air Force, and returned to her present post in the University of London in January, 1920.

All Guiders and Guides will wish to offer her their deepest and most heartfelt appreciation for all that she has done for them, and to wish her every success in her new enterprise.

We are glad to think that she will not entirely sever her connection with us, since she is a member of the Council and has been nominated by the Executive Committee as a Vice-President of the Association.



## NOVEMBER PROGRAMMES

**T**HIS is one of the busiest times of the year. There are new Brownies getting ready to be enrolled, old ones anxious to be tested, and all the pack in the throes of Christmas presents, let alone preparations for parties and rehearsals for plays and concerts. The problem of time becomes more acute than ever, and Brown Owl has to draw up her programme very carefully in order to fit everything in.

In thinking this out, the aim of Brownie work should always be kept well in view, and the results should be, primarily, the activities of the Brownies and not of Brown Owl. So let us think out ways in which certain test work can be practised by the children on their own, and of presents those which Brown Owl has to cut out and prepare while they stand and watch and only finish off. Then the Brownie has the joy of achieving something on her own; and Brown Owl, the satisfaction of seeing some of the aims of testwork and handwork being fulfilled.

In planning the testwork along the same lines of maximum activity of the children Brown Owl must provide two things—the stimulus and the standard. Children of Brownie age are very keen to do and to make, and their enthusiasm is easily aroused by suggesting a project—a pack good turn, making presents for mother, or constructing a puppet theatre—all are welcomed joyously. The production of a finished article will act as a challenge to effort and achievement, as also will stories of the activities, parties, good turns, etc., of other packs.



Nature Observation.

Here are some ideas for adapting to the needs of the next month or two:—

### Animals' Wardrobe.

Invite dolls and animals from home, clad in their oldest clothes, with holes to be darned, buttons missing, and hems to be tacked. Provide a choice of needles and threads, and a model darn, button and hem to copy and to serve as a standard, and the Brownies can then set to work. If creative work is desired instead of testwork paper patterns, pins and scraps of materials can be provided with which to reclothe the guests.

### Puppet Theatre.

Bring a small model theatre made with four sticks firmly set in cotton reels, and the back cloth, side curtains and front curtain hung on strings attached to the sticks with a round turn and two half-hitches. Each Six chooses the name of the theatre it would like to make—St. George, St. Andrew or St. Patrick—and sends a Brownie to make the front curtain of the appropriate flag. For this paper or cloth, gum or needles and cotton, scissors and pictures of the flags to copy, must be provided.

Another group of Brownies can set up the theatres on a larger scale than the model, using tins of sand to replace the cotton reels used in the small ones. These will hold the sticks firmly, and by the time the curtains are attached the Brownies will have had plenty of practice in the round turn and two half-hitches, for each theatre requires eight knots.

Meanwhile the recruits can make programmes illustrated with the Brownie motto and their Six rhyme, or with a picture of a Brownie doing a good turn. A fourth group can make the scenery or begin on the puppets, and as they will all want to make these it will provide occupation for one or more future meetings.

### Expedition.

Before starting, Brown Owl or Tawny



13th Chelsea Pack. Knots—Plaiting—Flags



## THE GUIDER

should instruct the recruits and remind the pack to "Stop, Look and Listen" when out. The Sixers may then decide on the route to be followed, and although Brown Owl and Tawny will accompany the pack they will generally take charge of the expedition. Sixes should keep together so that their deliberations are not overheard and so that they are not a nuisance to the public. They then set out to make collections or discover the answers to a list of questions appropriate to the district, such as:—

1. Make a collection of autumn leaves or gather a bunch to decorate the clubroom.
2. See which Six can find the prettiest stone or the most round or pointed things, etc.
3. What are the favourite flowers of the people who live here?
4. Which house has the prettiest garden?
5. Which trees have stayed green the longest and which are the loveliest colour now?
6. Discover from a florist or from a Woolworth's counter which bulbs could be planted now, when they should be watered, what care should be taken of them, when they may be expected to appear, and when they will flower.

## Inspection.

Give each Sixer a card with certain items marked on it. She then fills in the number of Brownies present and the number of clean hands, shining shoes, gleaming badges, correct reef knots and Brownie smiles in her Six. Sixers are usually very strict, far more so than Brown Owl or Tawny!

## Challenge Table.

Provide paper and string, pen and ink, and a variety of objects to be packed up, and ask who can tie up another parcel as neat and firm as one already there. A Brownie may have more than one attempt. The finished parcel should be addressed ready for the post. The finished parcel plait of coloured wool or cord and invite the recruits to make another one just as even and smooth.

Or produce a glove stuffed and fastened firmly to a stick. Bandage one finger and let the Brownies try to bandage the others equally neatly and firmly.

Clothes folding and various other tests may be practised in the same way.

## Christmas Presents.

There are many Christmas presents and toys which Brownies can make really well by themselves provided they have a sample to look at. Kettleholders, shoe polishers, egg cosies, mats, needle cases and pincushions may be made in a number of ways. Gay posies can be made from coloured felt at a very low cost. Belts from carpet braid with bright wool embroidery in very simple stitches, and cheerful blotters and calendars made of brown paper decorated with coloured gummed paper shapes are well within their powers and will provide scope for originality in design.

Among the great variety of toys which can be made out of oddments and which will delight the hearts of small brothers and sisters are cork and match-stick animals, jointed emblems, pipe cleaner figures and dolls made with beads and wire. Numerous creatures can be made from wooden clothes pegs using pipe cleaners for the arms and legs, and matchboxes filled with sand and covered with strips of wallpaper with perhaps a picture on top make splendid bricks.

Let the Brownies think what they need to make the gift of their choice, and if possible bring the materials themselves. The Sixers can set out the materials, scissors and any other tools, being careful to choose a good spot in the room as regards light and convenience. If the Brownies are allowed to find out for themselves how the things are made it sharpens their wits and is much more fun than being told or standing by while Brown Owl begins the piece of work.

In these and many other ways various Brownie activities can be carried on by the children themselves, giving Brown Owl and Tawny the chance to be onlookers and to see the Brownies in a new light perhaps—in fact, to see most of the game.

P. M. M. GRAHAM,  
Eagle Owl.

## PACK LEADERS' DISTINGUISHING MARKS.

It is suggested that the three gold braid armlets should be abolished. Armlets are no longer worn by Sixers and Seconds, and added to the old problem of space is the question of neatness, as these armlets in gold worn by a Guide or Ranger Pack Leader are thought to look too gaudy. The following suggestions have been received:

- (1) That the only distinguishing marks should be:—
  - (a) a gold or brown tie (as worn by pack) and a brown lanyard.
  - (b) a gold or brown tie (as worn by pack) and a brown and gold lanyard.
- (2) That the armlets should be replaced by a small badge—three gold stripes on a brown background (on the lines of the Brownie Second Class badge) worn just above the left cuff.

It will be a help if Guiders will write as soon as possible, giving their views and those of any pack leaders and companies concerned, to The Great Brown Owl, Miss Kerr, Hill Crest, Sheringham.

## LONDON SEA RANGER REGATTA.

This, the most exciting event of the year for London Sea Rangers, was held on Regent's Park lake on September 24th, with a record number of entries: twenty-two London crews competed for the cup, and twenty-two crews from outside London entered for the Visitors' Trophy, coming from Dorset, Gloucester, Middlesex, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Yorkshire. The sculling, canoeing and boat-handling competitions were keenly contested, and a high standard maintained.

The results were as follows: Winners of the Cup, s.r.s. *Golden Hind* (Hampstead); 2nd, s.r.s. *Shannon* (Fulham); 3rd, s.r.s. *Irresistible* (St. Marylebone); 4th, s.r.s. *Argo* (Bermondsey). Winner of the New Crews' race: s.r.s. *Dreadnought* (Greenwich). Winner of Visitors' Trophy: s.r.s. *Black Prince* (Harrow); 2nd, s.r.s. *Endurance* (Twickenham); 3rd, s.r.s. *Victory I* (Kingston).

At 7 o'clock the Sea Rangers adjourned to a nearby restaurant where 340 sat down to supper (this was the largest number that could be accommodated, though many more applied for tickets!). Mrs. Laughton Mathews, the London County Coxswain, was in the Chair, and the chief guests were the Sea Ranger Pilot Miss Hopkins, the County Commissioner Mrs. Mark Kerr, and Dame Katharine Furse, Director of the World Bureau, who all made most inspiring speeches. Then followed a delightful sing-song, conducted by Miss de Beaumont.

The evening ended by the whole assembly standing in silent prayer for world peace.



# SIGNALS AT SEA

by  
I. SHIPTON



Signal to display hoisted at the masthead of H.M.S. "Iron Duke" at Jutland.

WHEN the Chief Scout included tracking signs in the Tenderfoot Test, and Morse Code in our Second Class Test, he did so because he knows that if there is one thing most of us like more than another it is to be able to pass secret messages to a friend without all the world knowing what we want to say. Half the fun in signalling lies in the fact that only the people "in the know" can read our messages. Everyone, from the savage to the brilliant detective or secret service agent, makes use of codes of one sort or another.

It is one thing, however, to have a code of signals, and quite another to make sure your "opposite number" will be able to interpret the signs or sounds you are making! If they are to be of any use, signals must be simple, clear, and easily seen.

It is surprising that it has taken so many centuries to discover a really good method of sending visual signals, and perhaps even more surprising that the Navy has been so slow in evolving a signalling code, since sailors need signals much more than landsmen. On land, if you cannot make your signals understood, you can usually send a messenger, but at sea you cannot always send a boat.

Ships have had signals of some sort from very early times, though they were by no means always very clear or intelligible ones. For example, a writer of 1543 tells us that in the French fleet of that time the ships at night time were to "come together to make their reverence" to the flag-ship. They were ordered to "shout three times, one after the other; and if they have trumpets or other instruments, they shall cause sound them."

Each ship was to hang out a "flaming cresset" at her stern during the night, and at sunrise "your trumpets shall sound a fanfare; and your drums and such other instruments should then play." Very stirring the trumpets must have sounded in the early morning air as they rang out from ship to ship.

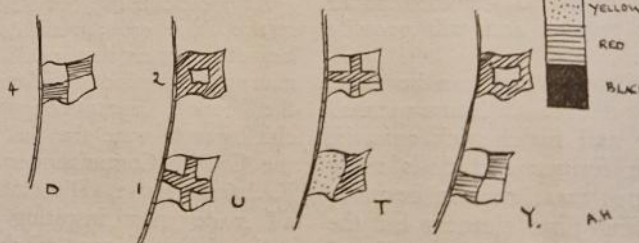
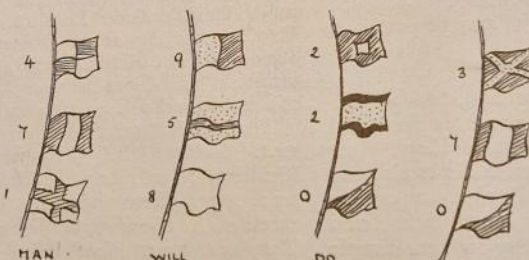
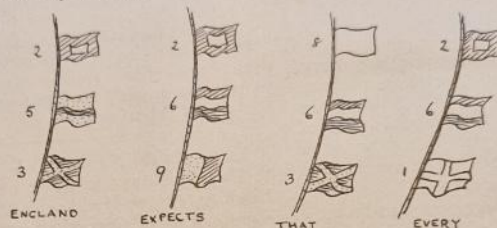
On the voyage to Cadiz in 1596 we get a glimpse of the fog signals of those times. This time the orders belong to the English fleet. "In fogs (if any happen) when your ships are becalmed, you shall cause some noise to be made by drum, by trumpet, by shooting off a musket or calliver now and then." Not so very different from our modern fog-horns, or bells.

During the eighteenth century a special code of Fighting Instructions was drawn up, but usually the commander found that some very important signal did not exist. If this happened in the middle of a battle he could not carry out some special manoeuvre because there was no signal for it. Sometimes a commander would say to himself: "Well, the signal I want isn't there; but if I use this and that and the other, my captains will put two and two together, and see what I want them to do."

The puzzled captains, receiving several contradictory signals, did put two and two together, but they did not always get the right answer! Either they guessed wrong, or else they did not guess at all. In the latter case they did nothing, particularly if they were annoyed with the Admiral; and as in those days party politics were very strong, this not infrequently happened. A Whig captain hated serving under a Tory



Be prepared to hoist your signal immediately.



It is understood that special code books which are difficult to obtain are required to form this signal, but as some crews are fortunate enough to be able to acquire them, we publish the above illustration for the interest of Sea Rangers.



November, 1938]

Admiral. The battle would then be indecisive. The Admiral blamed his mutton-headed captains for not understanding his signals; and the captains blamed the signal book—which was one reason why there were so many court-martials after a battle in those days.

When the public got tired of indecisive battles and arguments after every fight as to what the signals really meant, the Admiralty set to work to issue additional fighting instructions, but even these were not very clear. Moreover, very often only a few ships had signal flags. Sir John Orde, writing to the First Lord of the Admiralty in 1793, told him: "Not a signal did I find here for a ship to cut or slip after an enemy, or to enable the Commander-in-Chief to direct his fleet in case of attack. For this cause should anything happen I might feel myself awkwardly situated"; and he suggested that the Admiralty as well as the admiral, might each be allowed a signal book and set of flags. "I really think there is little danger in such a measure," he wrote; which, you will agree, was a very mild way of putting it.

The signalling system was so bad at the end of the eighteenth century that several officers busied themselves trying to work out a code. Amongst these was Lord Howe, who commanded the English fleet at the glorious First of June; Philip Patton, a great-grandfather of Lord Jellicoe; and Kempenfelt, one of the best naval officers of that day, who went down in the *Royal George*. Lord Hood was another famous officer who busied himself at improving the signalling code. Hood thought Howe's code was a good one, but Patton disagreed. He said it required "ten sheets of printed and written paper of explanations and instructions," and that the battle would be lost while the unfortunate signallers hunted through the instructions.

As a result of all this research, one of the defects discovered was that not only were there too many flags, but that certain colours could not be seen at sea at long distances, and since Morse was not in existence in those days, visual signals were extremely important, being the only method of communication. If you study the International Code of Signals closely you will find that white, blue, red, yellow and black are the only colours used.

Finally Sir Home Popham invented a naval code which was a great improvement on its predecessors, and it is interesting to note that it was brought into use in Nelson's time, so that when he fought Trafalgar he had one advantage over his predecessors—a good signalling system. There was, however, as we know, one word not in the book—"confides." Nelson wanted to signal "England confides that every man will do his duty," but as time for signalling was short at the beginning of the battles, and "confides" would have to be spelt out letter by letter, he changed it to "Expects," since there was a signal for that word. So that the most famous signal in the Navy owes its wording to the exigencies of the signalling code. Incidentally, at the Battle of the Nile Nelson invented a special signal of his own. "Be prepared" was always his motto. He knew that in a night action it was not easy to know which was friend and which was foe, so he ordered the English ships to hang four lanterns horizontally at the mizen peak, so that there might be no mistake.

The next advance in signalling came in 1817, when Captain Marryat, the famous writer of sea stories, intro-

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duced a signalling code for ordinary purposes (not fighting), which was so successful that it was used right up till 1879. Meantime, in 1817, the first International Code of Signals was introduced. It consisted of only eighteen flags, and was found to be inadequate, so in 1901 a better code came into force, allowing one flag for each letter of the alphabet. This code remained in force till 1934, when the present revised code now in use came into force. The Royal Navy, of course, has its own code of signals.

Next to the Flag Signalling Code, perhaps the most important method of visual signalling at sea is the Semaphore Code. This was invented by a clergyman, the Rev. Lord George Murray, later Bishop of St. David's, and first came into use in the Napoleonic Wars. In 1793 signal towers were constructed all along the coast, and also a line of telegraph stations running from London to Dover, and London to Portsmouth. This first "Semaphore Telegraph" ran from the Admiralty to Chelsea, Putney, Cabbage Hill, Netley Heath, Hascombe, Blackdown, Beacon Hill, and Portsdown to Portsmouth. The "Telegraph Inn" on Putney Common is a reminder of those days.

Although signals are generally used for communicating necessary or weighty matters, on some occasions they provide a little light relief. Everyone knows the famous occasion at Copenhagen, in 1801, when Sir Hyde Parker hoisted the signal of recall in the middle of the battle, and Nelson, clapping his glass to his sightless eye, exclaimed, "I really do not see the signal." On another occasion, within living memory, the Channel Fleet was lying in the Tagus under the command of Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, also known as "the Ocean Swell." The Admiralty despatch boat arrived from England with some officers and men for the fleet. Among them were a number of cadets and midshipmen. A signaller who was present writes: "As the despatch boat neared the fleet the Admiral's flagship was suddenly adorned with the following signal, spelt out in flags, 'All midshipmen's and cadets' pockets to be sewn up.'" "The Ocean Swell" had evidently been using his telescope to some effect! What the midshipmen said when they read the signal is not reported!

## ASSISTED PASSAGES TO AUSTRALIA.

Assisted passages are available for household workers between the ages of 18 and 30 years, who wish to emigrate to Australia, under the auspices of the Overseas Settlement of British Women.

The rates of pay vary from 20s. to £3 a week for trained workers, who will be met on arrival by representatives of various societies by whom they will be placed in suitable posts.

These societies or the Girl Guides Association will keep in touch with the girls and give them any advice that they may require from time to time.

Particulars of the conditions under which these passages are granted, and of the posts available in Australia, can be obtained by writing to the

Secretary to the Overseas Department,  
Girl Guide Headquarters,  
17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.



## POST GUIDING

—For those not doing it

THOSE who are engaged in the more active forms of Guiding may be tempted to feel that Guiding by Post is a duller and somewhat less vital affair—but this is far from being the case. To the crippled or invalid girl, whose health prevents her from attending meetings, Post Guiding has just the same appeal as ordinary Guiding has to her more active sisters. It appeals to her imagination, to her desire to achieve, to her wish to be a useful member of society, and it satisfies that great longing that she has to be like other girls of her own age, either as Ranger, Guide or Brownie.

What is it that the ordinary Guide expects to get through her company meeting? Plenty of fun and games, tests to pass and badges to win, and opportunities of "doing things" for herself and other people, in company with a jolly group of girls out on the same thrilling adventure as herself.

All this is exactly what the Post Guide gets—not through a weekly meeting, but through a monthly or fortnightly "Company Letter," drawn up by her Guiders, with the help of the patrol leaders, and circulated round the company by post.

But the term "Company Letter" is misleading, for it is by no means merely a letter, but a real "company-meeting-on-paper," with roll call, inspection, patrol corners, games, competitions, badge work, woodcraft, "camp fire," etc., and a large envelope post box, giving the members an opportunity of writing (instead of talking) to their Guiders and to one another.



A Post Guide. (Photo: N. McGregor.)



A Post Brownie. (Photo: N. McGregor.)

These "Company Letters" are well illustrated, and are as light-hearted and full of fun as an ordinary company meeting, and at the same time they manage to create (just as a Guide meeting does) a real spirit of friendship and co-operation among the members and to train them along the four main lines of Guiding to take their place in the world more usefully and more happily.

Post Rangers, Guides and Brownies pass the usual Tests, adapted to suit their needs when necessary, but not simplified.

Their companies are run on the patrol system, and a court of honour is held at regular intervals. Sometimes it can be arranged for the Guiders and leaders to meet for this, but otherwise it is quite well managed by post. An agenda, in the form of questions, is sent out to the leaders, who discuss it through the "post box" with their patrols. The leaders then send in the results of these discussions to the captain, who summarises them and writes them up in the Court of Honour minute book. This is then sent round to the patrol leaders to initial, and to act upon as required. All this, of course, takes some time, but "posts" are patient people, and they understand the meaning of their motto, "Be Prepared," so they start in good time!

Every Post Guide is (or should be) attached to her nearest active company, and the members of that company can quickly discover to what extent she can share in their work and play. She may sometimes be able to go to their meetings, if they fetch her, and she will be delighted if she is able to help in any form of company service that they may undertake, such as Christmas stocking trails, collecting used stamps and silver paper, making clothes and toys for poor families, and so on.

Many Post Guides and Rangers know from personal experience the joys of camping, and even though they may need a certain amount of extra care and help, they

certainly miss the interest only to Guide Movement. Please, Comrades, living in your Division and I give them the And the Ha functions? buying it yo companies, Captains, in Post Gu anything ab by acting a Guide or visit these company, ready, and THEIR J Rangers you to s know w to an a she can Section own c Headq Mar respon to the in E help



certainly are not lacking in enthusiasm and enterprise, and miss none of the fun.

Post Guiding is not just a side line of Guiding, of interest only to a few. It is an important part of the Guide Movement, and therefore concerns every one.

Please, Commissioners, will you help by making sure that members of Post companies and packs, who are living in your area, are always included in all County, Division and District activities? And will you sometimes give them the great pleasure of a personal visit from you? And will you, from time to time, have a stall of work from the Handicraft Depot for sale at some of your functions? The work is all of a high standard, and in buying it you will be helping the members of our Post companies, who are often not able to earn otherwise. Captains, will you interest your Rangers and Guides in Post Guiding? There are many who do not know anything about it yet. And will you help Post captains by acting as the link between them and any Post Ranger, Guide or Brownie in your neighbourhood? Will you visit these "Posts," keep them in touch with your company, help them with their tests, pass them your own ready, and REPORT AT REGULAR INTERVALS TO THEIR POST CAPTAIN?

Rangers, will you remember how much we rely on you to speak about Post Guiding to any girl you may know who, for reasons of health, is not able to belong to an active company or pack? Will you tell her that she can have all the joys of Guiding by joining the Post Section, and will you send in her name either to your own captain, or direct to the Post Guide Secretary at Headquarters?

Many Commissioners, Captains and Rangers are already responding to all these requests, and it is largely thanks to them that the Post Branch already has 2,093 members in England and Wales, and 457 in Scotland. Will you help us to double that number?

B. M. ORWIN,  
The Post Guide Secretary.

WE ARE EXHIBITING AT



## THE WOMAN'S FAIR AND EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA

November 2nd to 26th, 1938.

Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

Entrance 1s. 6d.

### Leisure Section.

In response to an invitation from the Promoters of the Leisure Section of the Exhibition, the Girl Guides are co-operating with the Boy Scouts in staging an exhibit showing the development of leisure interests through Guiding and Scouting. The scenario was produced jointly by the two Associations and the exhibit has been prepared by Messrs. Reimann of Regency Street, London, S.W.1.

In the *Mother and Her Children Section* (organised by Mrs. D'Arcy Braddell) the Girl Guides are staging a camping scene at evening. Equipment is from the Guide Shop, and the tents will be cleverly lighted to suggest nightfall.

## THE GUIDER

The Hall of Achievement (off the balcony), where, during the period of the exhibition, 24 Women's Organizations are staging daily programmes, will be given over to the Girl Guides on Saturday, November 12th, when the following Programme of events has been arranged—

11—12 a.m. Talks by Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Walter Elliot and others.

3—5 p.m. Plays, songs and displays, arranged by Mrs. Eric Streatfeild.

Mrs. Murphy is bringing her District Guides from Welwyn Garden City in "The Thrice Promised Bride," with which they did so well in the (adult) dramatic festival.

Miss Adams is arranging a Brownie item and producing a short play.

Irene Richards, first holder of the Chief Guide's violin, will play a violin solo.

Miss Morrison's Guides are doing physical exercises. And Miss Hartley will wind up with a camp fire.

6—7 p.m. FILMS: the premiere of the new Guide film in colour by Mr. Mathew Nathan. An expert film critic has seen the film and commented particularly on the charm of the colour and the delightful atmosphere of the entire film. The new Guide film in colour will be shown for the first time.

### The Scone Competition.

1st Prize £20.

2nd Prize £10.

3rd Prize £5.

At the time of going to press only nine Guides have entered scones for competition. The Association is required to enter twelve finalists, so it is earnestly hoped that at least three more will send in their trial scones before November 8th, to enable us to stand a good chance of entering the final heats. The twelve selected Guides will be required to compete at Olympia on November 12th.

Particulars, given in the last GUIDER, will be sent on application with a stamped envelope to the Publicity Secretary, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

### A TRIPLE PRAYER.

*I pray for wisdom that I may  
Perceive this world aright,  
Not tricked by wealth that hides a wrong,  
Nor overawed by might.*

*I pray for courage so to act  
That wisdom's will be done,  
Lest good intentions come to naught  
And plans be ne'er begun.*

*I pray for love lest in my pride  
I scorn God's humbler tools,  
And harshly judging other men  
Myself am ranked with fools.*

MARGARET DARRELL.



# MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

by

M. St. J. FANCOURT

THE days of the crisis through which we have lately passed saw the peoples of the world prepared for service and sacrifice on a scale undreamed of since 1918. After the Great War demobilization meant for too many of us a laying aside of any urgent sense of responsibility for our country's welfare. The result of this apathy on the part of people of goodwill in all the nations of the world has allowed the swift spread of evil forces, so that only twenty years after the Armistice a new generation has stood on the threshold of destruction.

To-day the immediate crisis is over. How can we avoid the mistakes we made when we sagged back in 1918? The world cannot forever continue to swing from crisis to crisis. If ordinary men and women of goodwill are to call a halt to this crazy progress, they must be morally and spiritually strong enough and united enough to produce a new mental atmosphere in the countries of the world.

In a recent letter on Moral Re-armament, written by Lord Baldwin and other public leaders to *The Times*, there occurs this passage:—"Policy, foreign as well as domestic, is for every nation ultimately determined by the character of her people and the inspiration of her leaders; by the acceptance in their lives and in their policy of honesty, faith and love as a foundation on which a new world may be built. Without these qualities, the strongest armaments, the most elaborate pacts, only postpone the hour of reckoning."

If we are to re-arm morally, we must see the weak places in our defences. We in Britain like to think we can rise to an emergency, but we have got to recognise plainly where our own selfishness and apathy help to produce such periods of crisis. War is not just a disaster which "happens" to humanity; it is the result of friction and selfishness, suspicion and fear among masses of ordinary people. Sheer human selfishness is the chief thing that undermines the life of any nation and saps especially the vigour of democracies. What sort of leadership, for instance, will the young people from the thousands of broken homes in England give to the country to-morrow? The head girl of a house in one of the most famous girls' public schools in the country remarked a short time ago that more than half the girls in her house came from unhappy homes. With such a personal background of conflict and uncertainty it will be hard for these young people to achieve the wholesome outlook and spiritual poise required in the responsible posts they are destined to fill.

Then we have sectional selfishness—the complacency or greed of a class or section of society who do not care deeply about the need of other sections so long as their own gets all that is necessary. Sectional selfishness is bound to produce conflict between the "haves" and

"have nots." It is responsible for slums and maldistribution, and breeds trade disputes, economic war, and, ultimately, war between nations.

"But," perhaps somebody says, "I do not think this applies to me as a Guider. My home is quite a happy one and I give a certain amount of my time to public work. I do not want to boast, but I do definitely feel my influence is for good rather than for bad."

The question we have got to face is whether numbers of dutiful people with a mildly good influence have been and are going to be a strong enough positive agency to combat the swiftly moving negative forces in the world to-day. Those early Christians, few in number, had a power to deal with difficulties as fierce as those with which we are faced, and by the vitality of their living and thinking, captured the pagan world.

Moral re-armament means having that power again. It means cutting away from all the little securities and self-considerations that drain it. If our reaction to wrong in other people or nations is personal resentment, criticism or lazy tolerance, then we are useless as a creative force. If we are willing to give a certain amount of time to social causes that alleviate the results of wrong in the world, but are unable to pass on to others the ultimate cure for those evils, then we are still lacking in the real power to create a saner world. So many good people to-day have chosen respectable living and good works, instead of the creative way of love and self-giving, which demands as its price the sacrifice of pride, and rights.

Insistence on rights is one of the chief causes of discord and disintegration in the world to-day. As a basis for political creeds it arouses man's pugnacious instincts to fight blindly for self-interest without considering the other person's point of view. Deadlock at the conference table is the result.

To-day Britain has tried to give a lead towards peace, but the idealists are divided, and voices of criticism and doubt are distracting the country. We, as Christians, believe that in the great creative mind of God a clear solution can be found to the problems that harass us. We pray daily that His Will be done, but we are slow in insisting that the highest hope for our nation, or for any other nation, is to find and follow it. We are slow because it is difficult and means starting with ourselves. So long as we tolerate in ourselves selfishness and apathy, fear and prejudice, we are spreading the germs of war.

Personal regeneration, then, is the first necessity for building a new national life.

Some of us have strong international links, and we may be called on to give this same quality of caring in order to help consolidate the life of other countries. But for



## SOME PRACTICAL HINTS IN ACTING

most of us, our immediate contact is with our own peoples. Because we are planning to find the highest for them, it will not, of course, mean that we shall adopt a critical attitude towards other nations—loving our mother more does not make us hate the neighbours.

One of our biggest responsibilities is our touch with the agencies which mould and reflect public opinion. All of us read newspapers, go to the cinema, and listen to the radio. What sort of a lead do we feel they should give to the country? What are we doing personally in the way of showing appreciation for anything constructive they may give us? Providers of public entertainment and enlightenment want to know what we, as the public, think. Sometimes we just criticise negatively, and are too lazy to tell them what we really want or to thank them when we get it.

If we are in a job we have another big opportunity for influencing public opinion. Sometimes we are so set on our own security that we do not trouble or dare to think what are the real needs of our business and the people in it. If in our unit a new spirit of responsibility and co-operation were to supercede self-interest, we do not know how far it might spread as contact was made through the firm's usual channels of business from man to man across the country.

Our homes are the primary units for moral re-armament. Some homes have in them all the problems of Europe in miniature; others are merely comfortable and soft. Neither of these varieties is much help in equipping the sort of pioneers who are needed for the great tasks in hand to-day. When men were subduing the frontier and opening up new lands in America and the Dominions, the women who presided over the log cabins and covered waggon were not thinking primarily of their own comfort and pleasure, or even of that of their family. They were creating, in the face of tremendous difficulties, the sort of homes that would forward to the maximum the job in hand.

To-day our pioneering is just as real. If people do not get from contact with our homes a more vital equipment of the spirit for the work in hand, then we have failed. We are faced with a world where many of the values for which men have striven for hundreds of years are being swept away. The only thing that can save civilisation to-day is a steadily increasing host of men and women in every country who are prepared to give everything to overcome the moral rot that is at the root of all the trouble. In the words of Lord Baldwin, "Were we, together with our fellowmen everywhere, to put the energy and resourcefulness into this task of moral and spiritual rearmament as we now find ourselves obliged to expend on physical defence, the peace of the world would be assured."

## MAKE YOUR OWN CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Guiders living in or near Manchester are lucky in having such a useful Handicraft Centre from which to purchase their materials as Messrs. Fred Aldous, whose catalogue entitled "Atlas Handicrafts" has just been received by us.

Every kind of craft is catered for and only the best quality materials and equipment are stocked. Readers who are interested in either making Christmas presents themselves, or in helping their Guides to do useful work in the Club Room, should obtain this catalogue, the number of which is H.14, or, if they live in the Manchester district, should pay a personal visit to Messrs. Aldous' shop which is situated in Nicholas Croft off the high street.

The enormous increase in the number of plays and performances given by Guide Clubs and Groups in all parts of the world, emphasising the creative spirit which still remains unquenchable in a materialistic age, has led to the necessity of a greatly improved dramatic technique on the part of all Amateur Players.

The high standard reached in Play Festivals and by Girl Guide companies is proof of this, and to the Drama Schools organised throughout the year at the Everyman Theatre, Hampstead, come numbers of Guiders and Leaders from all parts of the world, anxious to participate in plays under the direction of West End producers, in the only professional Theatre in this country in which such practical Drama Courses are held.

An interesting point that emerges is the innate ability of even the most untrained members to act. Many join the Drama Courses with obvious nervousness, stating that nothing will induce them to act and that they are merely present as observers, but before the week has elapsed their very simplicity and sincerity has frequently forced them into prominence as the best actors in the Course, and such will undoubtedly be again the experience of the Autumn Week-end School, opening at the Everyman Theatre, Hampstead, on October 9th, at 2.30 p.m.

The fact that "all the world's a stage" is again bravely proved by the number of improvised little theatres springing up all over the country in barns, army huts, garages—in fact, in every corner where a number of enthusiasts can meet. Frequently such improvised stages possess many excellent artistic qualities.

The simplicity and purposefulness of such a little theatre will soon communicate itself to the players and constitute their leading virtues, the chief essential of which is naturalness. It must, however, be remembered that all acting is a bodily language of a heightened form and that gesture and voice must be intensified to suit the exigencies of time and place. To retain a sense of the character being acted and never to come out of the picture is the whole province of the actor. This can only be effected after a minute study of the part. Thus, if the role of an aged person is to be acted, the actor should study the walk, bearing and manners of old people from his own personal acquaintance and adapt these to his part.

Ability to use the voice with feeling and sensibility is one of the essentials of the actor. One of the most common faults is to drop the voice at the end of a line, and to remedy this every line should be spoken at first as if a question were being asked. This will tend to keep the voice up effectively.

All movements on the stage should start with the left foot and turns should be made towards the audience; when entering the stage a few steps in the wings should be taken prior to the entry so that the impression is not given on arrival that the actor was just waiting to enter.

If a costume play is being given, early practise in walking and movements, wearing the actual costumes, should be arranged, as if this is left until a late dress rehearsal actors will inevitably find themselves in difficulties with swords, head-dresses and trains.

The majority of Guide companies make or borrow their own costumes, and a tremendous amount of art and ingenuity may be exercised in this. Costumes of one period can frequently, with little change, be converted into that of another; ordinary wearing apparel with a few deft touches, transformed into that of other centuries. An inexpensive booklet, fully illustrated and issued from the Little Theatre, Citizen House, Bath, for the small charge of 1s. 2d., gives full and simple explanations of this, while Costumes, Properties, Armoury, of all sizes and periods, may be loaned from the same source, at nominal educational rates.

Pacing and timing are again essential factors in good acting, and all cues should be picked up so quickly that one cannot slip a knife between the words. This, of course, does not mean gabbling or saying the sentences quickly, but replying instantly to a fellow-actor on the stage. It is an excellent idea to have cue rehearsals only, after all parts have been fully learnt as directly the actor is absolutely familiar with the previous sentence of his fellow actor, the response will inevitably become spontaneous. In this respect it is often helpful to explain that a play resembles a game of tennis and that a slow cue is the counterpart of a dropped ball, whereas the attention of the audience should be focussed on the swift and brilliant return of words in a similar fashion to the tennis ball as it rivets the glances of all, flashing to and fro over the net.

As in all other activities of life "practice makes perfect" and the actor who starts to build up the reputation of his Little Theatre and Group has a very enviable future before him, and the knowledge that he is performing a very valuable function for the community.



# AUTUMN IN THE WOODS

by  
JOHN EMERY



**A**UTUMN is the busiest time in the woods. It is a time of arrivals and departures, of feasting and storing of food, a time when many of the woodland folks are seeking out and making ready cosy retreats in which to sleep away the long dark winter months.

All the trees are heavy with fruit, from the lordly chestnuts with their green burr-like seed-cases, to the outlying hazels and the lowly brambles. The rustling of dead leaves beneath the chestnuts garnering a store of nuts for the winter. Many of their food reserves will never be used, for their memories are short, and rats and mice are not averse to rifling the squirrels' larder.

At night, you may hear a steady scuffling and scraping among the dry leaves and, with luck, you may catch a glimpse of the shadowy form of a badger collecting fresh bedding and pushing it down the cavernous mouth of his earth. At night, too, the bats will be darting to and fro with jerky, erratic flight as they snap up the moths, drowsy from imbibing the sweet heady nectar of the ivy flowers.

Before the leaves turn yellow, the caterpillars crawl down the trunks and bury themselves in the earth, spinning silken cocoons and sleeping away the winter in chrysalis form and emerging in the spring as perfect moths and butterflies. On warm days, those butterflies

such as the peacocks and red admirals who hibernate during the winter, may be seen flitting along the woodland rides in search of nooks and crannies in hollow trees.

With the first hint of cold weather the rats, who have spent the summer in holes in the banks and hedgerows, travel by night to the farmyards and take up warm winter quarters in corn and straw stacks.

On the other hand, the finches that have been gleaning the fallen grain in the stubble fields flock to the woods to feast on the plenteous beech mast. Beneath the oaks hordes of wood pigeons, newly arrived from Scandinavia, are gobbling up the golden acorns, while, at night, the wild ducks fly in from the ponds and marshes and stuff their crops with the hard polished fruit.

October sees the arrival of the winter bird visitors. Woodcocks travel by night to the marshes and probe the ooze for worms with their long, sensitive bills, returning at dawn to their beds of fallen leaves in sunny, sheltered corners of the woods. During the day redwing and fieldfares, both thrushes and immigrants from Northern Europe, join with our native thrushes and blackbirds in stripping the hawthorns of their luscious red fruits.

Uncommon bird visitors that may be glimpsed in the woods in autumn include the canary-like siskin and the





tiny active fire-crest with plumage as green and silvery as a willow-leaf and with a brilliant tangerine crest. Then, when the vivid colours of the toadstools growing on rotting tree-stumps fade in the twilight, there comes a mighty rush of wings as the starling myriads settle in for the night. The hunter's moon rises big and honey coloured above the trees and the crow of the roosting cock-pheasant echoes far and wide in the still evening air. Late in the night the moon hangs small and cold and white, and the wood-owl serenades it in long-drawn quavering hoots.

## ROPE AND RAFFIA

By SHIRLEY HOPE.

**R**OPE and raffia are the sole materials necessary to make charming and practical hearth brushes, napkin rings, table mats and baskets. Dyed raffia can be obtained in such a variety of shades that there is ample scope for individuality in colour schemes.

The only stitch used is the common lazy-squaw stitch so nothing could be simpler.

It is best to find the largest rope store in the town and buy the finer or lighter varieties of rope by the pound instead of by the yard. It will be considerably cheaper in this way.

Very fine rope or even stout twine is best for working up the napkin rings. Cane can be used if preferred.

For the table mats and basket obtain the rope by the pound as it can be cut afterwards with a sharp knife to the lengths required for the respective mats. It is necessary, too, to choose a light-weight rope for the basket otherwise the completed article will be heavy before items of shopping or picnic requisites are placed inside it which would be a great disadvantage and make it a cumbersome gift.

When working on the long lengths of rope rub down all the loose hairs previously with a piece of beeswax. This will make the rope smoother and easier to handle and prevent whiskers sprouting through here and there when covering over with the raffia.

### THE HEARTH BRUSH.

You will need  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of rope 2 ins. thick, 2 bundles of raffia, 1 orange and 1 brown or any contrast to suit your room. If a large brush is preferred, buy  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard of rope for each brush and make a longer handle.

A jazz effect is very pleasing and a brighter colour note hanging on an antique brass hook by the hearth. Use one strand of raffia in each colour in equal lengths. Remember the rule that the colours next each other must blend for harmonious effect when complete.

Commence about 4 ins. from bottom of rope with brown raffia tightly binding the rope so that it is not visible through the raffia until you are within 4 ins. of the other end. Secure the end of the raffia firmly.

Bend your rope in half and tie a piece of string round where your rope in binding ends to keep the rope firm. The bound part forms the brush handle.

Now with your orange raffia bind firmly over both sides of rope covering from  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch above the end of the brown binding down to 3 ins. from the ends.

When neatly and strongly bound pass the end of raffia through a needle and finish off securely.

Unwind the exposed end of rope. Then unravel each strand of rope until all the hairs are separated. Trim the bottom and you have your brush end.

### TABLE MATS.

These are worked in the lazy-squaw stitch. The materials required are:—  
5 yards of medium thickness rope for the oval dish mats and 4 yards for each of the round place mats. About one bundle of raffia is sufficient for each mat.

To make the oval mats. Bind about 6 ins. of rope with raffia, double it to form centre of mat and bind the two together until the cut end is reached. Bend rope sharply round this putting several wrappings of raffia here to make a firm foundation for the stitches.

Lazy-squaw stitch consists of alternately long and short stitches but several short stitches may be taken between each long one. The short stitches are made by sewing over one coil of rope so that the raffia is closely wrapped round the rope; the long stitches by sewing over the coil on which you are working and previous round as well. Of course, we cannot use the long stitch until the first coil is covered with short stitches.

The increasing of the oval is done at the ends which form almost a semi-circle. Here a few extra stitches are put in which should be kept pointing to the centre and uniform. Never allow very much distance between the long stitches or the work will not be sufficiently solid.

Graduate the rope near the end by cutting it down to two strands. Work a little further and cut down to one. This makes a tapering finish. Take care to keep the work quite flat. If it tends to curl up do not draw the work so tightly.

To make the round mats. Bind several inches of rope with raffia and draw into a circle. When the end of the rope is reached stitch it firmly to the rope forming the coil pulling the raffia as tightly as possible to make the work secure. Continue in rounds keeping the circles quite uniform, and graduate the rope to make a tapering finish as in the oval mats.

### NAPKIN RINGS.

For a set of  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. napkin rings 6 different shades of raffia (a different colour for each person) are required, and 6 yard lengths of fine rope (twine).

Commence with two open circles of the twine. Measure the size by an ordinary napkin ring. Work over these two coils with the short stitch, and then from third round proceed with the lazy-squaw stitch in the ordinary way until the end of the twine is reached. This should form from 4 to 6 rows according to the depth desired for the ring. Finish off securely.

### THE BASKET.

12 yards of fine rope and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. raffia make a fair-sized shopping basket.

Begin the basket in the same way as the circular mats employing the lazy-squaw stitch.

When the bottom is considered large enough draw the stitches tighter decreasing them slightly in number (more space between each). This will turn the edge.

Work up the sides of the basket until you reach the end of the length of rope tapering near the end as in the mats.

If you should require more rope to make a deeper basket a join can be easily effected by splicing the two ends and binding securely together with string.

Plait or twist a strong handle of raffia and fix firmly to the sides of the basket. Fringe the ends.





## COMPANY VISITORS

By S. L. RICARDO.

Noticing that her Guides were prepared to desert anything they were doing to flock round a stray visitor, from the caretaker to the District Secretary calling about badge tests, the captain decided they needed some company visitors. She therefore suggested to the Court of Honour that they might care to invite an outside person to come and talk to the Guides and show them things. "Yes, and talk to the Guides and show them things. 'Yes, if they don't talk much,' was the verdict. Then suggestions came: 'Let's ask a General; he would make us better at forming fours—or can't we have the Prime Minister if he's not too busy?' These suggestions having been disposed of, the company agreed to begin with a fireman.

The local fire-station chief, having sent a friendly acceptance to the invitation, Captain forwarded a list of items in the Fire Brigade Badge Test as a guide to the kind of knowledge required. The fireman, on his side, sent a list of the ropes, sheets and pails he would like for his class.

The evening began with a five-minute talk on fire precautions and what to do in an outbreak. This was followed by the whole company doing artificial respiration in pairs while the fireman criticised. Then, still in pairs, lifts and ways of crawling and dragging an unconscious patient were practised. Next the company sat in a circle while the fireman taught the chair-knot. This was followed by instruction in holding a jumping sheet, and, as crowning glory, small Guides jumped from the platform into it. The evening ended with bucket drill. The result of this visit was to stimulate a great interest in knot tying and first-class emergency work. In the holidays the fireman invited the whole company to see over the fire-station.

The next visitor was a policeman. On this occasion each Guide was asked to bring some vehicle to the meeting. Some came, as usual, on bicycles, others produced skates, scooters, and even dolls' prams, for the policeman's benefit. The visitor gave a brief talk and

then led the way into the playground for a safety-first demonstration with chalked crossings, refuges and pavements. The meeting ended with a question circle in which Guides asked the visitor what to do if they found a lost dog, saw a child being ill-treated, or were present at a street accident.

Another successful visitors' evening was the result of an invitation to a Sea Ranger crew, whose captain had years ago been a patrol leader in the company. The Sea Ranger Patrol Leaders and Guiders took charge of the meeting, showing the Guides how to plait lanyards and play ship games. At inspection time the ensign was hoisted, the halyards being passed through a ring bolt screwed to the wall, and the meeting ended with a camp fire during which the company learnt sea chanties. This visit gave the Guides a glimpse of another side of Guiding and quickened their interest in the Movement as a whole.

Visitors for special occasions are well worth while. This company once invited someone with a wide knowledge of International Relations to give them a short talk on the subject at their Thinking Day Party. Once when the company were planning a concert a producer gave them an acting evening. This consisted of elaborate charades and Ruth Draper games in which Guides had to express emotion or go through the actions of threading a needle, talking on the telephone, or writing a letter. The evening ended with a sort of grand parade when the company formed up in the circle and to the producer's instructions walked round as "ladies with trains," "ladies with sugar-loaf head-dresses," "men with swords," and so on.

A visit from a foreign Guide is always exciting if it can be managed. This particular company were fortunate in having an Indian lieutenant sent to them by the Commissioner. Her uniform and what she had to tell about Guiding in India was an endless source of interest to the Guides.





November, 1938]

Guiders in London or large towns find it easier to get interesting visitors for their companies, but there is a Scout-master, a coastguard, or often a district nurse, a company, and the captain who does not use the friends and acquaintances she makes outside Guiding is missing an opportunity. Not every visitor need be a professional expert. One of the most successful was a Guide's mother who taught the company how to make fireless sweets. The company had a delightfully sticky hour producing fondants, peppermint creams and cocoanut ice.

People who might not be prepared to tackle the whole company will like being invited down to teach the whole something. Fathers will often help with soleing and heeling for the cobbler's badge, or with fretwork for toymaker's. An old Guide or a mother who is a dressmaker or em-broidress by trade can give one or two interested girls an insight into the joy of skilled work; a children's nurse can exhibit a toddler's outfit and judge a baby bathing demonstration.

A couple of visitors a term help to make a company courteous and friendly and to prevent the programmes just talks. Anyone who can show the visitor who something, be it only the best way of polishing silver or be of making a zoo out of potatoes and matches, is sure to

## THE GUIDER

our most grateful and heartfelt thanks to all who in any way helped to give them such glorious holidays.—Yours etc.,

BEATRICE PICTON-TURBETVILLE,  
Governor and District Commissioner.

### A POST RANGER AND THE HOME FOR INCURABLES PUTNEY.

DEAR EDITOR.—As Commissioners and Guiders have been so helpful in the past, may I once more ask if any reader of *THE GUIDER* has votes for the Home for Incurables at Putney, if she will again give them to the Herts Post Ranger, Winifred Willmott, at the next election, as she has not yet obtained sufficient votes to be elected.

We are making every effort so that Winifred may be admitted to the Home after the next election—both for her own sake, and that of her family, as conditions at home are getting more and more difficult.

Winifred has received letters and photographs of the Home from another Post Ranger who is already at Putney, and this link is being a tremendous help at a very difficult time.

I shall be delighted to send cards and further information if letters are sent to me at Chadsholme, Harpenden, Herts.—Yours, etc.

JOAN FRYER,  
Captain 1st Herts Post Rangers.

### CHALLENGE TO ACHIEVEMENT.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—I would like to support "Cadet's" remarks as to tests in the dark. I well remember that at twelve years old I still disliked going upstairs by myself at night. I believe many imaginative children feel the same, for, as someone has pointed out, children are not afraid of the dark, but of what may be hidden in the dark. We must remember, too, that, as well as the psychological danger of a shock there are physical reasons why girls of twelve or thirteen should not be exposed to any unusual stress or strain.—Yours, etc.

EX-COMMISSIONER.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE FIRST PROMISE.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—Will you very kindly allow me to bring to the notice of captains of companies one way of interesting their Guides in the First Promise? In my own experience, it is rather rare to find girls who make Bible-reading a daily practice, and yet, as the Archbishop said at the time of the centenary, the Bible is the priceless possession of our nation and one which has helped much in the formation of national character.

I have found that in Talks to Guides on the different ways of keeping the First Promise, one can urge them to join the Bible Reading Fellowship, details of which Guiders can obtain from the Secretary, 171, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Briefly, the Fellowship publishes a monthly series of notes, price 2d., graduated according to age, on the daily readings; and the Guides find that the knowledge that the whole company is reading the same passage on the same day inspires them to continue. Thus a valuable habit is begun and one that helps tremendously towards that formation of character at which we are all aiming.

I should like to suggest that all Guiders who take their Promise seriously (and who should not!) should write to the Secretary for sample copies suited to the age of their Guides.—Yours etc.,

DOROTHY HANN.

### DR. BARNARDO'S.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—At the end of another very happy holiday season I write once more to send our warmest thanks to the different companies of Guides throughout the British Isles, who so kindly invited Barnardo Girl Guides to camp with them. Through the generosity of their sister Guides, a very large number of our Guides have this year spent a wonderful holiday at the seaside or in the country. They will long remember the happy times spent with their new friends, while others have renewed old friendships. We do so much appreciate the many kindnesses shown to our Guides and send

### THE HELEN MALCOLM MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor.

DEAR EDITOR.—We have been able to send four candidates for Training Weeks to Foxlease and Wadlow this year through the Helen Malcolm Memorial Fund.

One, an Egyptian girl, from the Y.W.C.A. Training College at Selly Oak, who goes back to Cairo as Club Leader, where she will be very much in contact with Moslems.

Another, from the S.P.G. Training College at Selly Oak, who will be doing social and evangelistic work among Anglo-Indians in the slums of Madras.

Two from the C.M.S. Training College, Kennaway Hall; one, already a Guider, will be in charge of an African Guide Company in a school at Mombasa; the other, new to Guiding, goes to a High School in Peshawar, where there are Guides and Blue Birds. She says she "realised for the first time the enormous value of Guiding from the truly educational point of view" . . . and because of "its emphasis on the spiritual, the training it gives in the appreciation of beauty, and its insistence upon the importance of physical health" . . . has "fallen whole-heartedly for it." She is now enrolled, and hopes to pass her Second Class before sailing for India.

All express their appreciation for the happy and inspiring time they spent.—Yours etc.,

ROSE KERR,  
International Commissioner.

### THE COUNCIL FIRE.

All those who work with the young must long at some time to hear the views of their fellow workers in other countries, but comparatively few of us are able to attend a Conference such as that held at Adelboden this year.

The October number of *The Council Fire* is devoted to the Tenth World Conference, the theme of which was—"What Youth is seeking; What Youth is finding." Guiders will require no better recommendation than that, for we are all eager to examine those two questions. The opportunity to do so is given us in ample degree in *The Council Fire*, and here we may share to a great extent the stimulating experience of those who attended the Conference.

We would strongly advise all our readers not to miss the October number, which is obtainable, price 6d., from Headquarters.



# WHAT A LOSS !

by  
MURIEL M. HALL

"WHAT do you find that modern children read?" asked the Editor. With the summer examinations of twelve-year-olds just corrected, I replied, gloomily, "Very little, and that not too good," and was at once bidden to discuss the subject here.

My experience is with the children of the supposed-to-be educated and more-or-less leisured folk, and those in particular with an average age of eleven to twelve.

Ask them what they read and you will find the choice is, first and foremost, animal stories, with the reservation that they must be really animal. Said one child when lecturing on her favourite books: "I cannot stand a story where animals talk, except Black Beauty, Skewbald, and Moorland Mousie, but they tell their thoughts"; and another: "Animal stories appeal to me greatly, but one thing I hate is that the animal often tells the story itself, which is very stupid, because they cannot speak human language"; and a third: "I like true animal stories, but not the stories where the animals talk to their masters and where things happen that are utterly impossible."

Tales of adventure probably come second; I found that when my last year's group lectured on the subject of books they all demanded at least probability in every romance. "I like a story that could easily happen to anyone yet makes you very excited." "Detective stories must be reasonable." "One of my favourite books is *Peter Duck*, a thrilling book about sailing; although it is not true it is possible." "I like a really thrilling story, not the kind you get in annuals. I don't see anything thrilling in that, a waste of time reading it."

Next comes stories about people. One child of my acquaintance, the twelve-year-old daughter of brilliant and intelligent parents who read and discuss with their children, writes of a certain authoress that her stories are either of fairly distant events telling in detail the manner of life and thoughts of the children of the period, or are definitely fairy. "Thus," she remarks, "you know how you stand when you begin, instead of having a mixture of sliding panels, boxes of jewels and secret doors together with modern everyday life, which is very trying to the mind."

Another stated in her lecture: "I like stories about families in which it tells their joys, sorrows and disappointments; besides, it is very interesting to see how other people live"; and a third enjoyed "thrillers or adventure stories about natives and their customs."

With the exception of one girl of thirteen, who has incredibly little comprehension in reading, all appear to detest schoolgirl stories—"the usual twopenny-halfpenny schoolgirl trash about 'Why Nora was Disliked.'"

"I do not like Girls' Annuals, they all seem to run under the same heading:—

"1. A special girl is hated.



"2. She does something wonderful.

"3. Everybody likes her."

"Boys' books are not so bad; in fact, they are quite nice sometimes." "In girls' books the stories are all on the same idea, such as the fourth form suffer under a bullying prefect, or a secret society is formed to discover a

secret that lies round the school or its Headmistress."

In summing up her lecture the last speaker said: "My idea when making up a story is that it should contain a bit of mystery, a bit of thrill, a bit of fun, a bit of sadness." I am bound to say, from my observation of her, that the "bit of thrill" must predominate and be bloodcurdling if possible! Another concluded: "I do not read very much, but like to be out of doors all day, and only read at night. But I am sure I like the newspapers best, and always try to get them before daddy in the mornings, which sometimes causes strife in the family."

Some ten-year-olds have just told me that when they have to read, they like history stories and adventure ("I am very keen on murder," said one), but not fairy tales or anything of that sort.

All these quotations are from the most recent expressions of opinion that I have had, and are typical of the average child. You will have noticed that anything imaginative has no appeal; facts must be accurate, stories straightforward and practical. There is no mention of the classics nor any suggestion of poetry. Yet the children all consider themselves fond of reading, and are quoted all consider themselves fond of reading, and are not like the girl in the same group, who could only lecture on the cinema version of "Captains Courageous," since she reads scarcely at all.

Why? Did you remark one comment: "I like to be out of doors all day"? Add to that, "I like to be skating, not reading." "We go to the cinema a lot, so I haven't time to read." "Mummy says I must be out all day"—and you have one reason for inadequate reading. Another is the amount of formal work so often required by schools that little time is left for the children's own plans; and a third, and, I think, the chief, is the lack of parental stimulus.

The parent who reads aloud has become rare; children do not get into the way of hearing a variety of matter which unobtrusively introduces new words and thoughts into their growing minds. As topics of conversation games have become paramount and the household where current events are discussed is comparatively uncommon. Children's general knowledge is infinitely less than it was (not their interest), and we find this a handicap in teaching. Parents are out a great deal and do not concern themselves much with their children's reading; too often

they provide a "comic" and leave it at that. Not long ago the Preparatory Schools' Headmistresses agreed in deploring the fact that children's literary understanding was more limited than it used to be, their vocabulary is





smaller and they can read much less advanced books. When I was nine, my favourite book was Kingsley's *Hereward*, which I read again and again; now its phraseology makes it too difficult for most eleven-year-olds to grasp. What a loss! The so-called educated classes are in danger of growing up illiterate and of losing the capacity to appreciate and assimilate good literature.

Fresh air is important, we know, and on all sides we hear shouts of "Keep fit." So often that only refers to the body; but what of keeping the mind fit? There is a danger that the urge for out-of-door life and physical exercise may become a craze resulting in the development of a sound body at the expense of a sound, healthily-fed mind.

There must be time for reading and being read to; the child who has little of either is being deprived of one of the greatest assets in life. It is impossible to start too early to encourage a taste for fine writing. An eleven-year-old has just told me with sparkling eyes of her delight in F. S. Smythe's *Valley of Flowers*, and her thrill over having *Scott's Diary* read to her. She is one of the happy few brought up in an atmosphere where reading is naturally enjoyed and expected.

Not many now read the Bible or have it read to them as we did in our youth, and here there is a double deprivation. They miss that early absorption in fine literature and sound morals, and that contact with the Divine Personality which make a foundation for life and give a taste for what is lovely and of good report, together with some sense of the unseen and of an ideal just beyond their immediate comprehension.

If we would only spend the same care and forethought on catering for children's minds as we do for their bodies, we should be doing them and the country a service of rare and lasting value.

## WOMEN'S TEAM GAMES

BY MARJORIE POLLARD.

MY article on Why Team Games? in the September issue of *THE GUIDER*, brought me a fair amount of correspondence, and I was able to put several Guide and Ranger companies in touch with hockey and net ball clubs and also with coaches. But—all the letters seemed to come from the London District—which in a way was rather disappointing. There are organisations for all the team games in all parts of the country and they are, I know, ready and willing to lend a hand wherever required. My offer to be the go-between is still very much in force, and I hope that I shall be overworked by it.

One correspondent assured me that there were far more Guiders playing hockey and net ball than I realised. If that is so, I am indeed glad—but, why are we not aware

that they are Guiders? Again we get that peculiar character of ours shutting up our various activities in their own watertight compartments, when they could all be of great value to each other.

Another letter I received was from a Ranger—she was a housemaid and she said: "Do you think I could join a cricket club—or are they too exclusive?"

Now I know what the girl meant—are they too snobbish? Let me say here and now when one is playing—cricket—hockey—net ball—lacrosse—no one cares who hoots what one is or does.

In the England Cricket Team that met Australia at The Oval last year, there was a barrister, a chocolate packer, several games mistresses, an elementary school teacher, a secretary, a farmer, a typist—and so one could go on. No one minds anything of that sort these days—a housemaid—a teacher or a princess for that matter, provided she has the ability and the desire, could get into any representative games team there is.

I set out in this article to say who it is that plays team games—and the answer is—precisely the same sort of girls and women who are in the Guide Movement.

Those women and girls who have the spark of leadership, public service—and also that healthy desire to be with others having fun and doing a job of work together to a common end.

All Elementary and Central School Girls are playing team games—the Secondary and High Schools have done so for years—and so the field of recruitment for Guides and games players is wider and more open than ever before.

I have great faith in the game of net ball—because it requires so little space—not too much time, hardly any equipment—and will give a girl enough exercise to last her for some time. It is a well organised Association, and as it requires only 7 players to make a team, it is easily organised as a club. School playgrounds, even flat roofs, parish halls are all possible places in which this game—having all the grand elements of team games—can be played. Also it is as good a game for the ten-year-olds as for the forties.

It is played in Elementary, Central, Secondary and Public Schools—it is played at the Universities, in Factories. It is played by County Associations—it is in fact played by all sorts, sizes and ages of women and girls. It is, I think, an ideal game as in the playing of it girls develop poise, balance, agility, stamina—as well as those things we all hope team games bring.

Could the Guides of England play The Rest of England at net ball? I know the All England Net Ball Association is most anxious to pick a representative team. What a game this could be. I somehow think it would have to be played in the middle of Kennington Oval to accommodate the crowd.

This is a dream, but even dreams come true!

### NOTICE.

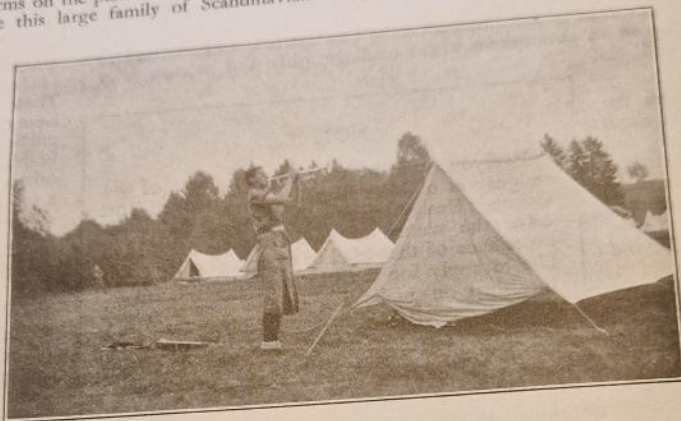
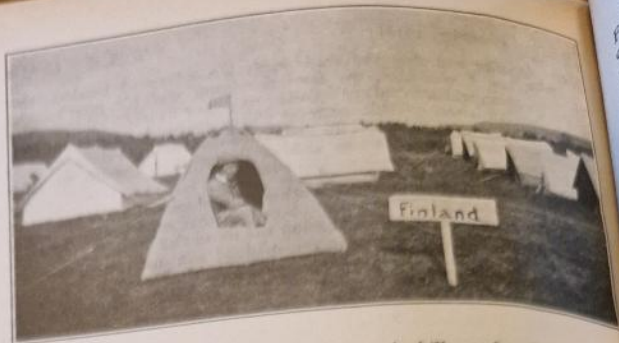
Everyone will be very sorry to hear of the resignation of Miss Blandford as Editor of *THE GUIDE*. Headquarters would be glad to receive the names of any Guiders who have experience of that kind of work and who would like to apply for the post. Particulars will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.



# INTER-SCANDINAVIAN CAMP

at  
GVARV, NORWAY

On SLO, West Station, 1 p.m. . . . It was quite obvious that something unusual was going on. Groups of Guiders in all sorts of different uniforms were waiting outside the station, more uniforms in the booking hall, and still more uniforms on the platform. A special train was waiting to take this large family of Scandinavian Guiders to Gvarv, in Telemark, where they were going to camp together for a whole week. Excitement and expectation was in the air. Happy, smiling faces everywhere, enthusiastic renewals of old acquaintanceships, introductions of new friends, while the sun was beaming his warmest and happiest smile on all. Indeed it was hot! At last, after very cold and wet months, summer suddenly seemed to have made her *joyeuse entrée*. At 1.10 a whistle blew, and off we went under loud cheers. It was a lovely journey through one of the most



beautiful parts of Norway, through hills and valleys, dotted with the picturesque wooden houses, painted in bright and cheerful colours, along rivers and lakes, pine-

woods and meadows, higher and higher up into the mountains. At Drammen, where the train stopped for ten minutes, the little girl selling ice-creams had her day of the season, her whole supply was sold out within a few minutes. After three hours we arrived at Gvarv, where we were met by those who had already arrived the day before. We lined up in two's, and with "Stolpa" leading

the way, cheerfully blowing her trumpet, we marched to the camp. Everybody who has been to a Norwegian camp knows "Stolpa," inseparable from her trumpet, on which she blows the first tune in the morning to "get up," and the last in the evening for "rest" (and a lot of cheerful ones in the meantime).

The camp site was a beautiful one, a large meadow on the bank of a typically Norwegian river, where the timber floated down all day long. It was bordered by a wood of pinetrees and surrounded by the lovely, untouched hills of Telemark. The luggage was brought on by lorries, and soon everybody was busy unpacking cases and rucksacks, marking sites, pitching tents, etc. By 8 p.m. everything was ship-shape; we had even managed to have had some sort of supper, and we all gathered round the campfire, where Fru Dagmar Maalstad opened the camp officially.

We were a family of 400! The day started with a dip in the river, early in the morning, after which breakfast with the well-known Norwegian "goat-cheese" and strong black coffee was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody.





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Colours at 10 o'clock—a very impressive moment. From all the different sections of the camp the companies came marching along with some sort of music, with country and company colours, to line up in a square round the world flag.

The rest of the morning was usually taken up by a general talk on most interesting subjects, followed by a discussion in smaller groups. These groups consisted of members of all the different countries that were present, so that a wide exchange of views was possible.

Lunch, at 2 o'clock, was a very important item! It was usually a hot meal, cooked for us. It was very interesting to get to know the typically Norwegian dishes, and I must admit, they were very good indeed!

In the afternoon there was some time for "rest," usually not used for that purpose, and then another talk.

The campfires in the evening were grand! We all gathered round an enormous logfire. Every country had an evening allocated to them, and it was remarkable how entirely different, yet most entertaining, the programmes were. What I enjoyed most of all was a pantomime of "Red Riding Hood and the Wolf," most ingeniously acted and staged, which kept the audience in constant roars of laughter.

Then there were the excursions. There was one which took us high up into the mountains, and another one by boat over rivers and lakes, giving us an opportunity to admire the beauties of the Telemark district.

It was such a happy time! We all made many new friends and went home with many new ideas and felt most grateful to our kind hostesses who had taken such a lot of trouble in arranging all this for us.

When I returned to Oslo, and the train wound its way through the extensive woods of pines and birches, the idea came into my mind that actually these two trees represent two characteristics of the Norwegian people: the pine—strong and straight-forward, going right up towards their aim; the birch—with something very friendly and simple, that makes you feel at home, and something very artistic about them.

MOLLY MEYERS,  
Lieut., International Ranger Company.

### THE RETURN OF THE WIND.

*The breeze was whispering soft secrets to the trees as I passed by,  
And they murmured shyly in return, as the breeze rose high.  
It rose on a crescendo of waves, until it reached the height  
Of a stormy wind that bloweth throughout the cold, black night.*

*On devil's wings it flew into the darkness supreme,  
No longer it cared for the old, old trees,  
No longer did it deem them needful, but rushing on past bill and plain  
It wrought destruction in the cornfields and left misery in its train.  
But when morning came with its flaming splendour,  
It no longer wished to ride triumphant over man and so its power diminished  
until  
It became what it always had been—  
An elfin breeze, magical, still.*

*The breeze was whispering soft secrets to the trees as I passed by,  
And as they murmured in return, the moon climbed high  
And I heard the breeze whispering, whispering, whispering.*

PATRICIA M. OVERTON.  
(Aged 13.)

## THE GUIDER

### DRAMA

*Alice in Wonderland.* Arranged by Mary Schofield. (Helen. 18.) People who are driven to make up their own scenes from "Alice" for want of better ones are strongly advised to get this excellent dramatic version of the book. It keeps faithfully to the original, incomparable text and insists on costumes in the Tenniel tradition. There are two acts of three scenes each, with a Prologue and Epilogue to run the whole thing together; a traverse curtain makes it possible to run the scenes on with very little delay. Guiders with large numbers to cater for will welcome it as there are thirty-four parts besides plenty of Soldiers, Courtiers, Royal Children, Jurymen and what not. No one need be left out. The hints and illustrations on staging are clear and helpful and should make the play easy to produce.

K. S.

*Alicia, or The Magic Fishbone.* An Operetta for treble voices based on a story by Charles Dickens. Libretto by Margaret Rose. Music by Thomas F. Dunhill. (Edward Arnold and Co. 3s.) This fairy story operetta consisting of prologue and one act would be fun to do with a musical company. There are four chief characters, which has some of the most effective numbers to sing. The opening chorus and dance, "London's Merry," sets the whole thing going with a swing, and the ensemble "They all lived happy ever after" is a fascinating medley of nursery rhymes, yet not so difficult as it has run away" is another particularly taking one), the finale is a little disappointing, but the operetta would make a most enjoyable performance both for children and grown-ups.

*Costuming the Biblical Play.* by Lucy Barton, with 41 full-page illustrations by David Sarvis. (Black. 5s.) Here is another costume book which will be appreciated by many, particularly as the season for Nativity Plays approaches.

The characteristics of Chaldean, Hebrew, Egyptian, Persian, Greek and Roman dress are clearly described, and also the underlying principles of symbolic costumes. Typical ornamental design is included, and a lot of useful information on material, dyeing, making armour, jewellery, colour and so on.

On the last page a glossary explains some American words which are unfamiliar this side of the Atlantic.

E. G.

*The Constant Gardener.* A Play in One Act. By Elspeth Briggs.

*The Peacemaker.* A Play in One Act. By K. M. Briggs.

*The Fugitive.* A Play in One Act. By K. M. Briggs.  
Price 1s. each. Acting fee 10s. 6d. each. Published by Capricornus, Dunkeld, Perthshire.

*The Constant Gardener.* Sir John Bishop, is a charming gentle character whose own wife can hardly believe that he has been concerned in a Royalist plot in July, 1649. Hustled out of the house by his women-folk, to escape the Commonwealth soldiers, he wanders back to his garden to attend to his larkspurs, while his enemies search for him far afield. The latter make an effective foil to his mildness and sagacity—Coker, a blustering and hearty Sheriff, "I would drink with the devil himself, damme if I wouldn't," and Foy, with his blood-thirsty yet Biblical speech, "We shall find him with links of iron, for the hand of God is beneath us."

*The Fugitive* deals with the First Jacobite Rebellion in 1715. Fulthorpe, an escaping Royalist, makes himself completely at home at the expense of the son and daughter of the house ("Where did I put the port, I wonder?"). He compromises the latter by announcing his engagement to her before the father of her real fiancé, who comes searching for fugitives. He duels with her brother, and is at intervals hustled in and out of cupboards for his own safety. His victims happily retaliate by blackguarding him to the soldiers during one of these periods of hiding (within earshot). A lively play, with plenty of excitement and humour.

In *The Peacemaker* a somewhat managing daughter of the house, with a taste for diplomacy, succeeds beyond her expectations in her effort to reconcile her two widowed sisters-in-law to one another. Left together these discover the gist of her remarks to each, and become united in regarding her as their common foe. The action of the play takes place in 1653, there is only one male part, that of Jonathon the man-servant, and the staging is simple, making it a good choice of play for Rangers to include as part of a Christmas entertainment.

E. G.





Ethel Mannin.

## AUTHORS AND THEIR FAVOURITES

MISS  
ETHEL  
MANNIN.

I met Miss Ethel Mannin at a tea-party, and at once thought of our Book Number. I

had read her books with a keen appreciation of her intimate knowledge of psychology, and here was my chance of asking her what she felt children should read. I expected an unusual reply. I got it.

Here is as much of our brief conversation as I can remember.

"Do you think the modern child is more intelligent than we used to be? One hears of nine-year-olds who write to Vernon Bartlett for an explanation of foreign affairs! Do you think we should encourage that—or try to lead them back to the classics and fairy tales?"

Miss Mannin replied: "Let them be young while they may. Soon enough they'll have to grapple with the problems of the world. That nine-year-old must have been a little horror!"

"Then d'you think we should guide them in their choice of books or let them fend for themselves?"

"My own daughter had a free hand, and she liked Lewis Carroll and A. A. Milne."

"Fine!" I cried, delighted to think that my favourite authors still retained their popularity.

"Or—Henry Williamson, and the poems of Hilaire Belloc and G. K. Chesterton, and any animal story she could get hold of. She is also an ardent admirer of Tschiffeley and his horsemanship accomplishments. She is interested in books on horsemanship generally."

"And the result? Is she going to follow in your footsteps?"

"Why should she? Her chief interest is horses. She's a riding instructress, and—I may say—a very good one!"

And just then my hostess whisked Miss Mannin away.

### MR. J. B. PRIESTLEY.

After five days we managed to catch Mr. Priestley, the well-known author and playwright, whose books include: *English Journey*, *The Good Companions*, *Angel Pavement*, *Midnight on the Desert*; and whose plays now running are:—*When we are Married* and *Dangerous Corner*; other plays by him are: *Laharnam Grove*, *Time and the Conways*, *I have*

*been here Before*.

Mr. Priestley was just rushing off to have his lunch after a busy morning's work when we asked him for the names of the books he liked most when he was a child. His favourite book of all, he said, was *Don Quixote*, the other five outstanding favourites were:—*The Arabian Nights*, *Pickwick Papers*, *David Copperfield*, *Robinson Crusoe*; and, surprisingly, *Pride and Prejudice*.



J. B. Priestley.

### MISS PAMELA WHITLOCK

"Hand in hand we came.

*Christopher Robin and I,*  
*To lay this book in your lap.*

*Say you're surprised!*

*Say you like it!"*

We did, and Winnie the Pooh was the first favourite, and Eeyore and Piglet and Rabbit were the first characters that I enjoyed. The jungle book soon followed, Mowgli and the wolves of the council rock, bathing with Kaa the snake, and dancing on the hide of Shere Khan the tiger. After Mowgli I read other Kipling books, *Puck of Pook's Hill*, *Kim*, *Captains Courageous*, but much as I enjoyed them, the original song of the jungle is the only one that I re-read. After Kipling, I chose Richard Jefferies, and read *Bevis*. Bevis wandering along in a haze of summer and sun, Bevis learning to swim, Bevis sailing, Bevis making matchlocks and sleeping on islands, Bevis fighting wars and winning glorious battles. The book is now dog-eared and torn, its boards warped through lying in damp grass, but if you flick the pages through your fingers you can smell the warm mustiness of a tent, the bitterness of woodsmoke, and the dank earthiness of grass hidden from the sun.

*A Journey Round the World*, by Getsteaker,



PAMELA WHITLOCK

the schoolgirl author of

"Escape to Persia."

term on odd scraps of

Ransome as the best child



chronicles of voyagings further afield, I also enjoyed. Of other travel books that I have read, Peter Fleming's *News from Tartary*, read while lying comfortably in bed, *In Search of England* and other of H. V. Morton's volumes, slow wanderings through the country interspersed with anecdotes and descriptions, and R. L. Stevenson's *Travels with a Donkey*, are among those that I remember with most pleasure.

A book of which I am particularly fond is *Old Peter's Russian Tales*, by Arthur Ransome. Old Peter, the Russian peasant, sits with his grandchildren in their hut of pine-logs, and tells them stories while the snow falls in the forest around them. They are beautiful tales that he tells, of the fool of the world, and the little Daughter of the Snow, the silver saucer, and the rest, and they are told perfectly.

Then there is G. K. Chesterton. The more I read the better I enjoy each book. Chesterton naturally led to Dickens, and it is there that I am left at the moment, glorying in the gigantic gambols of Mr. Pickwick, admiring the dramatic effects of *Oliver Twist*, and hilarious over the huge humour of Dick Swiveller, Samuel Weller, and Mr. Micawber.

PAMELA WHITLOCK,  
Part author of *The Far Distant*  
*Owls* and *Egoists in Persia*.

#### MISS JANET MITCHELL

Miss Janet Mitchell was rushing off to dinner when I asked her opinion of the best books for children. She said "It is difficult for me to suggest to the children of to-day the books I feel they would enjoy, as presumably their interests now are so different from mine, a quarter of a century ago. Then we were not familiar with aeroplanes, cinemas and wireless, so fairy tales and stories of adventure made a tremendous appeal to my generation.

I remember with what breathless excitement I followed Alice down the Rabbit Hole—and then there was the moment when, with Robinson Crusoe, I saw Man Friday's footmark. Other books I remember with affection are *Treasure Island*, *The Wind in the Willows* (how I remember them and their naughty pranks!), *What Katy Did*, because I never went to school,

and *The Little Black Prince*, because it dealt with the Australian Bush I knew so well.

Really the books I loved were so many and so varied that I think the best thing I can say is "Let the child choose his own books, giving him a wide selection!"

Miss Mitchell, author of *Tempest in Paradise* and *Spoils of Opportunity*, was the only British woman journalist to make the dangerous journey to Mukden and Harbin while the Japanese were occupying Manchuria and Chinese bandits were running amok. She saw the invading Japanese army enter Harbin and was present at the foundation of the State of Manchukuo, which she saw as part of Japan's carefully laid plans for Far Eastern expansion.

MR. HOWARD  
MARSHALL.

Howard Marshall, author of *With Scott to the Pole* which was retold from the diaries, and *Under Big Ben*, a book of his own wireless talks; and part author in conjunction with Dick Sheppard of *Fiery Grains*, and also the well-known broadcaster and commentator on the Duke of Kent's wedding, the Jubilee and the Coronation, who has long been associated with welfare work and relief schemes for the unemployed, could not pick out special books, but gave instead the names of his favourite authors, thus extending the list; they were Rudyard Kipling, Robert Louis Stevenson, Kenneth Grahame, Lewis Carroll, Arthur Ransome, Grace Jones.

Howard Marshall.



Janet Mitchell.





# THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING

by  
H. B. DAVIDSON  
OBSERVATION

*Have you ever considered how many tests of observation there are in Second Class?*

Many more than in Clause 4 of "Intelligence." Ask your Guides to find as many as they can—and don't let them forget that "Second Class" begins with the Tenderfoot Test! Once you have started them off on this trail some of their suggestions may surprise you.

*How do your Guides think about the "Nature Observation" Test, I 4?*

Is it just another bit to be passed?—or "Nature to be done"? (You all know the true story of the Guide who announced triumphantly, "Anyways, I've done with nature!") Or is it the proof that the particular Guide has reached a certain standard in her life of outdoor discovery? If she has started out with a little wise encouragement from her Guider, and has got thrilled by herself, will not the interest be at least on a par with that of those proud collectors who tell you that they have so many hundred cigarette cards and know what is written on the back of a whole series?

*How are we to arouse the right sort of interest?*

Have it ourselves and let them catch it, is one answer, and a pretty true one, as, if we really are keen ourselves, we can't help making anything interesting . . . Observation—outdoors—all O's together: do we add another, "Oh, that awful nature test!" Our attitude does matter.

*How lately have you read Clause 4 (Intelligence) in your "Policy, Organisation and Rules"?*

Notice three phrases: "Discover by observation," "In their natural surroundings," "Something of interest." The Guide is to be a Discoverer—something much more thrilling than just someone passing a test. She has to go out to find the living things—none of your little packets to be strewn round the clubroom! She watches until she finds something of interest which she didn't know before, and the thrill of finding it will make her forget that she is passing a test.

*Who is thinking—and possibly saying: "That's all very well—but . . .?"*

Now let us be very practical. To begin with the training of the Discoverer. At all costs she must be observant. Most of us walk blindly past the most wonderful "discoveries" every day of our lives simply because we haven't trained our eyes to see them. . . . Read what Miss Maynard has to say about the training of observation under that heading in *An A.B.C. of Guiding*. Notice her point that it is the thing that interests us that we really observe without conscious effort (for example, the small boy's knowledge of the makes of cars). Get your Guides' interest in living things. Most children like things that crawl, curl themselves up, even that sting or bite—for the fun of avoiding them.

*Can anything be done to arouse interest indoors?*

Yes, if it definitely leads to the real thing discovered outside afterwards and is not made too attractive in itself. Have you met Guides who are very good at paper and pencil games on trees, and are hopeless when it comes to finding the best sorts of wood for starting your outdoor fire and then producing hot ash? One test of your company evening programme is "Does it lead to out-of-doors even if for some reason you cannot get out?" Surely any training of a Discoverer could give a lead to something definite to be done during the week? There are many practical suggestions for observation training and "adventures" under the heading "Observation" in the A.B.C. of Guiding.

*Do we make enough use of the Guides' natural love of collecting?*

An explorer keeps a log of his expedition; why not a Discoverer a record of discoveries? Many Guide Discoverers do and have found fresh thrills in adding to their collections. Here are some things that companies are doing:

Charts; some Guides keep these on the blank pages of the Hike Report Note Book. Each page is divided into columns for the picture or name of the creature, where it was seen, what it was doing at the time, any discoveries made, and, when possible, some tangible record (feather, bark rubbing, traced leaf or smoke print, etc.).

The *Field Note-book*—this costs 6d., but can be shared by several Discoverers. It gives the key to all sorts of explorations concerning birds, animals, trees, flowers, sky and weather.

Discoverers answers to "patrol problems." These are drawn from a hat at the company meeting and are kept very secret by the Discoverer, who tries to find the answer during the week. (Example: "There are rabbits living in Long Acre. Find all the evidence you can to prove this.")

(For town Discoverers: "Does your bird-bowl protect your garden? If so, why? Which birds seem most quarrelsome when they come to bathe and drink?")

*In your company do you link up tracking and stalking with observation?*

Ask your Guides why the observant tracker can follow even a simple "Guide sign" trail better than a Tenderfoot. But it will be no use to talk about it unless you do something as well. Are your tracking signs made in chalk, at least 8 to 10 inches long? If so, where's the observation coming in, and what are the chances that the small boy follower will not be attracted by them as well? It has been said of a well-laid trail that "only a Guide could spot the signs." Most companies cut out chalk altogether and use "outdoor things" with the addition of less conspicuous cereals (rice, etc.) as a preparation for footprint tracking later on.

*Does being observant help you when stalking?*

If your Guides are not sure of the answer to this



straight off, let them try to stalk someone and find out for themselves. Sharp eyes will spot the advantage of protective colouring, the slightest movement of the prey when in cover, and any other signs which will give you the clue that someone is there. Many a startled blackbird has given away the game, but less obvious warnings are often overlooked.

*Do we really make our Guides use their eyes and brains when playing Scouting games?*

If not, isn't it very often because most of us try to do things with too many Guides at a time? The captain of a small country company sometimes bemoans her numbers, but, if she only knew it, they have far more chance of becoming Discoverers than those who do everything in a crowd. It is so fatally easy to "tag on behind" in a big real chance of individual work. Couldn't the captains of bigger companies do more with the patrol as the unit, at any rate out-of-doors?

*Have you thought of the daily good turn as a point of observation?* Read what is said about this in *An A.B.C. of Guiding*, and make the suggestion to your Leaders. Guides enjoy the old game of "Beavers" when you look for the chances for good-turns and "bag" them when on a walk with your friend, even if at the moment it is not practical to carry them out. The man on the wobbly ladder should have someone to hold it, but perhaps it's not your job; while you can stop the bus for the old lady who is feebly waving her umbrella at its retreating tail. . . . Play it with your Leaders first, and see what they think of it as a training in observation and helpfulness.

## CHILDREN'S READING—SEASONS AND REASONS

THE question of children's reading has recently begun to take a prominent place in the minds of all those whose work it is to educate the rising generation. I think also that it is now generally recognised among the more enlightened parents that books should not merely be regarded as stop-gaps for wet days and reading of any kind as a means—if you are lucky—to keep a child quiet for an hour or two, without regard to the quality of the reading matter. All the same, speaking from my own experience when I was children's librarian, there remains much to be done towards changing the average attitude of mind regarding children's reading. Books should not only be looked upon as presents for Christmas and birthdays or as a solace in case of illness, but as necessities of life. Children's libraries, which originated in the United States and are rapidly increasing over here, are doing a great deal to foster this idea. But this is not enough.

The standard of the books published for children is supremely important and, though this is certainly improving, a good many deplorable efforts find their way into print each autumn!

In my opinion it is the exceptional child who instinctively chooses the best books. I have known a few who seem to have been born with natural literary taste, but in most cases it is simply a question of giving the lead. Because we would not include in the library the cheap (in all senses of the word) school or adventure stories,

## THE GUIDER

we were often accused of being "highbrow." The fact remains that the very children who, on joining the library, demanded books of the above description, were easily satisfied with something different and, in many cases, which I could quote by name, told me later on that the books they had originally asked for in vain and had subsequently been given by misguided friends were "awful really" and other words to the same effect.

Opinion seems to vary greatly as to whether or not children devote much time to reading during the summer months. From my own experience I should say that they most certainly do. But, as in most questions, one hesitates to generalise. In the Children's Book Club we had, in addition to the ordinary subscriptions, a special rate for "Holidays Only." This was mainly used by children who went to boarding-schools where they had the school library during the term. Although the Book Club itself was in London more than half our members lived permanently in the country and received their books by post, choosing them from the catalogue which we issued each year. To these we sent parcels regularly, their reading being apparently unaffected by the various seasons—though, of course, the holiday rates were open to them as well.

The London holiday subscribers descended upon us in force upon arrival home three times a year and, between them and the holders of ordinary annual subscriptions, we were kept fairly busy. I can, however, say with assurance that less reading as a whole is done in London during the Christmas holidays by children belonging to what are known as the "leisured classes" than at any other time. The reason is not far to seek. It lies in the highly-organised entertainment of the young which reaches its peak at this season. They live in a perpetual social whirl of parties, theatres and cinemas which leaves very little spare time for reading. Library books remain unchanged and Christmas present books unread as "one crowded hour of glorious life" succeeds another.

This article is not intended to be a moral dissertation on the modern upbringing of children, nor, may I add in all haste, do I hold puritanical views about parties and pleasures generally. It is much better to learn to be social at an early age, as the easy manners and lack of awkwardness of most of the children nowadays most clearly show. Certainly a pleasing contrast to the agonising shyness with which a good many of the young of the previous generation were swamped when confronted by strangers. But there is no denying that the present state of affairs—admittedly confined to a certain class—has a cramping rather than an enlarging effect upon the mental development of the children of that class. They see, do and hear a great deal more than did their parents, or even their older brothers and sisters, but it is too intensive to make much impression on them. They lack an outlet for the expression of their own thoughts and imaginings which are drowned in a sea of ready-made occupations.

The Easter and Summer holidays appear to be less organised so far as social occasions are concerned and the claims of picnics, bathing and country pursuits in general seem to interfere less with the reading of books. I know that this statement would be hotly contested by some people, but I have heard children say that they find more opportunities for reading during the summer than at other times of the year. To begin with there are the inevitable "wet days," but quite apart from these, which do not illustrate my point—since they are sanguinely regarded as exceptions to the rule—there is more time. The lives



of children are less haunted by the clock when in the country. There is an odd hour which can be spent reading in the garden or lying on the beach after a bath.

It seems to me that the choice of books for the Summer holidays is immensely important and I would urge parents not merely to look for sheer bulk—"omnibus" books of quantity but no quality—but to concentrate on books that are well-written. Of course, girls will read trashy school-stories and boys' "thrillers" if they are given nothing else, but there are good books to be found to suit all tastes if a little care be given and a little time afforded by discriminating mothers and fathers.

One girl of twelve said to me, after joining the library, "I hardly read anything but school-stories and annuals before because I always had those as presents." And a small boy of 6½ (who had an elder brother of fourteen) remarked fiercely on being offered a book suitable for his years, "But I *only* like books about blood and dead bodies!" A clear case of "evil communications."

DIANA SOMERVILLE.

## THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION

"Are they real, Mummy?" This was one of the numerous questions asked about the Guides at the Empire Exhibition. On this particular day, Dumbartonshire was demonstrating a sleeping tent, and the Guides were having a very literal rest hour, although not, I fear, a very typical one!

Now let me take you back to the month of May, to a week or so before the Exhibition was due to open, and there, in a Glasgow studio, you will find all the artistic members of the Movement busy with scissors, glue, cotton and paint creating the sky, clouds and mountains that were to be the permanent background for all the Guide demonstrations in the Hall of Youth. There, also, they are making a model camp, complete in every detail and exactly to scale; this model was on show in one corner of the demonstration space during all the Guide exhibits, and was of great interest to the general public. The theme chosen by the Scottish Executive was Camping, because that, of course, is the most typical and comprehensive aspect of Guiding, and it affords plenty of scope for the various camp advisers to enlarge upon. All the nearby counties took part at different times and in different ways, but for all the scenery was the same, and it turned out to be very realistic—the effect of big open spaces, sunshine and a windy sky was good, and a happy contrast to the prevailing conditions outside, of rain and storms! The grass failed to arrive at the scheduled time, a cause of much worry, but it was retrieved at the eleventh hour from some railway siding. During these weeks beforehand, Guides were hard at it practising gadget-making. Scoutmasters were roped in to help and keenness reached fever pitch. In town the difficulty was to find enough wood, and in the end it had to be transported from the country. Then there was the difficulty of carting the ready-made articles to the Exhibition; these three-legged basin stands and camp tables, etc., are awkward things to pack into a car, but it was done, as these things do get done, somehow or other.

The opening day—May 3rd—the sky and clouds in place, the grass laid, and the Guides in spotless camp overalls—all awaiting the arrival of the first visitors to the Exhibition, their Majesties the King and Queen. And what did they see? The cookhouse, it so happened,

with a fire shelter, a fire made of electric bulbs, red paper and logs. (There were too many priceless exhibits in other parts of the pavilion to allow of a real fire being lit.) But the Guides "cooked" cheese dreams, scones, porridge, potatoes, etc., with such success that several people asked to buy the scones. Little did they guess that they had been made at home the day before, and were put on to "bake," roughly speaking, every two hours throughout the day!

Thousands of people filed past the Guide exhibit, many of them asking questions both relevant and irrelevant, the children especially were interested, and stood staring until they were pushed on. One thought it was a gipsy encampment, and another that the meat safe was a dog kennel! All this time the Guides were working and busy as if the audience was not. They peeled potatoes and put them on to boil, setting them from time to time; they stoked the fire, washed dish towels and hung them on the twisted rope line to dry; they unrolled their bedding, got into bed, got up again, aired the bedding, rolled it up, counted and put away stores, *ad infinitum*. In spare moments they made gadgets. And so it went on during the summer months—not every week, because Guides shared the demonstration space with other girls' organisations, but intermittently throughout the run of the Exhibition.

Light-weight camping was shown by Rangers working in pairs on two-hour shifts. Each pair arrived as if for an all-night hike, and went through the whole performance—finding their route with map and compass, taking bearings from the signpost and, on arrival at their site, unpacking the rucksacks, erecting the tent, cutting a sod (brown paper showing as earth), and finally settling down to prepare supper of sausages and French toast, transferred to the billy by sleight-of-hand from a hidden cache. Packing operations were similarly carried out after the night's rest, and the return journey made in good order.

One brave county chose to depict a first night in camp, but it must surely have been an imaginary first night, for no exhibition would stand for a real one! After they had gone through the usual pantomime of arrival that we all know so well, they sat down to a hot supper—clever bit of work that, for the thermos had to be kept out of sight—then bed, sleep and quietness till morning!! Those who saw the First Class hike will remember how attractive it was, the wood pile of fir, and all the different kinds of hike fires, and also the store tent "week" with the blue packing boxes and the variety of larders and camp tables.

The National Fitness Council invited us to demonstrate the physical fitness aspect of Guiding in the arena outside their Pavilion. This was a wonderful opportunity for propaganda not to be missed, and several counties undertook to give demonstrations, every hour for fifteen minutes, followed by a short talk and explanation. The Brownies were gay and delightful in displays of skipping, singing games, ball throwing and the like. Guides on the whole preferred team games; we were asked to avoid actual Keep Fit exercises because other teams were doing them, and Rangers were principally seen doing Country Dancing, which they did well, with precision and enjoyment.

And what are the results? Nothing tangible, but the reaction of the public is sufficient evidence to show that publicity was needed—that now a great many people have a better idea of what Girl Guides do and are, and what happens at camp, that they wanted to know, and that they are interested and sympathetic.



November, 1938]

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## SHE SHALL HAVE MUSIC

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A charming story of a musical child in an unmusical family. All Guides know the work of Kitty Barne, who is Mrs. Eric Streatfeild, Guide Commissioner for Music. Illustrated by Ruth Gervis. (Prospectus) 6s. net.

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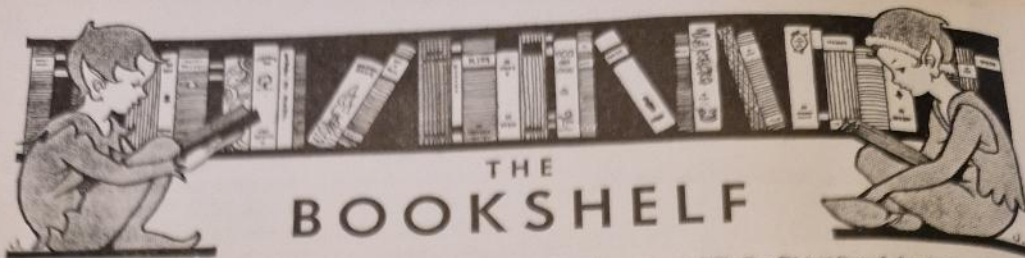
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#### FICTION.

*She Shall Have Music.* By Kitty Barrie. (Dent. 6s.) (Stocked at Headquarters.)

*Integrity* is a fine thing, and integrity is the keynote of Mrs. Streatfeild's new book—the interesting and delightful story of a child who adopts music as a career.

Karen is an engaging little creature, with her many ups and downs, her fits of enthusiasm and depression; through them all she pursues her way steadily and unconsciously towards music as a plant pushes up its leaves to the light.

When she is herself, she succeeds—when she turns aside to imitate others she fails. The motto of the whole book is Aunt Anne's slogan: "Don't fuss," and the summing up of the advice to a budding pianist is: "Love the music you are playing—nothing else matters."

To anyone who is learning to play the piano, or who has ever struggled with that refractory instrument, this book will bring fresh understanding and an incentive to persevere.

As always in Mrs. Streatfeild's books, the children are real children, with no nonsense about them; the grown-up people are as peculiar as grown-ups generally are; and the dog Benjie is a real and delightful dog.

The illustrations by Ruth Gervis are charming.

Guides will get a great deal of fun out of this book, and their elders, whether they be mothers, teachers, or Guiders, will get a great deal of profit. This book is Junior Book Club choice for September.

R. K.

*Trudi and Hansel.* By Averil Demuth. (Dent. 6s.) (Stocked at Headquarters.)

This is a delightful book which would make a very suitable present for a child of Brownie, or Cub, age.

The story is of two children who live with their parents and their big sister Elizabeth in a little Tyrolean mountain village. The life they lead with Lotti the Cow, Gambo the Goat, Griselda the Hen, Berni the Dog, and Kraak the Jackdaw, is most amusingly described.

Their sister Elizabeth is going to marry the schoolmaster's brother, Karl, who is a mountaineer, and when, to please her, he steals a star from the crown of the mountain giant, sad misfortunes fall upon the little village. However, everything ends happily, and the children have the most exciting adventures when they set off with their pets to return the star.

The book is illustrated with delightful crayon sketches—both coloured and black and white—in which the Tyrolean scenery is simply, but very well, depicted, and the animals have most intelligent expressions.

B. E. F.

*Escape to Persia.* By Katharine Hull and Pamela Whitlock. (Cape. 7s. 6d.)

Those who maintain that imagination is dead in the modern child will find it difficult to uphold the argument in the face of this new book for, about, and by children.

I read *The Far Distant Oxus*, Katharine Hull and Pamela Whitlock's first book, last year, and opened *Escape to Persia* in trepidation lest I be disappointed. When I closed it I was confirmed in my opinion that these two girls have a great future before them in the writing world, provided they can keep the freshness and enthusiasm, the simplicity and sincerity which distinguishes their first two books.

Both books are ideal for Guides. When I read them I long to be a child again, because then I could live the stories, "being" each character in turn, and acting for myself each glorious, thrilling adventure.

It would be interesting to compare the sales of these genuine children's stories with the stereotyped school fiction which, by almost mass production, makes its annual appearance. I would like to make it possible for every Guide to read these books, and then see whether or not the spirit of adventure is dead.

For those who read *The Far Distant Oxus* I should say that *Escape to Persia* is a sequel, about the same children, with the same Esmore setting. As for those who have not read the first book, let them do so at once.

*King of the Tinkers.* By Patricia Lynch. (Dent. 6s.) (Stocked at Headquarters.)

Everyone who read *The Turf-cutter's Donkey* and its sequel will welcome a new book by Miss Lynch, and they will not be disappointed. In her latest book she tells the story of a little boy called Miheal who lived with his mother in a stone cabin far away in the Irish hills. She told him stories of rebels and brigands, of gypsies and heroes and leprechauns, and about his father who had been the best fiddler in the whole district. And with her inimitable gift of Irish fantasy Miss Lynch takes us with Miheal in pursuit of the King of the Tinkers who has stolen Miheal's precious hens and, years before, his father's fiddle. We follow Miheal in many adventures, to the fair, to the Secret Valley, to the Tinkers' camp in the wood, and finally home again to his mother.

The book is full of magic and fun and laughter, true Irish enchantment, and is the sort of book that children will love to read over and over again, till they know it almost by heart. It is exciting and full of adventure, and is most attractively illustrated by Katherine Lloyd. Altogether a worthy successor to *The Turf-cutter's Donkey*, and those children who knew and loved Eileen and Shamus, Bunytail, Rose and the little Black Spider will be delighted to make the acquaintance of Miheal and Nora, Paudeen and Yellow Handkerchief, and the Changeling Baby. A book to delight children of all ages, and grown-ups too.

N. J.

*Melissa Ann.* By Ethel Parton. (Frederick Muller. 5s.)

Melissa Ann was a little girl who lived in New England more than 100 years ago. The story is founded on tales which the authoress heard in her youth from her grandmother and aunt about their own childhood. It is an out-of-the-ordinary story which will appeal to children who like to know something of the way people lived in those days, when little girls wore long skirts and pantalettes, and travelled by coach, and had only one doll which they were not allowed to play with on Sundays.

"Mitty," as she was called for short, was by no means a paragon of virtue. She really meant to be good, as a rule, but just when she should have been on her best behaviour, unfortunate things seem to happen to her, like the dreadful occasion when one of her pantalettes came down at a party, or she fell into the dock, or broke some of Madam Otway's treasured possessions.

Melissa and her friends, Lucy and Dick, and their beloved yellow kitten, have good times together, despite their occasional troubles, and it is with regret that one comes to the end of their history, after the launching of the new brig named after the heroine, "The Fair Melissa."

The book is attractively illustrated by M. A. Lawson.

M. B. M.

#### SCOUTING.

*More Gilcraft Gleanings.* By "Gilcraft." (C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.) (Stocked at Headquarters.)

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A. M. M.



November, 1938]

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Incidentally, should you be thinking about your Christmas play, we recommend you to get **AMATEUR ACTING AND PRODUCING FOR BEGINNERS**. By D. J. Desmond. A book which tells you exactly how to go about the job. It only costs 2/6 net (by post 2/9)

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# IMAGINATION AND THE MODERN CHILD

by

MILDRED NICOLL

**H**ISTORIANS, in days to come, may look upon this present time as the period of "ready-mades." Everything we are likely to need is available in exchange for money. Articles of clothing can be bought in any size; almost every kind of food is offered for sale ready for the table; opinions and ideas on any subject can be acquired for one penny in the popular press; culture and amusement are broadcast on the radio, and there are the cinemas with their continuous programmes at every other street corner in the large towns.

All these amenities tend to speed up life, with the result that each minute of the day is filled with some pursuit, more often than not organised for us, and not created by us, to the ultimate disadvantage of our imaginative powers.

Children to-day are accustomed to this atmosphere from the hour of their birth, and it is wise to consider sometimes the effect it must have on their imagination, whether for good or for ill. So much is handed out to children ready for assimilation. Are they going to assimilate it, or will they exercise their critical faculties, aided by their imaginative powers?

Now imagination can be defined as the power of recombining facts known in different forms, or the re-assembling of data in new relationships. Also it resembles reasoning, inasmuch as both are perceptive reactions, but imagination is freer and more variable, or, in other words, manipulative.

Two of the best ways of developing this power of manipulation are through education and play. Fortunately education in most schools to-day is based on the theory that a child's mind should not be crammed full of facts, but rather that the right stimuli should be given to

inspire the pupil to explore for himself and make his own deductions.

But what of play? Does a child to-day have as much time for play as in days gone by? In play the child experiments, imitates, invents, becomes adaptable and co-operates with his fellows; in fact, most play is a rehearsal for the serious business of life. A child who has played well will be better equipped to face his problems in after life than one who has not.

The two greatest competitors for a child's playtime are the cinema and the radio, and although both are excellent in their respective ways, they are poor substitutes for real play.

Frequent visits to cinemas must tend to make children's minds lazy, and dull any inventive turn of mind they may have. There, they have a combination of sight and sound put before them which they can assimilate without much thought, and without the effort of translating words into actions in their minds. This must of necessity limit their imaginative powers, because instead of using their time



*What part has Guiding to play in training the imagination?*



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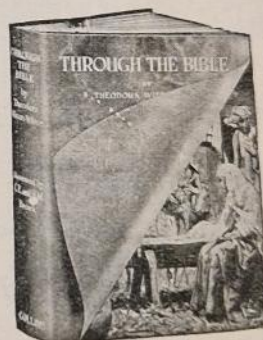
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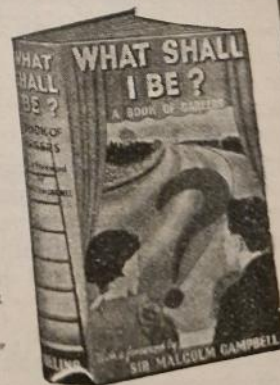
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after school hours in playing their own games, they acquire the habit of obtaining their amusement passively. Play is as essential for children as lesson time, and games they invent themselves are particularly good. It is an

accepted theory to-day that a child in his play lives out the history of his race, and it is vital he should do this if he is to attain maturity with a minimum of childish traits.

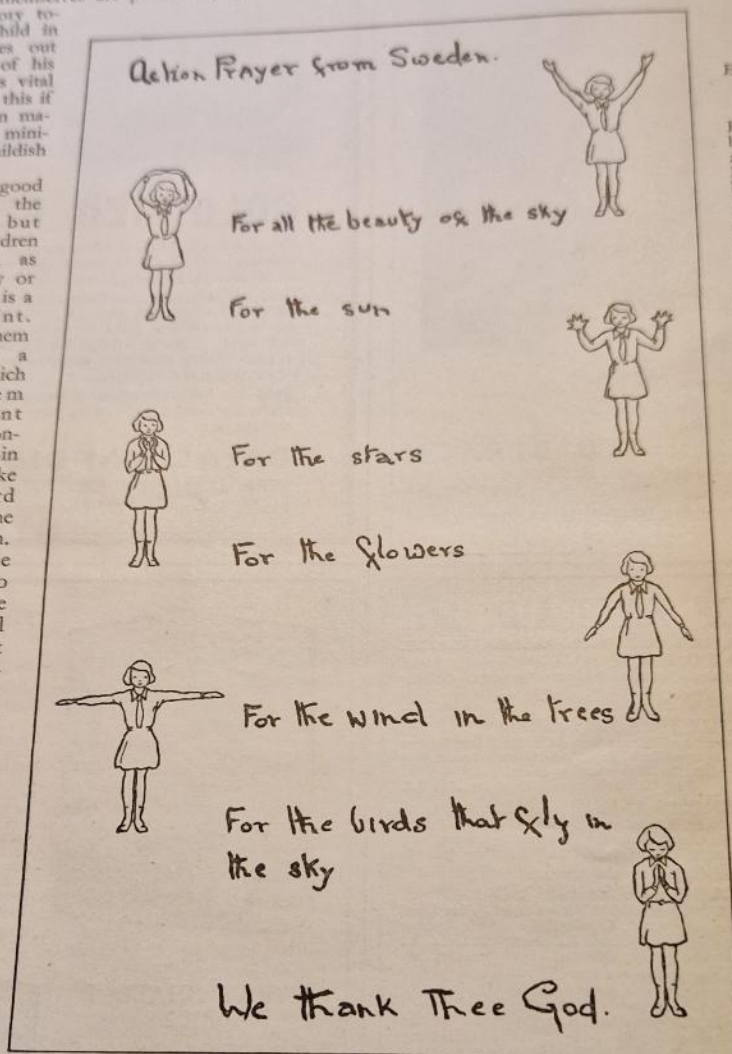
Reading is good exercise for the imagination, but whether children read as much as they did twenty or thirty years ago is a debatable point. To-day most of them have access to a wireless set which provides them with amusement and uplift, and continued listening-in may in time make the spoken word more vital than the written one for them. Certainly from the radio they have to translate those sounds into mental pictures, an excellent exercise in manipulation, but the habit of listening in without discrimination should be avoided.

What part has Guiding to play in training the imagination? Its threefold nature, combining activities in the realms of body, mind and spirit as well as personal responsibilities, should make an appeal to-day, as never before, to girls who wish to know

they can be prepared for any emergency.

As imagination is based on experience, children should have the best experiences made available for them, so that they are sources of inspiration. Those responsible for their upbringing should see that their education is the best type within their means; that their time for play is spent in genuine recreation; that visits to the pictures do not become a fixed habit; that listening-in is not carried on indiscriminately, and that other forms of just idly filling in the time are discouraged.

They will then have a fair chance of becoming men and women of vision, with a purpose, and their imagination will be a source of inspiration leading them to great achievements.



## NOTICES

### THE ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION.

The Englishwoman Exhibition which is to be held November 16th-26th, at the Central Hall, Westminster, will be opened by the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon and Sir Neville Wilkinson will be in the Chair.

This exhibition was originated 28 years ago to enable craft-workers to show their work to the public. It is a fascinating display of what clever fingers and ingenious brains can contrive.

There is, for instance, delicate Tambourlace which a French refugee taught the villagers of Essex to make early in the last century. And the hand-forged wrought iron work made in an old village smithy which was established in the 13th century, and which has never stopped working, and is to-day sending specially designed iron gates to all parts of the world. In another corner is bookbinding done by hand, a process which has remained unaltered since the 15th century—cords being laced through the boards before the cover is put on; and the result stands the wear and tear of sometimes two hundred years.

But not all the exhibits possess historic interest, there are many others that express the spirit of modern invention,

as, for instance, the weaving frames that have been constructed so small that they go into a suit-case.

For the Christmas present seeker there is an unequalled variety of choice and most visitors will feel that here at last are all the things that they would have liked to make themselves if they could have thought of them and if their fingers were sufficiently skilled.

Special arrangements have been made by which parties of Guiders (numbering not less than 6) will be admitted at 6d. each, if application for tickets is made in advance to the Secretary, 40a, King's Road, Sloane Square, S.W.3.



November, 1938]

# SWIMMING FILMS.

## THE GUIDER

I have been glad to receive enquiries re the swimming films and also the financial grant that the A.S.A. have at their disposal for

Now that the nights are closing in, plans for the winter are started in earnest, and it is possible for film showings without any robbing of people's beds for curtains to darken the windows.

There are nine separate films taking ten minutes each, namely:—The Crawl; The Breast and Butterfly Strokes; The Development of Speed; Back Stroke; Water Polo; Ornamental Swimming; Life Saving; Diving (Part 1); Diving (Part 2).

They really are excellent, and I have been delighted to find at recent exhibitions the enthusiasm and delight with which these have been received by youngsters.

### Cost of Showing.

Hire of five sound films at 3s. each, 16 mm size £1 3s. 0d.

Silent versions are to be hired at 3s. 6d.

Hire of screen and projector and services of operator ... .. £1 10s. 0d.

Posters, invitations, etc. ... .. £3 5s. 0d.

It might be possible to use ordinary Club rooms. If not, and a hall has to be hired, then further expenditure, if it exceeds £4, could be covered by a 1d. or 2d. entrance fee.

Towards this cost it is possible to obtain a grant from the A.S.A. for up to £4. To obtain this write to the Swimming Organiser of your area for a scheme for one, and to G.B. Equipments, Ltd., Film House, Wardour Street, London, W.1, for the booking of films. It is advisable to plan well ahead as already these films have many bookings.

I will again give the names and addresses of the Organisers.

North and North East of England: Miss M. Laxton Lloyd, Sunnyside Mansions, Knowsley Road, Southport.

South West and Midlands: Miss E. F. Burton, 619, Endleigh Court, Woburn Place, London, W.C.1.

## A VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

In September, 1937, The Vocational Training School, 21, Portland Square, Bristol, was formerly opened by the Lady Mayoress of Bristol. The School supersedes a small Training Centre at Exeter which outgrew its premises. Girls and women between the ages of 17-37 are trained here for work in Children's Homes as Foster Mothers or Assistants. A Foster Mother usually has charge of about twelve children of school age. In some voluntary Homes there are more children but the worker in charge has two Assistants. Fees for training often prove a stumbling block to would-be students. To overcome the difficulty the School asks only for an entrance fee of £4 4s. until the student is placed in a post and receives her first month's salary. She then pays her fees by twelve monthly instalments of £1 4s. 6d. each, making the total cost £18 18s. This covers board residence and all expenses for lectures, etc.

The normal Training Course lasts for six months. There is a shorter course of three months only for students with previous experience, at a slightly reduced fee on similar terms. The first three months is spent at the School itself where there is accommodation for seventeen students, each having her own cubicle. Lectures are given by experts, on Child Guidance, First Aid, Home Nursing (with opportunities for taking the St. John Certificates), elementary Dietetics, and kindred subjects. Cookery and Keep Fit Classes are attended. Practical work including cooking is taught and practised. The students attend local Infant Welfare Centres and pay visits of observation to local Homes and Institutions.

For the second three months of training the student goes as "Student Worker" to a selected Children's Home. Here she receives 10s. weekly pocket money from the Authority to whose Home she goes. The Training School pays her insurances and travelling expenses to the Home. At the end of this time she is ready to take a post which she obtains through the School. Our students are much in demand and we have no difficulty in placing them. Salaries for Foster Mothers vary from £50-£60, or even £70 per annum, and for Assistants £45-£55 per annum, both with full residential emoluments.

Terms begin in January, April and September. Early application should be made to the Warden at the address below.

(Miss) EDITH R. HARRISON.  
(Assistant to the Warden)  
Vocational Training School.

21, Portland Square,  
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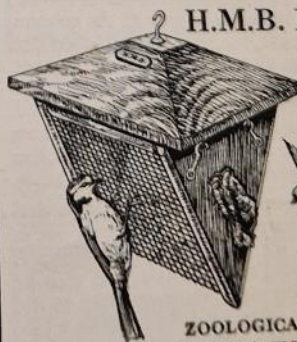
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# CAREERS



*Will enquirers who wish for personal replies to letters please enclose stamped addressed envelope and the sum of 6d., as these special replies involve much extra trouble. Enquiries should be sent in three weeks before publication date.—EDITOR.*

## ON CHOOSING A CAREER.—II

### HOW SHALL I GET A JOB?

There are two stages in getting started in a career. The first, which we discussed two months ago, involves choosing what career to make for, and getting the best available qualification for it. The next is actually getting a job after you are fitted to take it on.

Let us assume that you have decided what you want to do, and that you have arranged to learn whatever is necessary for that career, and have got your diplomas or passed your exams or fulfilled whatever other preliminary requirements apply to your line of work. Next comes the second stage—the actual finding and getting of work.

For many careers this second stage will be simplified for you by your training school, which will put you in touch with vacancies, tell you which papers to watch for advertisements, or actually register you in its own employment bureau. The access to opportunities for work is therefore provided for you; but no one and nothing can let you off the experience of being yourself interviewed for a job by your prospective employer. And this matter is vitally important to your start in life.

The first thing to realise about it is that the employer is looking at you in order to judge whether or not you will be useful. Your own tastes and peculiarities, your home circumstances, and your personal need of work is nothing to your employer, except in so far only as these things affect your employability. What he (or she) wants to assess is your skill, your ability to fit in with the concern, and the value which the concern will get from you. If, therefore, you begin your interview by asking what holidays you are to have, he will give you a bad mark. You don't get a salary in order to have holidays, but in return for doing work. And your holidays, from your employer's point of view, are simply rest periods meant to enable you to go on working again. They mean all sorts of other things to you, of course, and he knows it. But the job is the thing.

Similarly it is a mistake to point out to your employer a great deal about your personal ambitions and tastes; he will find them out in time, if he employs you, and if they are relevant to your efficiency. But he is not offering you a job in order to please you; and what he wants to know is what you can, rather than what you want to do. This is the fundamental fact to grasp about your approach to a job, but it is not the only thing by any means. Scores of smaller points will tell for, or against you, in an interview, or in a written application, and it is worth while to remember these carefully.

In a written application be sure you address your letter to the right person, addressed by the right title. Don't begin your letter,

Dear Mrs. or Miss So and So, if you don't know them already; say Dear Sir or Dear Madam. Write clearly, and on good paper. If you can do so, type your letters. Put the description of your qualifications on a separate sheet and enclose it. On this sheet put your name, address and age at the top, and tabulate your education, training and experience (if any) clearly, and if you have good health say so. In your covering letter say that you have heard of the post from so and so, or seen it advertised, in so and so, that you beg to apply for it, and that you enclose your qualifications on a separate sheet. Then, if you have any special connection with the post, or any special reason for being suitable for it (such as, being nearby, knowing the locality, or having already had experience in a similar job) say so concisely. If it is true you may add "I am genuinely interested in buying and selling, or care of infants," or whatever it is, "and if appointed should hope to turn this interest to your service," or some such phrase showing that you really mean to work. But don't say you need work, or have a dependent mother, and ambitions to get on, or anything of that kind. Don't forget to stamp your letter, and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply. An interview is even more important than a written application, and you should prepare for it by going over in your mind the answers to the questions you are likely to be asked. If you have been summoned by letter, write and confirm that you will come. Be sure to arrive on time, and in order to do this find out beforehand how long it will take for you to get there. Don't dress yourself as if you were going to a party. Wear usual working clothes, perfectly clean and neat, without jewellery or much make-up. Be as natural as you can, don't fidget, or giggle, or mutter. Be explicit in answer to questions, but don't ask any to begin with. Make up your mind beforehand what you want to know about the job, and if towards the end of the interview these things are not clear, ask permission to ask some questions. But don't talk too much. Have with you a card or slip of strong paper, with your name, address and telephone number, in case you are asked to leave these for future reference.

No doubt, as you read this, you will say to yourself that it is all very obvious and simple, and so it is; but it is extraordinary how many girls have good working stuff and then fail to show it to their would-be employer. They give an impression of helplessness or flightiness, or think they will recommend themselves by condescending to do the job. Girls have lost chances before now by replying, when offered a post, "I don't mind if I take it," and others have been turned down for appearing to be interested only in their own prospects.

Your approach, therefore, is worth thinking about in advance, and thinking about from the employer's, as well as from your own angle.



There are vacancies for PROBATIONER NURSES at the Preliminary Training School. Candidates will have a two months' course of lectures and practical work before entering the wards. They must be women of good education, aged 19 to 30. Three years' training. Salary: first year, £20; second year, £25; third year, £30. In addition board, uniform and laundry. Probationers are coached throughout their training by a Resident Sister Tutor. Federated Superintendence Scheme. There are also a limited number of vacancies for Nurses who have passed the Final Examination in Children's or Fever Nursing and who are desirous of a period of two years' general training. Enquiries to be addressed to the Matron.

PROBATIONER NURSES (Female) required, age not under 19 years. No experience is necessary. Nurses are prepared for the Certificate in Mental Nursing and are eligible for promotion on gaining this. Pay on joining is 27/9 per week, with free board, lodging and washing. Uniform is provided free on joining.

Hours of duty are 90 per fortnight, one full day off duty weekly, and 14 days' annual leave and one day for each Bank Holiday.

A grant giving fuller particulars and an application form may be obtained on application to the Matron.

**PROBATIONERS.** Candidates of good education, between the ages of 19 and 33, can be received into the Preliminary Training School for 7 weeks' training before entering the wards. On completion of three years' training selected nurses have the opportunity of taking the C.M.B.—Apply to Matron for full particulars.

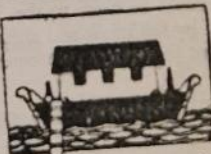
There are immediate and later vacancies for Nurses—temporary and permanent, General trained or Maternity trained. Also Assistant Nurses. Girls of 17 and over whilst waiting to enter hospitals for General training accepted. Salaries according to experience. Apply Matron at the Hospital.

the Medical Superintendent, Coleshill Hall, Coleshill, Birmingham, for particulars of salary, etc. Successful applicants may be resident or non-resident.

WILFRID CARR, *Secretary*.  
Health Department, Grey Friars, Leicester.

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## FOXLEASE

Training weeks have been renamed as follows:—

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

Guide and Ranger ... Covering Guide and Ranger Training.



Waddow

## WADDOW

*Foxlease Trainings, 1938.*

DATES.

November 8-15. Commissioners' Week. (General Training.)  
November 18-25. Guide and Ranger Week.  
November 29—December 6. General Week.

1939.

January 6-13. Brownie Week.  
January 17-24. Guide Week.

*Waddow Trainings, 1938.*

DATES.

November 4-7. Commissioners. (Lanarkshire and E.R. Yorkshire Commissioners only).

November 11-15. Ranger Week-end.

November 18-22. Guide Week-end.

November 25—December 2. Guide Week.

### FEES, Etc.

(Applicable to both Centres.)

Weekly.					£	s.	d.
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.)					s.	d.
Single rooms	...	...	...	...	7	6
Double rooms	...	...	...	...	6	0
Shared rooms	...	...	...	...	5	0

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

### CAMP SITES.

Applications for camp sites, giving dates and approximate numbers and with a booking fee of 2s. 6d., should be sent to the Secretary. All the sites have permanent shelter and sanitation, also drinking water laid on. The usual permission forms are necessary. No camps of over 50 may be held.

### CAMP SITES.

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

### 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.

*Further information applicable to both Centres will be found on page 428.*



November, 1938]

THE GUIDER

# ENGLISHWOMAN EXHIBITION

ARTS & HANDICRAFTS  
(28th ANNUAL EXHIBITION)

November 16-26, 1938

CENTRAL HALL  
WESTMINSTER

To be Opened on Nov. 16th at 12 noon by  
THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON  
AND BRANDON

Hours 11-7

Admission 1/2

Every Guide and Ranger should  
make a point of visiting the

# BICYCLE & MOTOR CYCLE SHOW Nov 7-12

OPEN DAILY  
10 a.m.—10 p.m.

ADMISSION:  
2/-, after 6 p.m. 1/-



EARLS  
COURT  
LONDON, S.W.3

# "Where the Rainbow Ends"

IN ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR!!  
ITALIA CONTI

PRESENTS  
This Patriotic Fairy Play featuring St. George  
AT THE  
**HOLBORN EMPIRE, W.C.1**  
Special Matinee Season commencing  
**WEDNESDAY, December 14th, 1938**  
and Daily at 2.15 till  
**Saturday, January 28th, 1939, inclusive**

THRILLING ADVENTURES - BEAUTIFUL FAIRIES  
ROGER QUILTER'S LOVELY MUSIC

Popular Prices (including Tax):  
Orchestra Stalls 7/6, 6/-; Dress Circle 7/6, 6/-;  
Pit Stalls 3/6; Gallery unreserved 1/6

Special concessions, also cheap railway facilities, for Scouts, Guides  
and other Ethical and Educational organisations. Apply in writing to:

F. H. CONTI, Esq.,  
Business Manager for Miss Italia Conti's Season  
Holborn Empire, W.C.1

The First Performance, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH,  
under Special Patronage, is being given in aid of  
**THE LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL,**  
and the entire proceeds are being devoted to create a  
**Rainbow League Bed.**

Join the Rainbow League and help this deserving Hospital

Miss Conti regrets no concessions are possible on Saturdays or Boxing  
Day, but visits to the play are allowed in school hours, and are treated  
as Educational visits by the Authorities.

LORD BADEN-POWELL: "A fine healthy play for youngsters, and I  
greatly enjoyed it myself."

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN Tels.: HOLBORN 9617 and 5367

# GUIDE YOUR COUNTRY!

with a performance of Hugh Mytton's Empire Guide play

# "The Masque of Empire"

(Book 6d.), the World-famous Guide Play with its simple, thrilling story,  
patriotic songs and dances.

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.  
"Go forth, brave hearts, and Guide!"

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

"Lady Barbara's Party," 4d. (or "The Haunted Castle") intro-  
ducing 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. Christ Love, the Xmas story with carols.  
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 HOME ARTS AND INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, SOUTH KENSINGTON,  
from 2nd to 9th December.  
11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Friday from 3 p.m.  
Admission 1/-.

Guiders may apply at Extension Headquarters for complimentary tickets.  
**HOME ARTS AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION**  
The Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7

Please mention "The Guider" when replying to advertisements



# THE GUIDER

## HEADQUARTERS TRAINING CENTRES

[November, 1938]

### 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, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the cottage is 8½ 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 in winter, or 2½ guineas per week in summer.

These charges include light, coal and oil. Guiders cook and cater for themselves entirely, although, if necessary, a woman can be engaged to board them 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.

### 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 four.

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.

Donation for early morning Tea Sets, Brownie Week, August 30th; U.S.A. Badge for Case, Mrs. Edey; Luxembourg Badge for Case, Miss Bodson, Luxembourg: Donation, Wellingborough Cadets; Flower Bowl, Chiff Chaff Patrol, September 16-23; Tray, Miss Hulze; Indian Vases, Mrs. MacFarquhar.

### PRESENTS.

Donation, September 16-23 Training; Donation, Glasgow E.N.E. Division, September 23-26 Training; Bookends, 12th Birkenhead S. Guides and 6th Birkenhead W. Guides and Rangers; Table Napkin Rings, Miss Taylor, Renfrewshire.

### 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.	Explanations of the Patrol System.
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.
The Guide Law ... ..	M. A. CAMPBELL	6d.	Short Readings and Prayers.





ARTICLES AND REPORTS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS for insertion in THE GUIDER, LETTERS TO THE EDITOR and BOOKS FOR REVIEW, should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MSs, photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The GUIDER is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 4½d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 4/6. Foreign and Colonial, 4/6 post free.

## MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

Held on September 27th, 1938.

### PRESENT :—

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, G.B.E. (Chair),  
The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E.  
Mrs. Percy Birley, C.B.E.  
Miss Grace Browning.  
Sir Percy Everett.  
Lady Greig.  
Mrs. Houson Craufurd.  
The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, O.B.E.  
The Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, O.B.E.

### By Invitation :—

Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E. (during discussion on the International Department).

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan's resignation as Chairman of the Executive Committee to take effect as from October 19th, was received with very great regret.

It was agreed that the following be appointed as members of the Overseas Committee :—

H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone (Chairman).  
Lady Moore (Vice-Chairman).  
Lady (Murray) Anderson.  
Lady Buxton.  
Lady Greig.  
Miss Helen Talbot.

It was reported that Miss Bray would be resigning during 1939, and that on her resignation Miss Shanks would be appointed Commissioner for Training.

Routine and Financial business was transacted.

The date of the next meeting, Tuesday, October 18th, at 2.30 p.m., was confirmed.

## AWARDS

### FOR GALLANTRY.

#### Bronze Cross.

Guide Irene Drake, 2nd South Bank Company, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, N.R.

For an action of the utmost gallantry, Irene Drake has been awarded the highest possible award for bravery.

Irene jumped fully clothed into a pond in an old brick yard, to rescue a six year old boy who had fallen in. The pond is a disused pitch bed, and at the spot where the accident took place there is only about two feet of water covering four feet of pitch slime.

Irene knew the danger, but she said "I thought that if I ran quick I would get him before we got stuck in."

Fortunately, a man who was cycling past saw the accident and went to Irene's assistance. When he jumped in the boy was more than half immersed in the pitch. Irene pushed him towards the bank, and together she and the man managed to get the child on to the bank. Then Irene slipped back into the pitch and the suction appeared to draw her down. In spite of Mr. Myers' efforts to help her, the pitch had reached her armpits, when two other helpers came on the scene. After an hour's work the three men succeeded in getting Irene out, by which time she was in a state of complete exhaustion. She was conscious all the time.

Such deliberate courage is rare, and our congratulations to Irene are sincere and heartfelt.

### Medal of Merit.

Miss May Perry, Captain 19th Walthamstow Company, London.

Miss Perry went to the rescue of a cripple who fell from the deck of a Cabin Cruiser in the River Yare, Norfolk. Miss Perry jumped from the deck of the boat, which was still travelling, and swam thirty to thirty-five yards in water twelve feet deep.

The rescued person showed great presence of mind, and lay still on his back, so that Miss Perry was able to support him until the boat could be brought back.

We congratulate Miss Perry on her courage and presence of mind.

### Badge of Fortitude.

Patrol Leader Grace Fisher, 11th Ramsgate Rangers, Kent.  
Ranger Gladys Gregory, 1st S.E. Lancashire Post Rangers.  
Patrol Second Beth Graham, 2nd Northumberland Post Guides.

### FOR GOOD SERVICE.

#### Blue Cord Diploma.

Miss Orsman, of Glamorgan.

#### Red Cord Diploma.

Miss Armitage, of Canada.  
Miss Iveson, of the Isle-of-Wight.  
Miss Richards, of South Africa.  
Mrs. Rowe, of India.

### Gold Cords.

Company Leader Eva Bull, 5th Surbiton Company, Surrey.  
Company Leader Beryl Docking, 13th Cambridge Company.  
Company Leader Joyce Fox, 2nd Edgware Company, Middlesex.  
Company Leader Clara Johnson, 2nd Fairfield Company, Lancs, S.E.  
Company Leader Ann Richards, 1st Hove Company, Sussex.  
Ranger Patrol Leader Evelyn Chatton, 1st Cheshire Lone Rangers.  
Patrol Leader Lou Dupon, 1st St. George's Company, Brussels.  
Patrol Leader Dorothy Edwards, 1st Bishops Stortford Company, Herts.  
Patrol Leader Ailsa Elder, 3rd Shoreham Company, Sussex.  
Patrol Leader Sheila Elder, 3rd Shoreham Company, Sussex.  
Patrol Lead Pauline Hanson, 12th Doncaster Company, Yorkshire W.R.S.  
Patrol Leader Doreen Hindley, 1st Barrowford Company, Lancashire, N.E.  
Patrol Leader Christina McLellan, 7th Hove Company, Sussex.  
Patrol Leader Doreen Middleton, 7th Lancaster Company, Lancashire, N.W.  
Patrol Leader Peggy Robinson, 7th Canterbury Company, Kent.  
Patrol Leader Eileen Simmons, 11th Surbiton Company, Surrey.  
Patrol Leader Freda Smith, 3rd Shoreham Company, Sussex.  
Ranger Renata Albachari, 3rd Notting Hill Company, London.

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

### FOR OVERSEAS INFORMATION.

Owing to reorganisation of the Overseas Department at Imperial Headquarters Miss de Renzy Martin has been appointed to succeed Miss Hill as Overseas Secretary.

Miss Hill will be remembered by many people far afield for the services she has rendered for so long, and for the ever-ready kindness that she has shown to Overseas Guiders.



## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN RELIEF.

The International Commissioner, Mrs. Mark Kerr, has received a number of letters from Guiders anxious to help refugees in Czechoslovakia.

In view of the Lord Mayor's Fund, which is the recognised national organisation for the relief of distress in Czechoslovakia, no special fund can be opened, but Mrs. Mark Kerr is willing to receive (at 10, Draycott Avenue, London, S.W.1) and forward to the Chief Guide for Czechoslovakia any sums which the donors may wish to send straight to the Czech Guides, to help them in their work of relief.

## THE ICELANDIC CRUISE.

*Last Property.*

*Found:* Near the Geyser in Iceland, a camera, with two exposed glass, both photographs of the Chief Guide. Owner please apply to C. E. L. Woods, Little Ballards, Farley Road, South Croydon, Surrey.

## EXTENSION SHOPPING WEEKS.

The Headquarters' Branch Shops are arranging special displays of work from the Extension Handicraft Depot so that Guiders and their friends may have the opportunity of helping Extension Guides and Rangers when they are doing their Christmas shopping. Please be sure to visit the shops on these dates:—

November 19th—26th	...	...	Liverpool.
November 26th—December 3rd	...	...	Birmingham.
December 3rd—10th	...	...	Leeds.
December 10th—17th	...	...	Cardiff.

There will also be a large selection of handicrafts on show during November and December at Headquarters and the London Branch shops, and also at Foxlease and Waddow.

## SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS.

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

## GENERAL NOTICES

## CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE.

Mrs. KENNETH ROBERTSON (née Barbara Stuart) Captain 139th Edinburgh, Post Lieutenant Midlothian, Assistant Camp Adviser Edinburgh, District Commissioner Portobello, Edinburgh, Captain 1st Heliopolis, Egypt, District Commissioner Singapore.

## THIS MONTH'S COVER.

OUR Cover Photograph was taken by Miss Anne Hopkins, Eastbourne.

## SCONE MAKING COMPETITION.

at

THE WOMAN'S FAIR AND EXHIBITION,  
OLYMPIA.

November 2nd—26th.

1st Prize, £25; 2nd Prize, £15; 3rd Prize, £10.

A competition in scone making will be held at the Woman's Fair at Olympia in November. All those interested in the competition are invited to apply as soon as possible to the Publicity Secretary, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for further particulars, and sending two scones as samples of their abilities. The Girl Guides Association are exhibiting at the Woman's Fair, and it is hoped that there will be an enthusiastic entry for the competition from Guiders and Rangers.

## Appointments and Resignations

*Approved by the Executive Committee, October, 1938.*

## ENGLAND.

SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. Schohm, Tanners End, Toddington, Donstable.

SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. Rappole, Berkshire.

WINDSOR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Vonberg, 19, York Road, Windsor.

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Sims, Birmingham.

DUDDESTON AND NECHVILLS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Goodall, Calvine, Bradford Road, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

DUDDESTON AND NECHVILLS.—Dist. C., Miss S. E. McGregor, Bristol.

BRISTOL CENTRAL No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Paul, 61, Cotham Brow, Bristol, 6.

BRISTOL CENTRAL No. 4.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dawson, St. John's Vicarage, Apsey Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8.

BRISTOL CENTRAL No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Paul, 61, Cotham Brow, Bristol, 6.

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Carey Morgan, Rosetadghill, Penzance.

LISKEARD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Reid, Cornwall.

CUMBERLAND.—Dist. C., Miss F. Salke, Holme Hill, Dalston.

CURROCK.—Dist. C., Miss C. W. Livingstone, Devonshire.

MELLOR AND NEW MILLS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bolton, 31, Claremont Avenue, Rose Hill, Marple.

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## THE GUIDER

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**SOUTH CROYDON.**—Div. C., Miss M. GERRY.  
**WIMBORNE.**—Dist. C., Miss C. Kimber Bull, The Briar Patch, The Chart, Oxford.  
**WEST EPOOM.**—Dist. C., Mrs. Fuller, Briar Oak, 34, Christchurch Mount, Epsum.  
**WIMBORNE AND HINDHEAD.**—Dist. C., Mrs. Morrice Callahan, Brownies, Wymouth Road, Haslemere.

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**WIMBORNE.**—Dist. C., Miss M. Gardner.  
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**WIMBORNE.**—Dist. C., Miss N. Bewley.  
**WIMBORNE.**—Dist. C., Mrs. Christopher, Severn Bank, Marlborough.

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**RIPON CITY.**—Dist. C., Miss R. Daggett, The Red House, Kichy Hill, Borough-bridge.  
 The following Districts in LEEDS SOUTH-EAST Division have been re-named:  
 Leeds East now known as CROSSGATES.  
 Leeds Central A. now known as HAREHILLS.  
 Leeds South-East now known as HUNSLY.

**RESIGNATIONS.**  
**COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.**—Mrs. Kay.  
**DEWSBURY.**—Div. C., Miss M. Mowat.  
**SHIPLEY.**—Dist. C., Miss M. Briggs.

**PONTEFRAC AND CASTLEFORD.**—Div. C., Mrs. Lyon, Whitley Lodge, Whitley Bridge.  
**PONTEFRAC AND CASTLEFORD.**—Asst. Div. C., Miss A. V. Simpkin, Valley Café, Barnsley West.

**FURNIVAL.**—Dist. C., Miss M. C. Seddon, 47, Knowle Lane, Sheffield, 11.  
**PONTEFRAC AND CASTLEFORD.**—Div. C., Miss M. V. Wilson.  
**BARNESLEY WEST.**—Dist. C., Miss M. Stear.  
**FURNIVAL.**—Dist. C., Mrs. Graham.

**YORK CITY.**  
**RESIGNATION.**  
**COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.**—Miss M. Cobb.

**SCOTLAND.**  
**AYRSHIRE AND BUTE.**  
**ISLE OF ARRAN.**—Dist. C., Miss J. Bannatyne, Norven, Landash, Isle of Arran.

**RESIGNATION.**  
**DUFFTOWN.**—Dist. C., Mrs. E. Roberts.  
**COLDSTREAM AND SWINTON.**—Dist. C., Mrs. B. H. Ramsay, Brightrigg, Coldstream.

**DALMUIR.**—Dist. C., Miss I. Paterson, Parkhall, Dalmauir.  
**CITY OF EDINBURGH.**  
**COUNTY SECRETARY.**—Miss M. Crommelin Brown, 87, Comely Bank Avenue, Edinburgh.

**ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE).**—Miss M. A. Turnbull, 2, Corrennie Gardens, Edinburgh.  
**SOUTH EAST.**—Div. C., Miss A. Hope Gill, 2, Marchhall Road, Edinburgh, 9.

**DALRY.**—Dist. C., Mrs. Ion Hall, 17, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh, 9.  
**KING'S PARK.**—Dist. C., Miss A. M. R. Cass, 2, Eildow Street, Edinburgh.

**RESIGNATIONS.**  
**COUNTY SECRETARY.**—Miss M. A. Turnbull.  
**SOUTH EAST.**—Div. C., Miss Drysdale.

**SOUTH WEST.**—Div. C., Miss M. Crommelin Brown.  
**DALRY.**—Dist. C., Miss E. McKechnie.  
**PRESTONFIELD.**—Dist. C., Miss A. Hope Gill.

**ST. JAMES.**—Dist. C., Miss G. Collyns.  
**CITY OF GLASGOW.**  
 Please note that Miss A. C. Gray, District Commissioner for No. 1 (South-East Division), has married and is now: Mrs. P. Vernon, 6, Kersland Drive, Milngavie, Glasgow.

**STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDDRY.**  
 The Stewartry of Kirkcuddry has been suggested as follows:  
**DISTRICTS UNDER THE COUNTY.**  
**BALMACLELLAN AND KELSA.**—Dist. C., (new) Miss N. Laing, Bighams, Bal-  
 maclellan, Castle Douglas.  
**DALRY AND CASTLE DOUGLAS.**—Dist. C., Miss H. Hamilton, Bighams.  
**KIRKCUDDRY AND KIRKCUDDRY.**—Dist. C., Miss H. Hamilton, Bighams.  
**SOUTHERN.**—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Hutchins.

**There is no longer a Northern Division.**  
**EASTERN DIVISION (NEW).**—Div. C., Mrs. Paterson, Lotus, Bighams, By Dumbrie.  
**CONTAINING THE DISTRICTS OF:**  
**KIRKPATRICK AND COLVIND.**—Dist. C., (Vacant).  
**WILBOTT, DUNHAM AND HAUGH OF URS.**—(New), Dist. C., Miss D. Gilchrist.

**SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION is now known as:**  
**SOUTH WESTERN.**—Div. C., Miss E. Gunn.  
**CONTAINING THE DISTRICT OF:**  
**BOROUGH AND GATHOUSE.**—Dist. C., Miss C. Cross.

**RESIGNATIONS.**  
**NORTHERN.**—Div. C., Miss H. G. Sanderson.  
**BALMACLELLAN AND KELSA.**—Dist. C., Miss H. G. Sanderson.  
**DALRY AND CASTLE DOUGLAS.**—Dist. C., Miss M. Thomas.

**EASTERN.**—Dist. C., Mrs. Paterson.  
**COTTERIDGE AND AIRDRIE.**—Div. C., Mrs. David Baird, Heatherknowe, nr. Hamilton.  
**HAMILTON.**—Div. C., Mrs. Matthew Stewart, the Munse, Hamilton.

**COTTERIDGE AND AIRDRIE.**—Asst. Div. C., Miss N. Symington, Leslie House, Airdrie.  
**HAMILTON No. 3.**—Dist. C., Mrs. David Baird, Heatherknowe, nr. Coatbridge.

**COTTERIDGE AND AIRDRIE.**—Div. C., Mrs. Buchanan.  
**HAMILTON.**—Div. C., Mrs. Buchanan.  
**COTTERIDGE AND AIRDRIE.**—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. McCosh.

**HAMILTON No. 3.**—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Chisholm.  
**WHIFFLET.**—Dist. C., Miss C. Scott-Dickson.  
**ORKNEY.**  
**RESIGNATION.**  
**COUNTY SECRETARY.**—Mrs. Sutherland.

**ULSTER.**  
**CO. DERRY.**  
**LIMAVADY.**—Dist. C., Mrs. W. A. Lane, Ardgarvan, Limavady.

**CO. DOWNS.**  
**COUNTY COMMISSIONER.**—Lady Wickham, Ashdene, Comber, Belfast.  
**BANGOR.**—Dist. C., Miss K. Hogg.

**CO. FERMANAGH.**  
**RESIGNATION.**  
**ENNISKILLEN.**—Dist. C., Mrs. Walker.

**OVERSEAS.**  
**AFRICA.**  
**TANGANYIKA.**  
**LONE SECRETARY.**—Mrs. Low, Sakarra, Korogwe.

**BRITISH WEST INDIES.**  
**TRINIDAD.**  
**RESIGNATION.**  
**ASSISTANT ISLAND SECRETARY.**—Mrs. Ash.

**HONG KONG.**  
**BADGE SECRETARY.**—Mrs. Bishop, G.G. Headquarters, Sandilands Hut, Hong Kong.

**BRITISH GUIDES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**  
**BRAZIL.**  
**COMMISSIONER.**—Mrs. H. S. Clark, Caixa Postal 252, Rio de Janeiro.

**NICHEROV.**—Dist. C., Mrs. J. C. Muriel, Caixa Postal 34, Rio de Janeiro.  
**RESIGNATIONS.**  
**COMMISSIONER.**—Mrs. McCrimmon.  
**NICHEROV.**—Dist. C., Mrs. H. S. Clark.

**URUGUAY.**  
**RESIGNATION.**  
**COMMISSIONER.**—Mrs. J. B. Henderson, O.B.E.



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### UNIFORMS FOR SALE.

**Guider's Tailored Uniform**, medium, splendid condition; hat, blouse, belt, overall. £2 10s.—Wright, 391, Liverpool Road, Hough Green, Widnes.

**Guider's Tailored Uniform**, complete; bust 34 in.; nearly new; 50s.—Wilkinson, 27, Cherry Walk, Hayes, Kent.

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**Guider's Tailored Uniform**, good, bust 36 in.; hat, belt, 2 blouses (silk). £3.—Box 66, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

**Guider's Costume**, bust 34 in. 2 belts with accessories. Hat 6½ in. Cheap.—Box 67, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

**Guider's Complete Uniform** for sale. Bust 34 in. Any offers.—Box 68, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

**Guider's Uniform**, Headquarters tailored; bust 34 in. £2.—Box 65, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

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**Brownie Uniforms Wanted.** Poor Pack. Payment offered.—E. Purcell, 64, Glenville Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.

**Required—Ski-ing Suit**, full size.—Box 69, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

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**Vacancies in Winter Sports Party**, going to Guide Chalet January 28th—February 12th.—Apply Beer, 7, Amherst Road, Ealing, London, W.13.

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**Lady Cook Wanted** at Scout Hostel. Reply—Miss Hanford, Gilwell Park, N. Chingford, London, E.4.

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**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 Superintendent (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.

**London, Kensington.** 53, Scarsdale Villas, W.8. Attractive, quiet; divan bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast; moderate terms.—Western 8609.

**Ladies' Residential Club**, overlooking Hyde Park; comfortable, congenial surroundings; freedom garden; excellent meals. Inclusive, from 30s. weekly. Daily, including breakfast, 6s.—80, Lancaster Gate W.2. Paddington 6916.

**The Alexandra Club**, 12, Grosvenor Street, W.1, the quietest Ladies Club in London, has vacancies for temporary or permanent members and would welcome ladies interested in Guiding. Special features of the Club are personal attention, central position, and excellent food. A visit is invited. Full particulars from the Secretary.

### HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION.

**Near Foxlease.** Miss Hexter, the late Housekeeper, takes paying guests.—Greengates, Lyndhurst, Hants. From 2½ gns.

**Miss Lovegrove welcomes Guiders or Rangers.** Beautiful country near the Downs. From 30s.—Chanctonbury Cottage, Ashington, Sussex.

**Lady would Welcome Another Lady** or mother and daughter for winter months in very comfortable home, central heating, one minute to buses, near sea.—Mrs. Rolls, Rozane, Summerley Lane, Felpham, Sussex.

### THEATRICAL.

**Guide your Country** with a performance of "The Masque of Empire." See page 427.

**No Royalties.** "Bargain Sale," "Mixed Pickles," etc., 1s. 1d. each. "The Substitute," "Remedies," "Teas Provided," "Mum's Outing," etc., 7d. each.—"Plays," Bramber, East Grinstead.

**Beautiful Costumes** for "The Amber Gate" and other plays may be hired very inexpensively from Miss Milliken, 33A, Penywern Road, London, S.W.5. Tel.: Flaxman 0767. Proceeds go to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

**Recitations, Sketches, Playlets.** Most popular series published. No fees. Catalogue (adult, juvenile) free.—Thomas W. Paterson, Torbeg, Colinton, Edinburgh, 13.

**Shadow Plays**, the latest craze. See page 427.

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**Chelsea Girl Guides**, 155A, King's Road, S.W.3, print stationery, programmes, tickets, etc. Charges moderate. Write for estimates and samples.